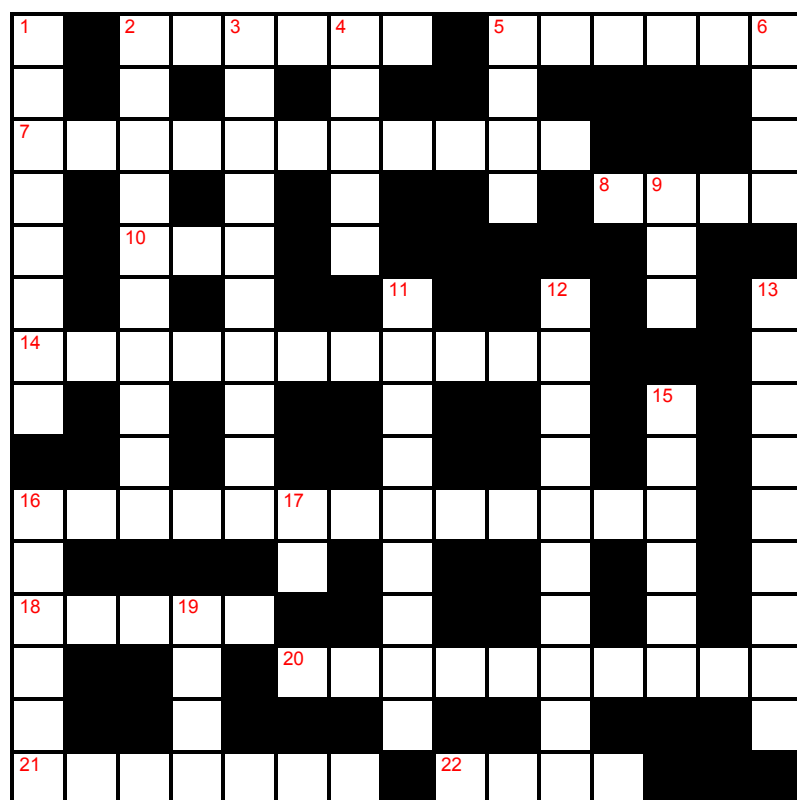


# Soil\_Science\_15x15\_2008-10-19

B.B. Huria



## Across

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p><b>2</b> A soil which is suitable for production of cultivated crops in an economical and practical manner. (6)</p> | <p>processes from the oxidation of inorganic elements (chemotrophic) or from radiant energy (phototrophic). (11)</p> | <p>soil is unfit for cultivation but can be cut and dried and used for fuel. (3)</p>  | <p>which may be used again by other organisms. (13)</p>   |
| <p><b>5</b> Rock fragments 250 to 600 mm in diameter. (6)</p>  | <p><b>8</b> The solid part of the earth's surface or any part thereof. (4)</p>                                       | <p><b>14</b> Underground water that is held in the soil and in pervious rocks. (11)</p>   | <p><b>18</b> Consisting of soil aggregates that have developed predominantly along the horizontal axes; laminated; flaky. (5)</p> |
| <p><b>7</b> Capable of utilizing inorganic carbon as the main source of carbon and of obtaining energy for life</p>    | <p><b>10</b> Wet spongy ground of decomposing vegetation; has poorer drainage than a swamp;</p>                      | <p><b>16</b> Breakdown of complex organic molecules of dead protoplasm and cell walls into simpler organic and inorganic molecules,</p> | <p><b>20</b> A chemical reaction in which water reacts with a compound to produce other compounds;</p>                            |

involves the splitting of a bond and the addition of the hydrogen cation and the hydroxide anion from the water. (10)

**21** The study of the relationship between organisms and their environment. (7)

**22** Any of various minerals consisting of hydrous silicates of aluminum or potassium etc. that crystallize in forms that allow perfect cleavage into very thin leaves; used as dielectrics because of their resistance to electricity. (4)

#### Down

**1** The process of removing gravitational water from soil, using artificial or natural conditions, such that freely moving water can drain, under gravity, through or off soil. (8)

**2** A substance that is produced by a species of

microorganism and, in dilute solution, has the capacity to inhibit the growth of or kill certain other organisms. (10)

**3** The mutual killing, injury, or inhibition of growth of dissimilar organisms occupying the same ecological niche. (10)

**4** Not compact or dense in structure or arrangement. (5)

**5** Material in the top layer of the surface of the earth in which plants can grow (especially with reference to its quality or use). (4)

**6** A soil particle between 0.05 and 2.0 mm in diameter. (4)

**9** Substance remaining after ignition of plant material. (3)

**11** A mass of material that has slipped downhill by gravity, often assisted by water when the material is saturated. (9)

**12** With a longer summer, deciduous forest prevails, which produces milder, less acid humus that forms \_\_\_\_\_ soil, more or less leached. (10)

**13** In the atmosphere, the inversion at about 80 km height, which separates the mesosphere from the thermosphere above. (9)

**15** A parasitic plant lacking chlorophyll and leaves and true stems and roots and reproducing by spores. (6)

**16** A pair of separated opposite electrical charges. (6)

**17** The negative logarithm of hydrogen ion activity (concentration). (2)

**19** Unstratified glacial drift deposited directly by the ice and consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders intermingled in

any proportion. (4)