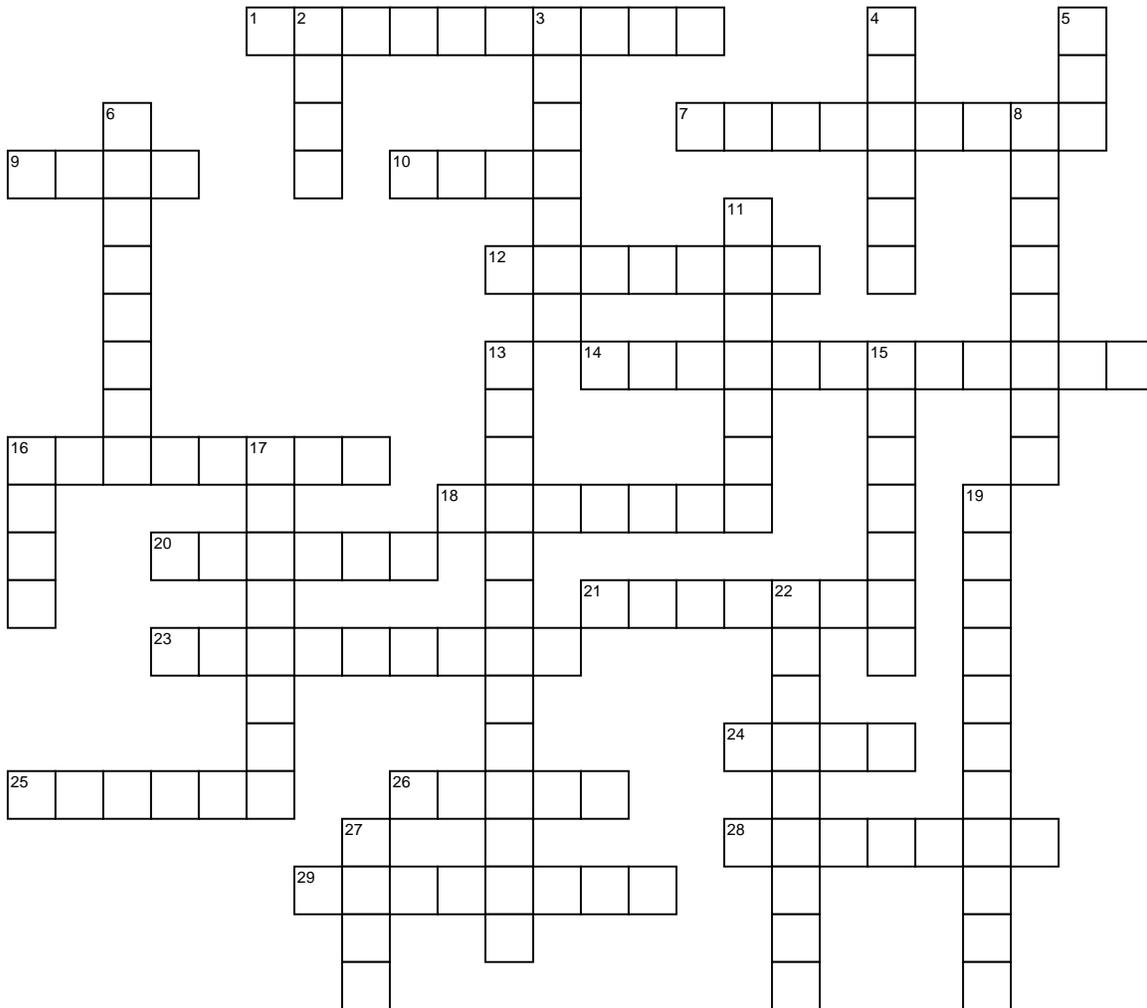


Plants 2.1

Understanding Soil Sizes



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ACROSS

- 1 The artificial application of water to soil for the purpose of increasing plant production.
- 7 A phylum or division of the animal kingdom; i characterized by a coating which serves as an external skeleton and by legs with distinct movable segments or joints.
- 9 A size term denoting particles, regardless of mineral composition, with diameter less than two microns.
- 10 A textural class of soils that contains 80 percent or more of silt and less than 12 percent clay.
- 12 A vertical section of a soil.
- 14 The capacity of soil or rock for transmitting a fluid.
- 16 The removal of soluble constituents from soils or other materials by percolating water.
- 18 A vertical section of a soil.
- 20 Color difference on a mass of moderately poorly drained soil.
- 21 Matter found in, or produced by, living animals and plants, which contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and often nitrogen and sulfur.
- 23 The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates that are separated from adjoining aggregates.
- 24 In soil science, a group of textural classes in which the particles are finer than gravel but coarser than silt,
- 25 Accumulation of water-worn pebbles larger than two millimeters in diameter.
- 26 Plantlike organisms that have no chlorophyll; they get their nourishment from living or decaying organic matter.
- 28 A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes.
- 29 Refers to the extent of voids or openings in the soil that exist between soil particles and soil peds or clods.

DOWN

- 2 Mineral matter of variable composition, consolidated or unconsolidated, assembled in masses or considerable quantities in nature.
- 3 The relative proportion in a soil of the various size groups of individual soil grains.
- 4 material – The horizon of weathered rock or partially weathered soil material from which the soil is formed.
- 5 A unit of soil structure such as an aggregate, crumb, prism, block, or granule, formed by natural processes
- 6 Single-celled microorganisms; some cause human, animal, or plant diseases; others are beneficial.
- 8 Any living individual whether plant or animal.
- 11 The long-term average weather conditions.
- 13 An organism so small that it cannot be seen clearly without the use of a microscope; a microscopic or submicroscopic organism.
- 15 Unweathered hard rock that lies directly beneath the soil layers or beneath superficial geological deposits, such as glacial drift.
- 16 Soil that consists of less than 52 percent sand, 28 to 50 percent silt, and 7 to 27 percent clay, resulting in a soil texture ideal for gardening.
- 17 drainage – The relative degree of downward movement of water in a soil. Also called permeability.
- 19 Any vegetation that grows close to the ground, producing protection for the soil.
- 22 Microscopic, wormlike, transparent organisms that can attack plant roots or stems to cause stunted or unhealthy growth.
- 27 the mineral and organic surface of the earth capable of supporting upland plants.