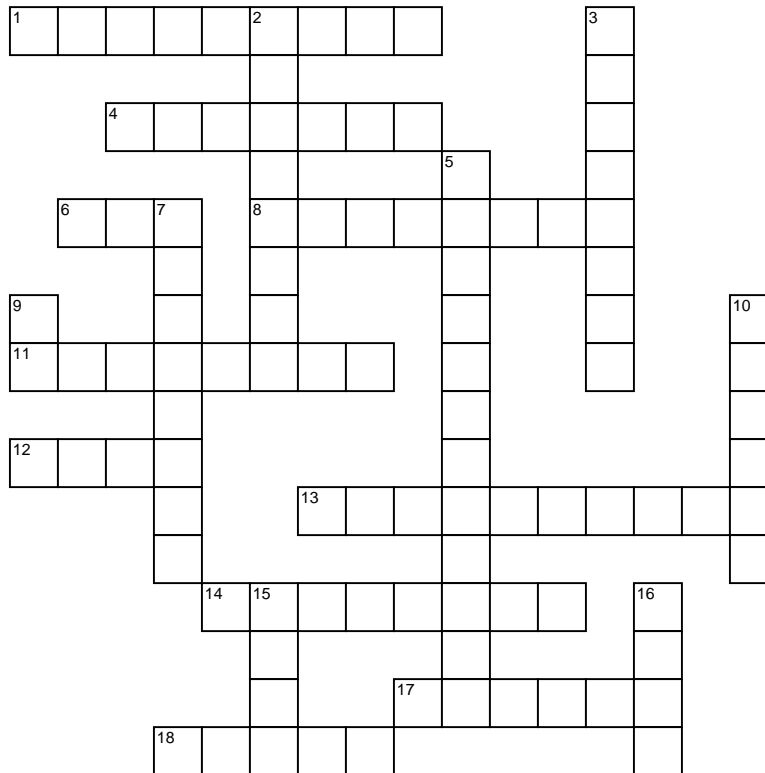


Plants 2.2

Soil Chemistry



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ACROSS

- 1 To supply the necessary mineral and organic nutrients to soil or water to aid the growth and development of plants.
- 4 Produced by plants and animals; of plant or animal origin.
- 6 – An atom or a group of atoms carrying an electrical charge, which may be positive or negative.
- 8 The ion OH⁻.
- 11 A colorless, odorless, flammable gas, the lightest of the elements that combines chemically with oxygen to form water.
- 12 A substance which gives off hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water,
- 13 The artificial application of water to soil for the purpose of increasing plant production.
- 14 The quantity of saltiness in seawater or freshwater, most commonly expressed in parts of dissolved salt per 1,000 parts of water.
- 17 A mineral calcium sulfate, combined with water of hydration.
- 18 A soil with an exchangeable sodium percentage of 15 percent or greater and a pH between 9.5 and 10.0.

DOWN

- 2 The removal of soluble constituents from soils or other materials by percolating water.
- 3 A chemical term referring to basic reaction where the pH reading is above 7,
- 5 The property or power of conducting heat, electricity, or sound.
- 7 An element or compound in a soil that is essential for the growth of a plant.
- 9 A numerical measure of acidity or hydrogen ion activity of a substance such as food or soil.
- 10 A soil containing soluble salts in such quantities that they interfere with the growth of most crop plants.
- 15 A substance containing hydrogen that dissociates to form hydrogen ions when dissolved in water. Term applied to any substance with a pH less than 7.0.
- 16 are used as amendments chiefly for acid soils.