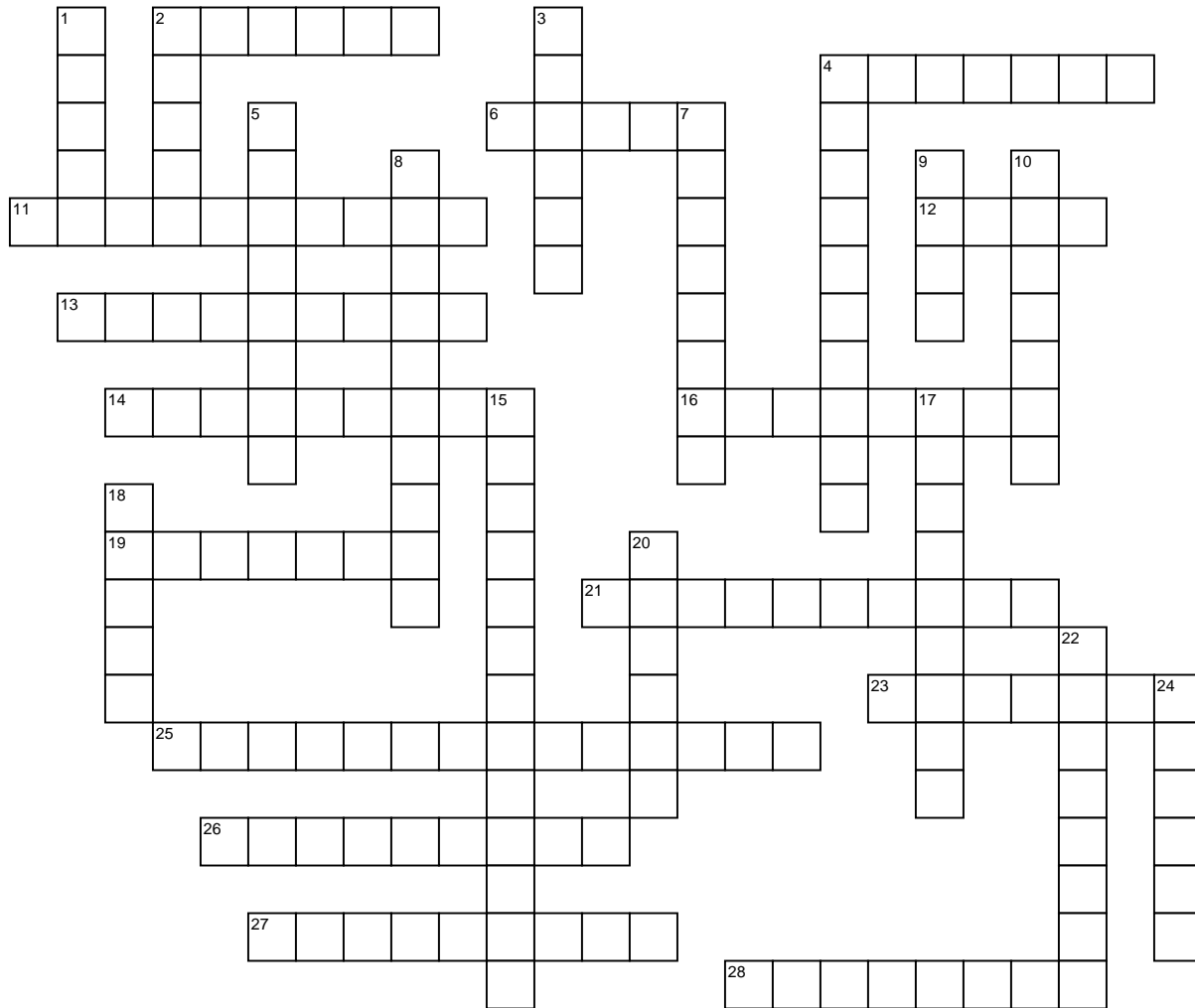


Plants 6.1

Plant Food



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ACROSS

- 2 – One of the secondary elements in soil fertility and used in large amounts by most plants, it is an important constituent of both protein and protoplasm.
- 4 nutrients: Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.
- 6 manure – Crops such as legumes or grasses that are grown to be plowed into the soil to increase humus content and improve soil structure.
- 11 – Any organic or inorganic material added to soil to provide plant nutrients
- 12 – a metallic element essential to plants. In plants, ____ deficiency results in iron chlorosis.
- 13 – Yellowing or whitening of normally green leaves caused by lack of nutrients, air pollution, or diseases.
- 14 – Mg; a white metal, essential for people and animals and for plant growth because it is a constituent of chlorophyll.
- 16 – Death of plant or animal cells of tissue, usually in localized areas.
- 19 – Produced by plants and animals; of plant or animal origin.
- 21 – a gray metallic element, essential in very small amounts to the growth of plants, but usually present in sufficient amounts.
- 23 – a chemical element present in variable amounts in all soils. It is essential for plant and animal growth and is the principal mineral element in bones.
- 25 – Includes primary plant nutrients N, P, and K; and secondary plant nutrients Ca, Mg, and S.
- 26 – Regarded as an essential plant nutrient
- 27 – a metallic element, found in soils from a mere trace to as much as 15 percent, but when present it is often in forms unavailable to plants.
- 28 – When molecular nitrogen biologically or chemically converts to organic combinations or forms available for biological processes.

DOWN

- 1 – Any of certain chemical elements necessary in minute quantities for optimum growth and development of plants and animals.
- 2 – To check or hinder the growth or development of an animal or plant.
- 3 – A change in color of the lower leaves of green plants usually attributed to a lack of plant nutrients or moisture deficiency.
- 4 – It stimulates early growth and root development, and hastens grain maturity.
- 5 – a heavy gas used in very small amounts for the growth of plants.
- 7 – An element or compound in a soil that is essential for the growth of a plant.
- 8 – An insufficiency in reference to amount, volume, proportion, etc.; a lack; a state of incompleteness.
- 9 – a metallic chemical element, one of the micronutrient elements in soils, essential for both plant and animal growth.
- 10 – Organic residues placed in a pit or enclosure, moistened, and allowed to become decomposed.
- 15 – For plants: boron, chlorine, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, and zinc.
- 17 important nutrient elements that are essential to plant growth in lesser quantity than the primary nutrients.
- 18 – an element essential for plant growth. The original source of boron is tourmaline, but available forms are from soil organic matter.
- 20 – a metallic element found in soils. high ____ can reduce plant uptake of phosphorus, iron, zinc, and molybdenum.
- 22 – This nutrient is a constituent of proteins and is vital to plant growing processes.
- 24 – Excreta of animals, dung and urine, used to fertilize land.