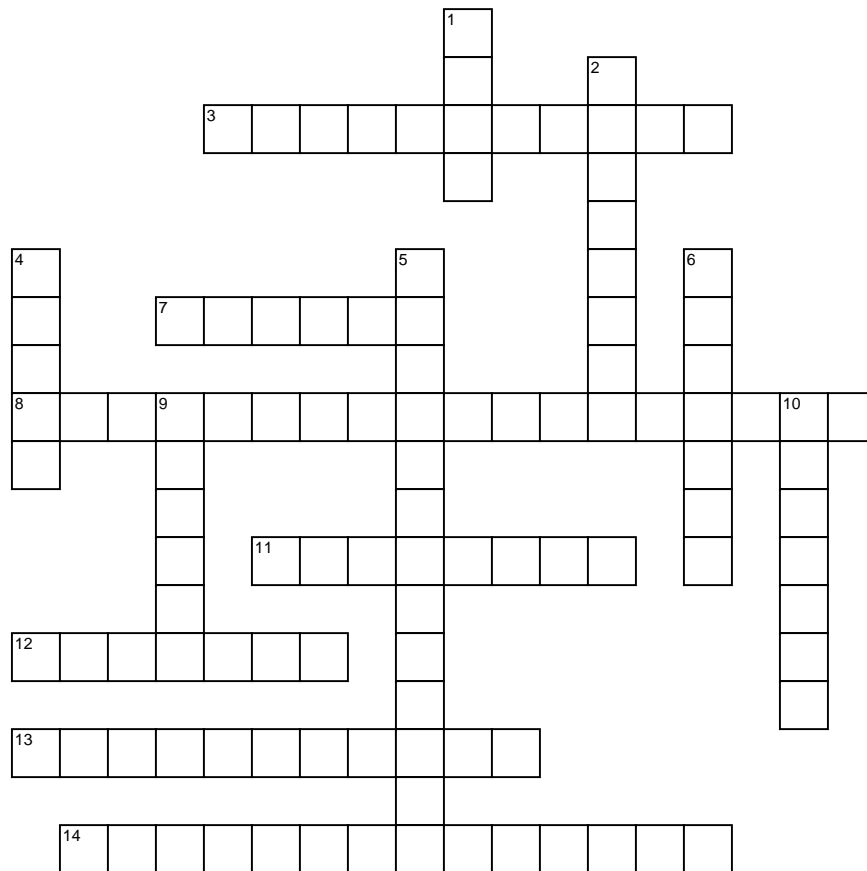


# Plants 6.2

## All Wet



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### ACROSS

- 3 – The transfer of the products of metabolism, etc., from one part of a plant to another.
- 7 – The distension of the cell wall and protoplasmic layer of plants by fluids. It is essential to growth.
- 8 – That part of the root zone moisture that is consumed by evaporation and transpiration combined
- 11 – Moisture in the atmosphere.
- 12 – An opening surrounded by guard cells that opens into an internal air cavity below the epidermis of a leaf. A breathing pore in the epidermis of a leaf.
- 13 – The changing of a liquid into a gas.
- 14 – Process by which green plants, using chlorophyll and the energy of sunlight, produce carbohydrates from water and carbon dioxide, and release oxygen.

### DOWN

- 1 – A transpiration tension within a plant which is generated by transpiration and exerts a pulling force. Transpiration pull is a major factor in the rise of water in plants.
- 2 – The fluid-conducting tissues of a plant including both xylem (water-conducting) and phloem (food-conducting) tissues.
- 4 – The “plumbing” system that conducts water and dissolved mineral up the stems from the roots.
- 5 – The process by which water vapor is released to the atmosphere by the leaves or other parts of a living plant.
- 6 point – The minimal point of soil moisture the plant requires not to wilt.
- 9 – Inner bark; the principle tissue concerned with the translocation of elaborated food produced in the leaves, or other areas, downward in the branches, stem, and roots.
- 10 – The hydrostatic pressure required to stop or prevent diffusion of molecules of a dilute solution from passing through the walls of a semipermeable membrane into a more-concentrated solution.