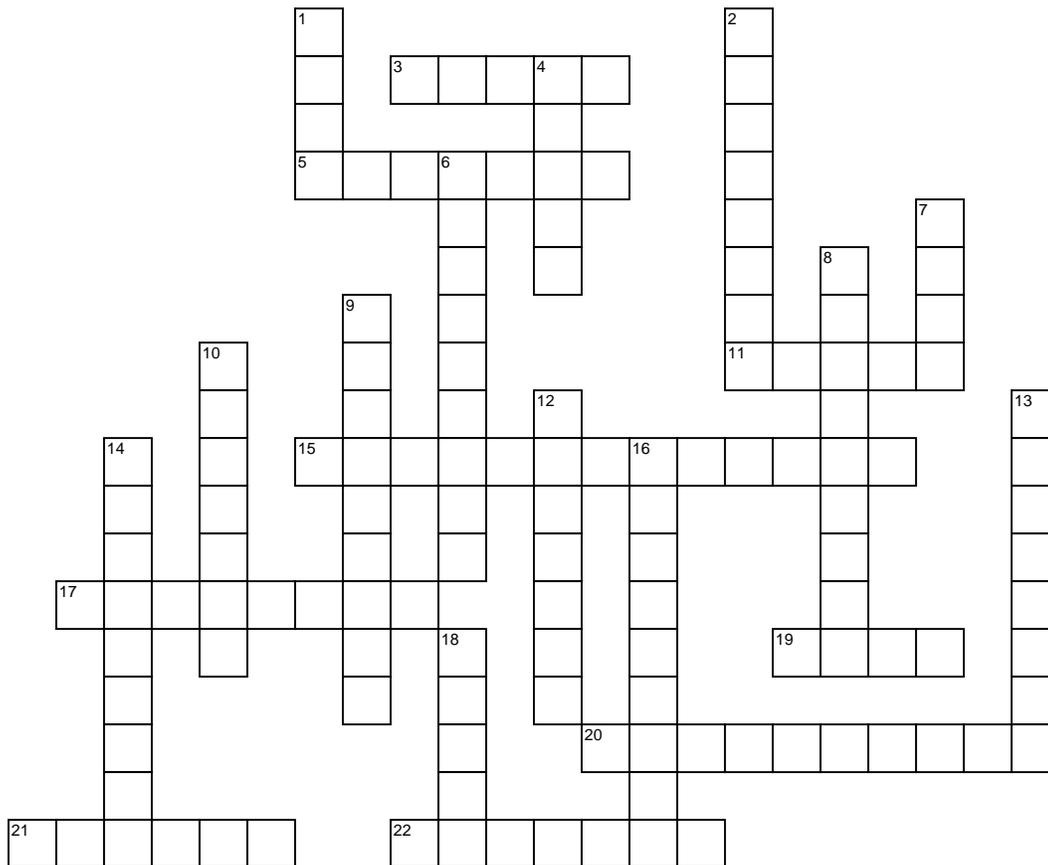


# Plants 8.1

## Pesky bugs and plants



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### ACROSS

- 3** – A stage in the development of some insects and related forms, immediately preceding the adult stage.
- 5** – Any deviation from normal state of health in plants which temporarily impairs vital functions.
- 11** – The immature insect hatching from the egg and up to the pupal stage in orders with complex metamorphosis.
- 15** – A process by which an organism changes in form and structure
- 17** – Single-celled microorganism; some cause human, animal, or plant diseases; others are beneficial.
- 19** – Anything, such as an insect, animal, or plant that causes injury, loss, or irritation to a crop.
- 20** – A method of pest control by the use of predatory insects, fungi, or viruses; as contrasted to control by chemical pesticides.
- 21** – An air-breathing animal that has a distinct head, thorax, and abdomen.
- 22** – Submicroscopic, sub cellular particles that require a host cell in which to multiply.

### DOWN

- 1** – A plant out of place.
- 2** – The use of production practices typically used to improve plant growth and yield by controlling pests.
- 4** – Any animal out of place.
- 6** – To destroy or abolish, as a disease, insect, or weed pest.
- 7** – The stage between the larva and the adult in insects
- 8** – Chemicals used to kill plants. T
- 9** – Invasion of the tissues of the body of a host by disease-producing organisms in such a way that injury results
- 10** – A classification of mammals, mostly vegetarians, characterized by their single pair of chisel-shaped, upper incisors.
- 12** – Any invertebrate of the phylum Mollusca
- 13** – The application of herbicides or pesticides for the control of weeds and insects in crops.
- 14** – Microscopic, wormlike, transparent organisms
- 16** – A substance used to control insect, plant, or animal pests. Pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematocides, and rodenticides.
- 18** – Plantlike organisms that have no chlorophyll