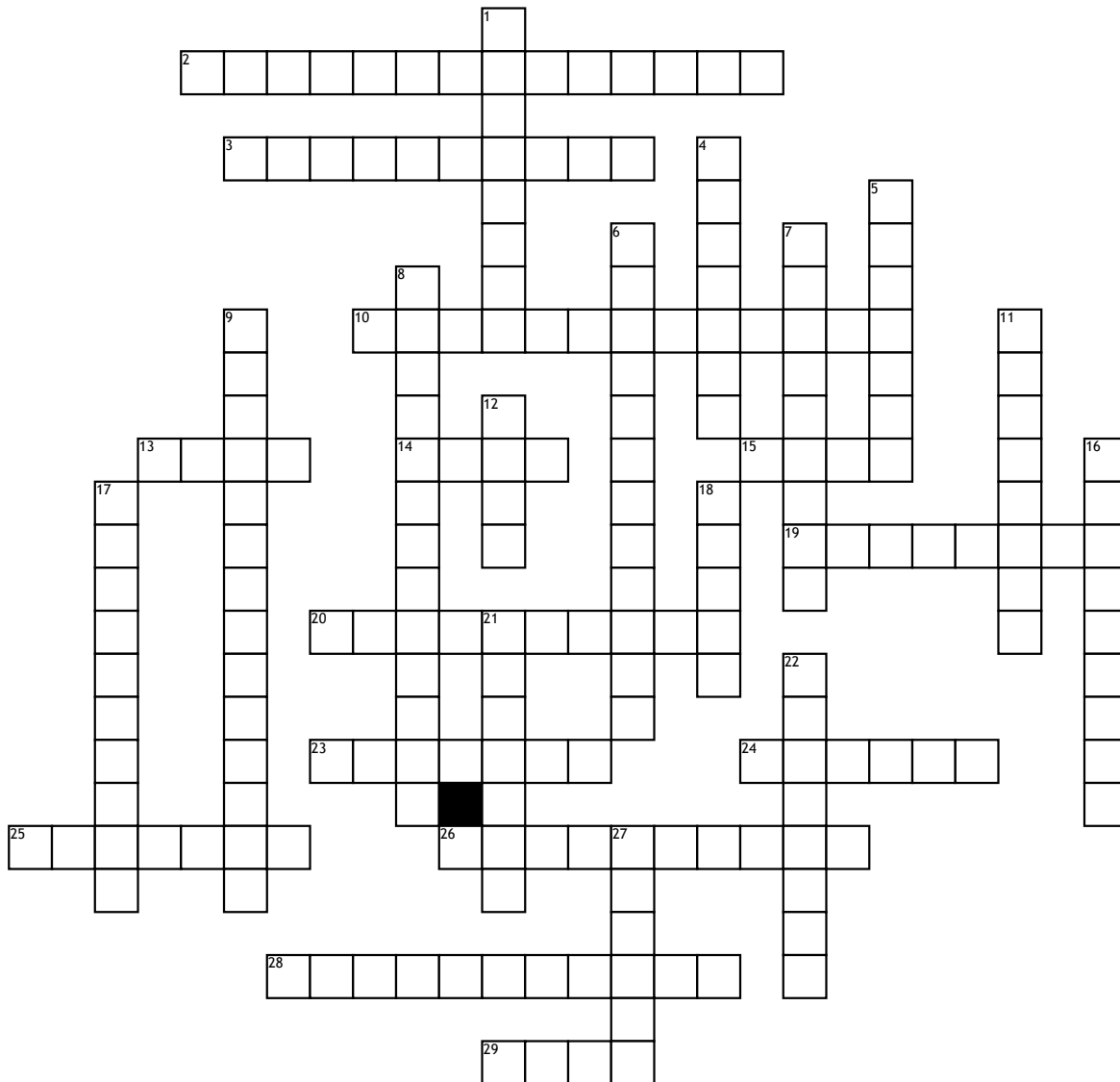


Name: _____

Date: _____

From the ground up! 3.3



Across

2. The horizon of weathered rock or partially weathered soil material from which the soil is formed.
 3. The artificial application of water to soil for the purpose of increasing plant production.
 10. Matter found in, or produced by, living animals and plants, which contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and often nitrogen and sulfur.
 13. A group of textural classes in which the particles are finer than gravel but coarser than silt, ranging in size from 2.00 to 0.5 millimeters in diameter.
 14. Small, mineral, soil particle, ranging in diameter from 0.5 to 0.002 millimeters.
 15. Mineral matter of variable composition, consolidated or unconsolidated, assembled in masses or considerable quantities in nature.
 19. Any living individual whether plant or animal.
 20. Atmospheric action on rock surfaces producing decomposition, disintegration, or alteration of rocks at or close to the earth's surface.
 23. A vertical section of a soil. The section, or face of an exposure made by a cut, may exhibit with depth a succession of separate layers.
 24. An elongated depression between uplands, hills, or mountains.

25. The group of processes whereby earthy or rock material is worn away, loosened, or dissolved and removed from any part of the earth's surface.
 26. Slope of the land and the position on the landscape, such as the top of a hill, a hillside, or the foot of a slope.
 28. Any vegetation that grows close to the ground, producing protection for the soil.
 29. The mineral and organic surface of the earth capable of supporting upland plants. It has been (and is being) formed by the active factors of climate and biosphere exerting their influence on passive parent material and topography over neutral time.

Down

1. Single-celled microorganisms; some cause human, animal, or plant diseases; others are beneficial.
 4. The long-term average weather conditions.
 5. Unweathered hard rock that lies directly beneath the soil layers or beneath superficial geological deposits, such as glacial drift.
 6. To gather or collect.
 7. A phylum or division of the animal kingdom; includes insects, spiders, and crustacea; characterized by a coating which serves as an external skeleton and by legs with distinct movable segments or joints.

8. To move or transfer from one place to another; cause to change location; displace.
 9. Change in form, appearance, nature, or character.
 11. Refers to the extent of voids or openings in the soil that exist between soil particles and soil peds or clods. These pores hold water and air for absorption by plant roots.
 12. A size term denoting particles, regardless of mineral composition, with diameter less than 2 microns.
 16. Microscopic, wormlike, transparent organisms that can attack plant roots or stems to cause stunted or unhealthy growth.
 17. The addition of sediment, as by flowing water.
 18. Plantlike organisms that have no chlorophyll; they get their nourishment from living or decaying organic matter.
 21. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes.
 22. The removal of soluble constituents from soils or other materials by percolating water.
 27. Accumulation of water-worn pebbles larger than two millimeters in diameter.