SOIL CROSSWORD



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ACROSS

- 4. Materials left in an agricultural field after the crop has been harvested. These residues include stalks, stubble, seeds, and roots. (two words)
- 7. Protection of natural resources.
- 8. Things like bacteria, fungi, worms, and insects that live in soil.
- 9. The ability to sustain plant growth. A fertile soil is rich in nutrients necessary for basic plant nutrition, including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. (two words)

DOWN

- 1. The preparation of land for growing crops.
- 2. The process by which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water, glaciers, winds, waves, etc.
- 3. Matter composed of organic compounds that have come from the remains of organisms such as plants and animals and their waste products in the environment. (two words)
- 5. A professional who studies soil and crop management.
- 6. Soil made up of mostly sand and silt.

— **SOIL** — VOCABULARY

Agronomist: A professional who studies soil and crop

management.

Conservation: Protection of natural resources.

Crop Residue: Materials left in an agricultural field after the

crop has been harvested. These residues include

stalks, stubble, seeds, and roots.

Erosion: The process by which the surface of the earth is

worn away by the action of water, glaciers, winds,

waves, etc.

Loam: Soil made up of mostly sand and silt.

Microorganisms: Things like bacteria, fungi, worms, and insects

that live in soil.

Organic Matter: Matter composed of organic compounds that

have come from the remains of organisms such as plants and animals and their waste products in

the environment.

Soil Fertility: The ability to sustain plant

growth. A fertile soil is rich in nutrients necessary for basic plant nutrition, including

nitrogen, phosphorus, and

potassium.

Tillage: The preparation of land for

growing crops.