

## <u>Across</u>

**1.** area where the earth's lithospheric plates move apart in opposite directions

**4.** one or more communities of different species interacting with one another and with the chemical and physical factors making up their nonliving environment

**5.** organism that digests parts of dead organisms by breaking down the complex organic molecules into simpler inorganic compounds and then absorbing the soluble nutrients.

**6.** biome found in regions where there is enough annual average precipitation to support the growth of grass and small plants but not enough to support large stands of trees

7. Chemical that kills a plant or inhibits its growth

**11.** place or type of place where an organism or population of organisms lives

**12.** the boundary between two air masses with different temperatures and densities

**14.** a measure that computes the demands placed on nature by individuals and nations

**15.** trees, such as oak and maple, and other plants that survive during dry or cold seasons by shedding their leaves

16. a chemical that kills fungi

**18.** a chlorinated hydrocarbon that has been widely used as an insecticide but is now banned in some countries

**19.** separation of populations of a species into different areas for long periods of time

**20.** hypothesis that countries, as they become industrialized, have declines in death rates followed by declines in birth rates

**23.** biogeochemical cycle that collects, purifies and distributes the earth's fixed supply of water from the environment to living organisms and then back to the environment

**25.** method for extracting oil or natural gas from underground deposits by first drilling down and then using a flexible drilling bore to drill across

26. plant that uses its roots to attach itself to branches high in trees, especially tropical forests28. condition under which people live with chronic hunger and malnutrition that threatens their ability to lead healthy and productive lives

29. a mineral horizon in the upper part of the soil.

Typically present only in forested areas it underlies an O or A horizon

**30.** gases in the earth's lower atmosphere (troposhere) that include CO2, CFCs, O3, CH4, and NOx

**31.** movement of people out of a specific geographic area

32. upper layer of a body of water through which sunlight can penetrate and support photosynthesis33. purification of saltwater or brackish water by removal of dissolved salts

## <u>Down</u>

**2.** a change in species composition, physical conditions, or other ecological factors at the boundary between two ecosystems

**3.** removal of trees from a forested area

**8.** plot of data showing the effects of various doses of a toxic agent on a group of test organisms

**9.** species that is found in only one area, such species are especially vulnerable to extinction

**10.** broad term referring to long term changes in any aspects of the earth's climate, especially temperature and precipitation

13. consumer

**17.** partially enclosed coastal area at the mouth of a river where its freshwater, carrying fertile silt and runoff from the land, mixes with salty seawater

**21.** the enrichment of an ecosystem with chemical nutrients, typically compounds containing nitrogen, phosphorus, or both

**22.** freeing oil or natural gas that is tightly held in rock deposits by using perforated drilling well tubes with explosive charges to create fissures in rock and collected the resulting gas or oil.

**24.** a geological period of relatively stable climate and other environmental conditions following the last glacial period.

**27.** is any large system of rotating ocean currents, particularly those involved with large wind movements, caused by the Coriolis effect