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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

SOIL CONSERVATION

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|  |  |  |  |  | 9  E | R | O | S | I | O | N |  |  | P |  |  |  | L |  |  |  |  | M |  | I |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20  M | E | C | H | A | N | I | C | A | 21  L | W | E | A | T | H | E | R | I | N | G |  | P |  |
|  |  |  |  | 22  A |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |  | K |  | O |  | R |  | I |  |  | I |  | I |  |  | L |  |
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| **Across**  **2.** Dark-colored organic material in soil  **4.** The management of soil to prevent its destruction  **6.** The layer of soil beneath the topsoil that contains mostly clay and other minerals  **9.** The process by which water, ice, wind, or gravity moves weathered rock or soil  **12.** Process that splits rock when water seeps into cracks, then freezes and expands  **16.** The loose layer of dead plant leaves and stems on the surfaceof the soil  **17.** Characteristic of a material that is full of tiny, connected air spaces that water can seep through  **18.** The loose, weathered material on Earth's surface in which plants can grow  **20.** The type of weathering in which rock is physically broken into smaller pieces  **23.** Mixture of humans, clay, and other minerals that forms the crumbly, topmost layer of soil  **24.** The chemical and physical processes that break down rock at earth's surface  **26.** Soil conservation method in which the dead stalks from the previous year's crop are left in the ground to hold the soil in place | **Down**  **1.** The area of the Great Plains where wind erosion caused soil loss during during the 1930's  **3.** Soil organism that breaks down the remains of organisms and digests them  **5.** The process that breaks down rock through chemical changes  **7.** The geologic principle that the same geologic process that operated in the past to change Earth's surface  **8.** The planting of different crops in a field each year to maintain the soil's fertility  **10.** The layer of soil that differs in color and texture from the layers above or below it  **11.** Anything in the environment tha humans use  **13.** Plowing fields along the curves of a slope to prevent soil loss  **14.** The solid layer of rock beneath the soil  **15.** A chemical change in which a substance combines with oxygen, as when iron oxidizes, forming rust  **19.** A measure of how well soil supports plant growth  **21.** Rich, fertile soil that ismade up of about equal parts of clay, sand, and silt  **22.** The grindimg away of rock by other rock particles carried in water, ice, or wind  **25.** A thick mass o grass roots and soil |