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SOIL CONSERVATION

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4S |  O |  I |  L |  C |  O |  N |  S |  E |  R |  V |  A |  T |  I |  O |  N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  M |  |  |  |  W |  |  |  |  |  E |  |  N |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 16L |  I |  T |  T |  E |  R |  | 17P |  E |  R |  M |  E |  A |  B |  L |  E |  |  X |  |  |  A |  |  A |  |  |  T |  |
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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 |