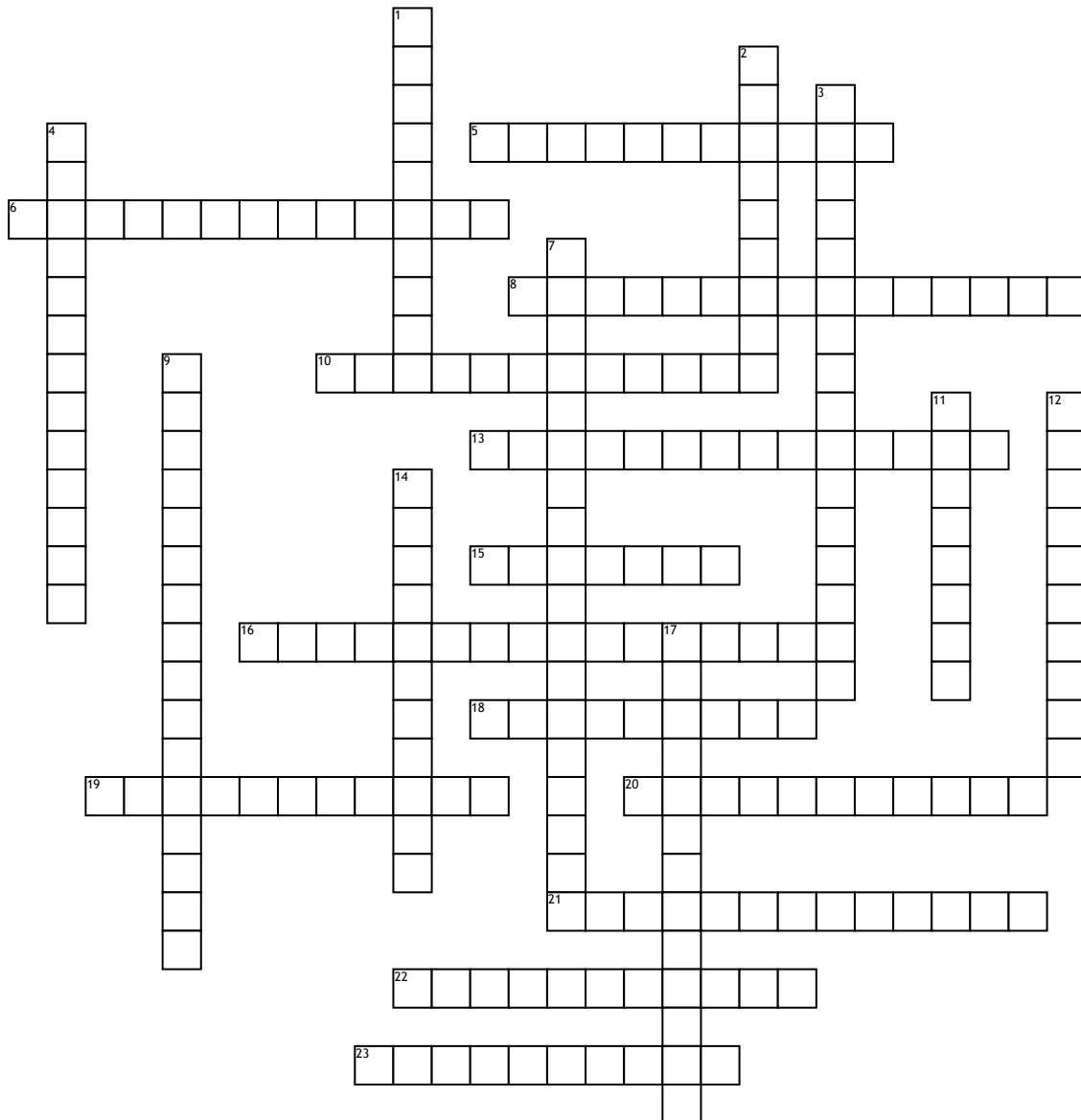


Name: _____

Date: _____

Cycles of Nature, Relationships, Populations



Across

5. When the resources are unlimited in the habitat, the population of an organism may grow in this fashion.

6. The separation of a substance into simpler substances or basic elements

8. the loss or removal of nitrogen or nitrogen compounds commonly by bacteria (as in soil) that usually results in the escape of nitrogen into the air.

10. a relationship between two organisms where one receives a benefit and the other is not affected by it

13. excessive richness of nutrients in a lake or other body of water, frequently due to runoff from the land, which causes a dense growth of plant life and death of animal life from lack of oxygen

15. a measurement of population per unit area or unit volume

16. Type of limiting factor of a population that depends on the density and are biotic in nature

18. A relationship between two organisms of unlike species in which one of them acts as predator that captures and feeds on the other organism that serves as the prey

19. the process of a substance in a liquid state changing to a gaseous state due to an increase in temperature and/or pressure

20. an interaction between organisms or species in which both the species are harmed. Limited supply of at least one resource (such as food, water, and territory) used by both can be a factor.

21. the process where plants absorb water through the roots and then give off water vapor through pores in their leaves

22. the processes by which carbon compounds are interconverted in the environment, involving the use of carbon dioxide y photosynthesis and its return to the atmosphere through respiration, the decay of dead organisms, and the burning of fossil fuels.

23. the cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land

Down

1. a non-mutual symbiotic relationship between species, where one species, the parasite, benefits at the expense of the other, the host

2. the way two organisms of different species exist in a relationship in which each individual benefits from the activity of the other

3. the maximum, equilibrium number of organisms of a particular species that can be supported in a given environment

4. water released from clouds in the form of rain, freezing rain, sleet, snow, or hail

7. Type of limiting factors of a population such as weather, storms, droughts, etc.

9. the chemical processes by which atmospheric nitrogen is assimilated into organic compounds, such as Ammonia or Nitrate, especially by certain microorganisms as part of the nitrogen cycle.

11. population growth that occurs when the growth rate decreases as the population reaches carrying capacity

12. The arrangement or configuration of a population in a given area

14. a process in living organisms involving the production of energy, typically with the intake of oxygen and the release of carbon dioxide

17. the series of processes by which nitrogen and its compounds are interconverted in the environment and in living organisms, including nitrogen fixation and decomposition