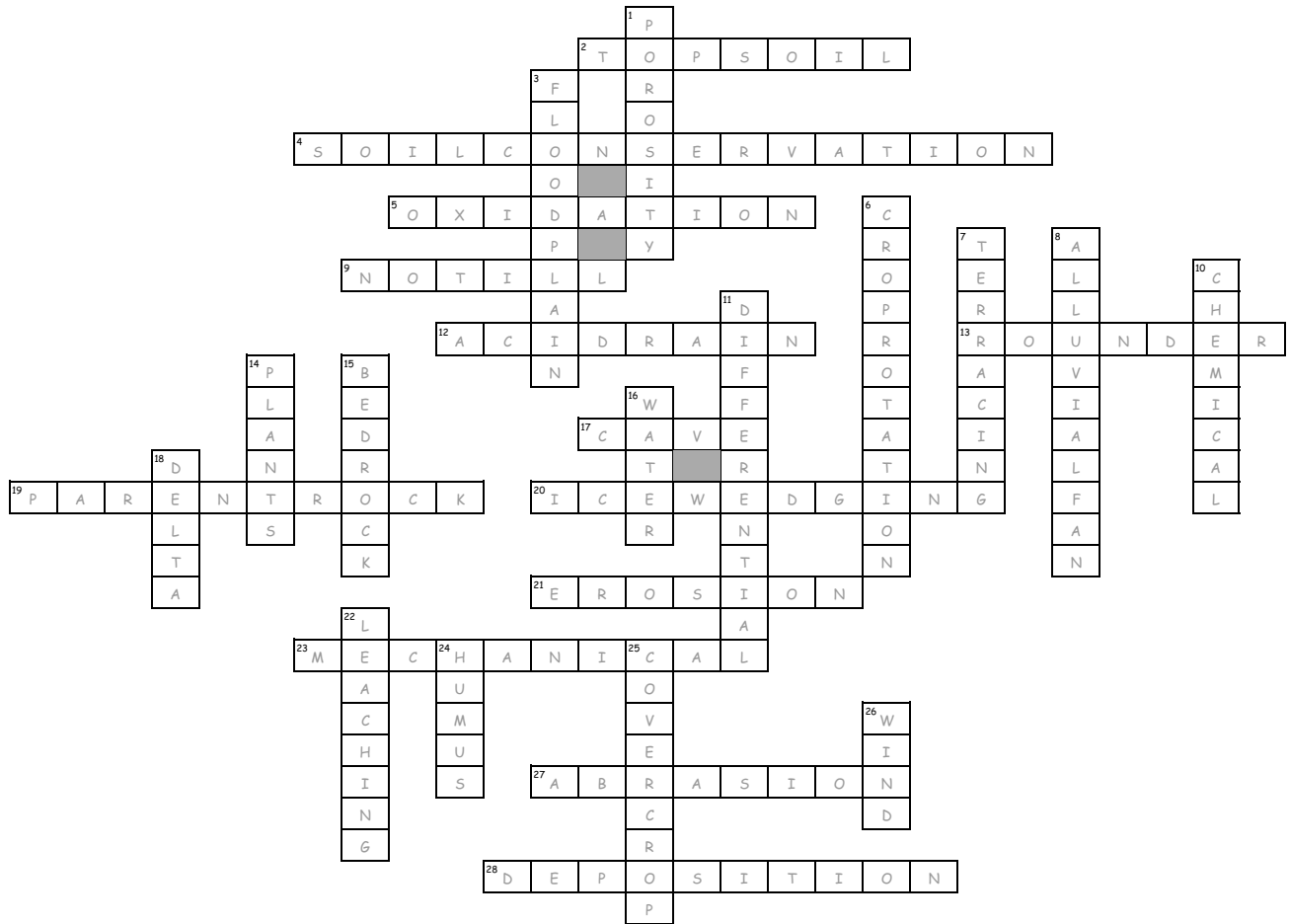


# Weathering and Erosion



## Across

- The top layer of soil
- Protecting soil from nutrient loss or erosion
- When water in the air causes chemical change
- Leaving the previous season's stalks behind to prevent erosion.
- When pollution and rain weather together.
- As a mountain ages, its peaks become (rounder/sharper)
- When limestone is dissolved underground, you get a...
- Rock that is the source of the fragments
- Repeated freezing and thawing in cracks of rock
- What is the process in which wind, water, gravity transport soil?
- What type of weathering breaks smaller pieces of rock from larger pieces
- Grinding away of rock
- When water slows and drops sediment

## Down

- Refers to the pore space in soil taken up by water or oxygen
- Sediment deposits here when a river overflows its banks (pg.318)
- When farmers change crops to protect nutrient depletion.
- Creating a series of steps so that farming can occur on a steep hill
- a fan-shaped deposition on land
- What type of weathering slowly dissolves rock
- Type of weathering in which harder rock weathers less than softer rock
- Living agent of mechanical weathering
- The layer of rock beneath soil layers
- Agent of chemical weathering
- Deposition that occurs as a body of water slows to flow into another
- Water dissolves and carries nutrients in topsoil to lower layers
- The most fertile section of topsoil
- When farmers grow a crop between seasons to prevent erosion.
- Agent of mechanical weathering