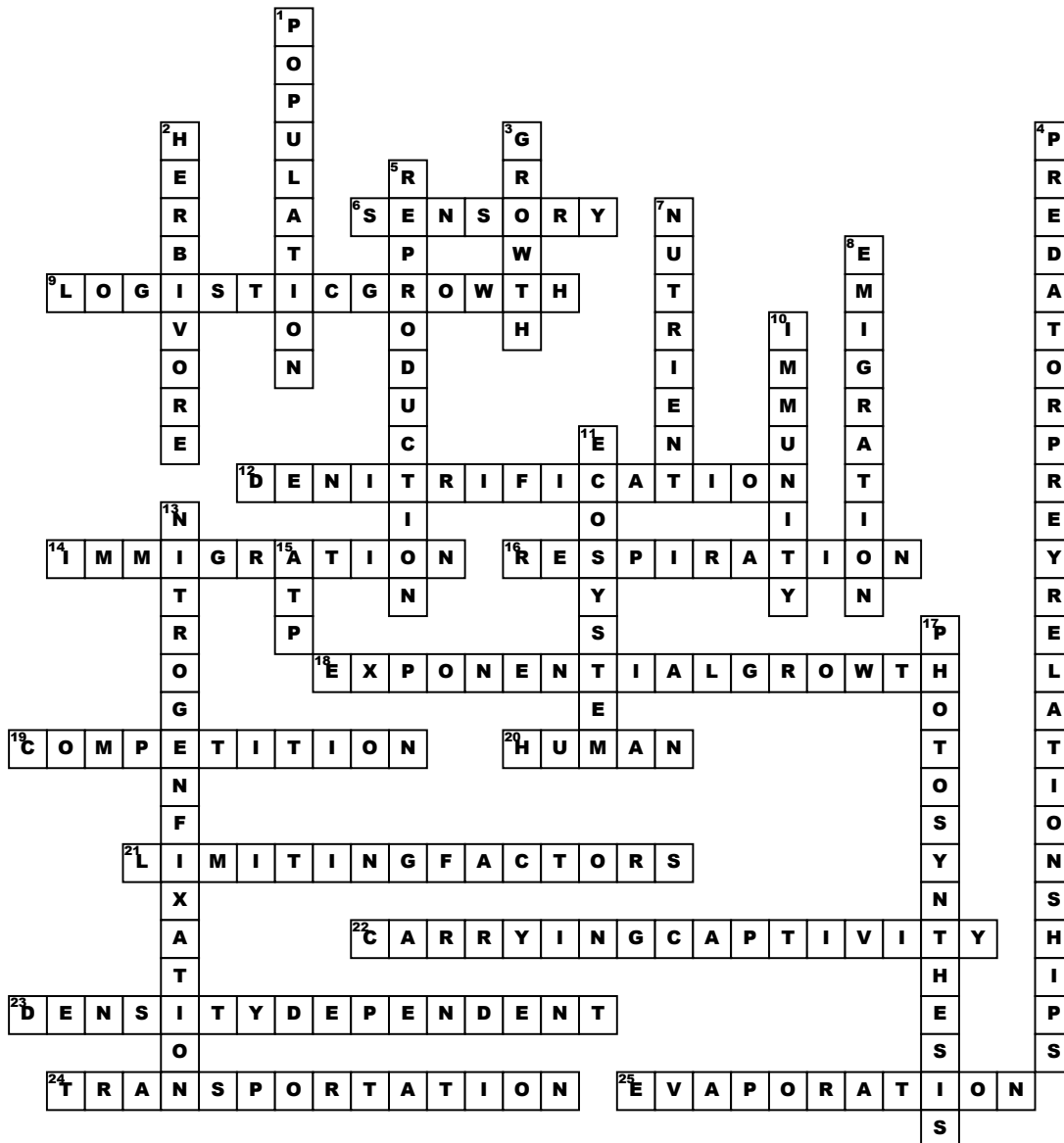


Biology Crossword



Across

6. A nerve cell that conducts impulses from a sense organ to the central nervous system.

9. Occurs when the growth rate decreases as the population reaches carrying capacity. Carrying capacity is the maximum number of individuals in a population that the environment can support.

12. The loss or removal of nitrogen or nitrogen compounds; specifically : reduction of nitrates or nitrites commonly by bacteria (as in soil) that usually results in the escape of nitrogen into the air.

14. Factors that lead to population growth: ... rate at which individuals enter or leave a population. immigration (definition) the process of individuals moving into a range from elsewhere.

16. The sum total of the physical and chemical processes in an organism by which oxygen is conveyed to tissues and cells, and the oxidation products, carbon dioxide and water, are given off.

18. Is a biological principle that follows a format in which a population of life forms grows at a faster rate when the population is larger.

19. Is 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.

20. A bipedal primate belonging to the genus Homo, especially Homo sapiens. adjective. Of, pertaining to, having the attributes of, a being belonging to the species of the Homo sapiens.

21. Resources are environmental conditions that limit the growth, abundance, or distribution of an organism or a population of organisms in an ecosystem.

22. Pertains to the number of a species that an environment can sustain, considering the limiting factors at play (e.g. food, water, competition, etc.). ... Accordingly, the carrying capacity is the population size at which the population growth rate equals zero.

23. Any factor limiting the size of a population whose effect is dependent on the number of individuals in the population. For example, disease will have a greater effect in limiting the growth of a large population, since overcrowding facilitates its spread.

24. The act or means of moving molecules or ions across (cell membrane) or through (bloodstream) (general) The movement (of something) from one place to another.

25. Loss of volume of a liquid by conversion into vapor.

Down

1. A group of organisms of one species that interbreed and live in the same place at the same time

2. Organisms that depend only on green plants or plant produce for their nutrition. For Example: Cow, goat, rabbit, etc.

3. As the irreversible increase in the dry mass of an organism. It is brought about by an increase in cell size or number. In plants, growth occurs throughout the lifetime of the plant.

4. Is an organism that eats another organism.

5. The sexual or asexual process by which organisms generate new individuals of the same kind; procreation.

7. Food, or any nourishing substance assimilated by an organism, and required for growth, repair, and normal metabolism.

8. Migration from a place (especially migration from your native country in order to settle in another). Pertaining to animals that are moving away from their natural environment into another geographical niche.

10. Is the balanced state of having adequate biological defenses to fight infection, disease, or other unwanted biological invasion, while having adequate tolerance to avoid allergy, and autoimmune diseases.

11. Is made up of plants, animals, microorganisms, soil, rocks, minerals, water sources and the local atmosphere interacting with one another

13. The conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into a combined form (as ammonia) through chemical and especially biological action (as that of soil rhizobia)

15. Is a high-energy molecule found in every cell. Its job is to store and supply the cell with needed energy.

17. The complex process by which carbon dioxide, water, and certain inorganic salts are converted into carbohydrates by green plants, algae, and certain bacteria, using energy from the sun and chlorophyll.