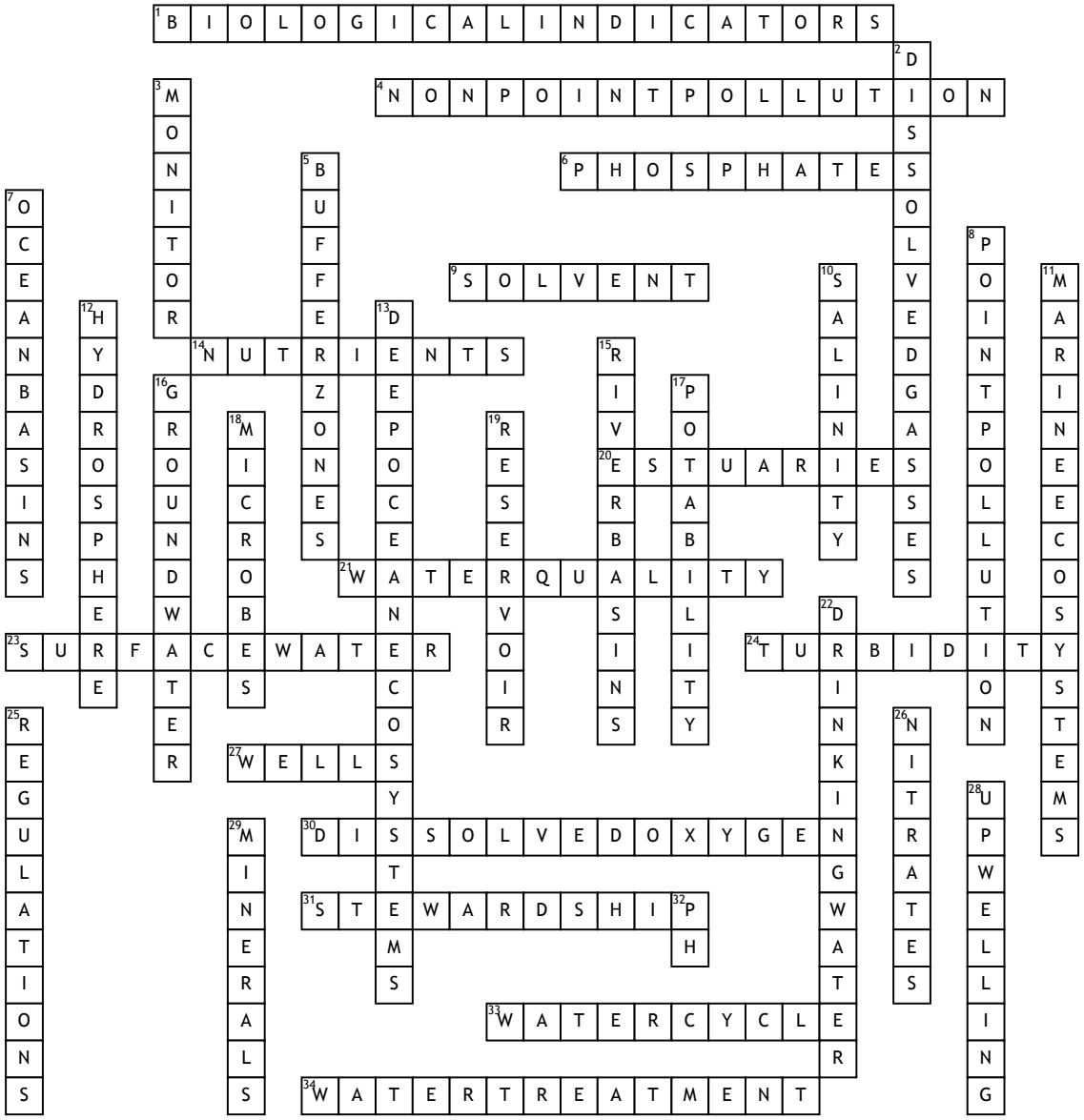
Name: _____ Date: _____

Hydrosphere Crossword Challenge



Across

1. Refer to organisms, species or community whose characteristics show the presence of specific environmental conditions. Other terms used are indicator organism, indicator plant and indicator species.

4. Is pollution that enters a waterway from diverse sources. Runoff from precipitation and atmospheric deposition are two of the most common forms of this type of pollution.

6. A salt of phosphoric acid.

9. A liquid in which substances (or solutes) are dissolved forming a solution.

14. A chemical or food that provides what is needed for plants or animals to live and grow.

20. The tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream.

21. Refers to the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological characteristics of water.

23. The top layer of a body of water.

24. The cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by large numbers of individual particles that are generally invisible to the naked eye.

27. A shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, or gas.

30. Refers to microscopic bubbles of gaseous oxygen that are mixed in water and available to aquatic organisms for respiration.

31. The conducting, supervising, or managing of something.

33. The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land, involving precipitation as rain and snow, drainage in streams and rivers, and return to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration.

34. Is often a secondary treatment process, used to remove any materials remaining in water.

Down

2. Gas in a simple physical solution, as distinguished from gas that has reacted chemically with a solvent or other solutes and is chemically combined.

3. An instrument or device used for observing, checking, or keeping a continuous record of a process or quantity.

5. A zone or an area that is a conserved natural habitat where plants and animals can thrive. They are also necessary to minimize the impacts of an adjacent land use.

7. They can be relatively inactive in areas where deposits of sediment slowly collect or active areas where tectonic plates meet.

8. A single identifiable source of air, water, thermal, noise or light pollution

10. The measure of all the salts dissolved in water.

11. The largest of Earth's aquatic ecosystems. Examples include salt marshes, inter tidal zones, estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, coral reefs, the deep sea, and the sea floor.

12. All the waters on the earth's surface, such as lakes and seas, and sometimes including water over the earth's surface, such as clouds.

13. An area deep within the ocean that serves as other animals and plants habitat.

15. The portion of land drained by a river and its tributaries.

16. Water that collects or flows beneath the Earth's surface, filling the porous spaces in soil, sediment, and rocks.

17. Drinkable.

18. A microorganism, especially a bacterium causing disease or fermentation.

19. A place or cavity for storage, for anatomical structures serving as a storage space for fluids.

22. A liquid suitable for swallowing.

25. The mechanism by which an early embryo maintains normal development.

26. A salt or ester of nitric acid, containing the anion NO3

28. A process in which deep, cold water rises toward the surface.

29. A solid inorganic substance of natural occurrence.

32. A measure of hydrogen ion concentration; a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution.