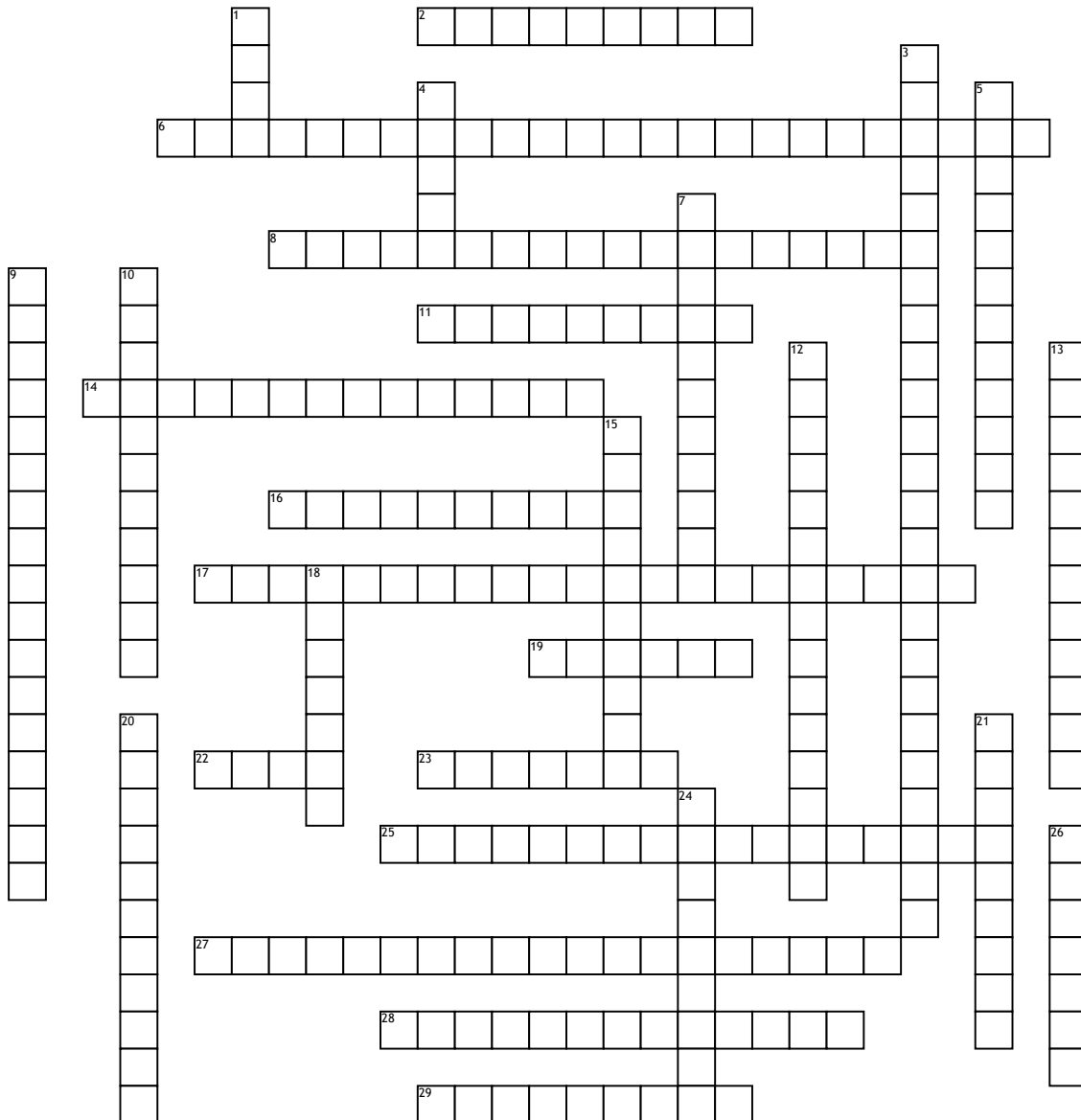


Food Production



Across

2. Chemicals that kill pests.
6. Competition between individuals of different species.
8. Maintaining a sterile environment.
11. Organisms that benefits by gaining nutrients and/or energy from a host, who is harmed in the process.
14. Plants that grow root nodules containing nitrogen fixing bacteria. (e.g. peas, beans and clover).
16. Animal sex hormones used in certain forms of biological pest control.
17. Pest numbers are controlled/reduced using another organism (e.g. predator, parasite, infertile males).
19. Seeds that provide the starch for beer production.
22. Flowers that are added to beer for taste.
23. Structure that bubbles air/oxygen/gas through the fermenter.

25. The process by which humans select organism with desirable characteristics for breeding over many generations. Has led to the formation of different dog breeds, racehorses and improved livestock/crops.
27. Inorganic compounds that replace a range of nitrates and mineral ions to soil. Can cause eutrophication.
28. Type of 'lactic acid' bacteria that is used in the production of yogurt.
29. Large metal tanks that can hold thousands of litres of liquid culture. Used in the production of beer, wine, penicillin, insulin etc. Internal conditions can be carefully monitored and controlled for optimum product yield.

Down

1. Part of the beer brewing process - dried barley seeds that have been germinated.
3. Competition between individuals of the same species.
4. Single celled fungus that is used in the production of bread, beer and wine.
5. Pesticide that kills slugs and snails.

7. Cooling equipment found on the outside of an industrial fermenter.

9. Made from animal faeces and straw (manure). Replaces some nitrates to soil and supports soil structure.

10. Pesticide that kills insects.

12. Mix the contents of an industrial fermenter to maintain an even temperature and ensure the nutrients are mixed with the microorganism.

13. Agricultural practice involving planting different crops in each field every year. Reduces pests and increases soil fertility.

15. Process of heating milk to 90°C to kill any naturally occurring bacteria.

18. Sugar found in milk.

20. Giving vast areas of farmland over to grow a single crop making pest control difficult.

21. Pesticide that kills fungi.

24. Pesticide that kills plants/weeds.

26. Enzyme that breaks down starch into maltose.