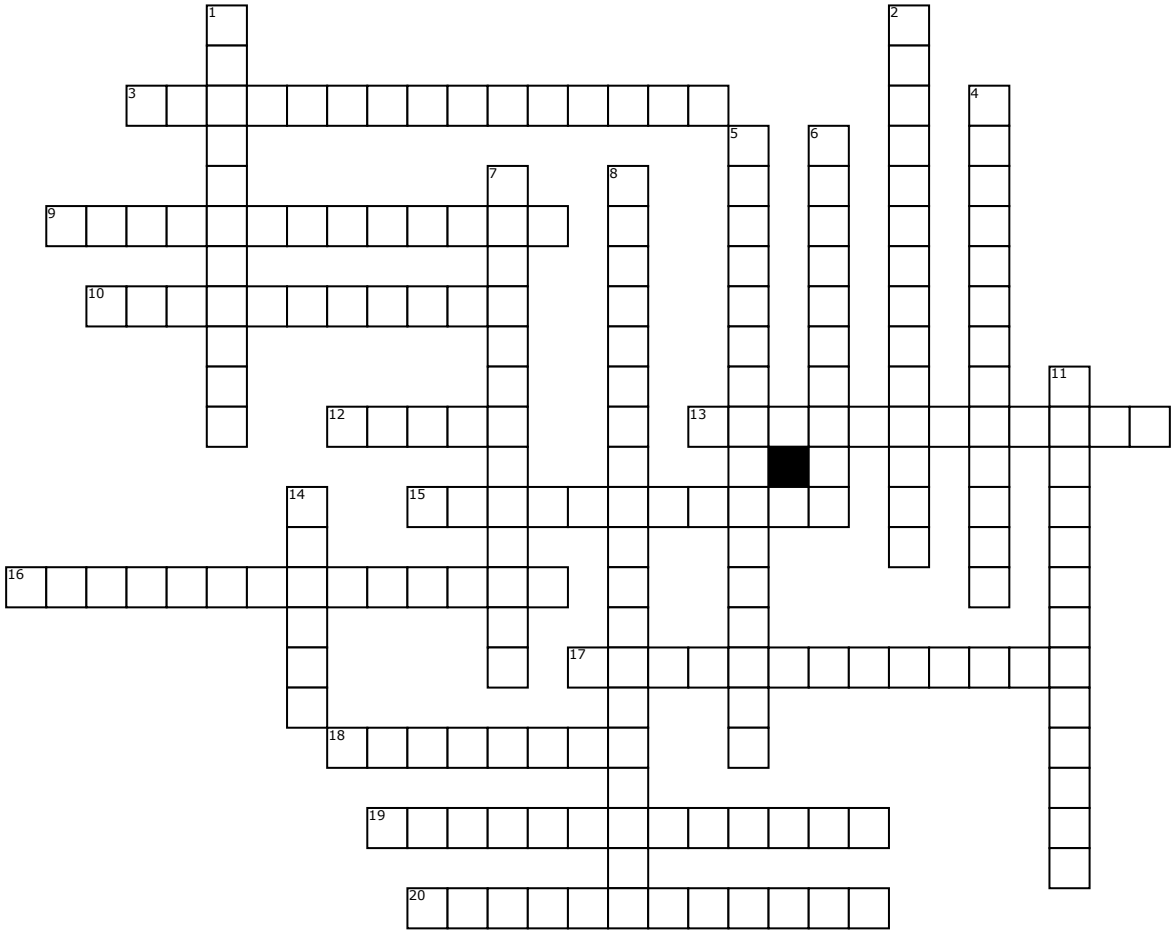
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Geochemical Cycles



Across

3. Bacteria convert nitrogen in ammonia to N2 so it can go back into the atmosphere

9. Decomposers break down carbon from dead organisms, allowing it to be recycled in the soil

10. Adds way too much nitrogen to the soil, creating an imbalance

12. Breakdown nitrogen-rich waste and put it in the soil

13. The process by which precipitation or water soaks into subsurface soils and moves into rocks through cracks and pore spaces

15. Sun heats liquid water to vapor and it rises to the atmosphere

16. Plants capture CO2 from the atmosphere and use it to make sugar

17. Bacteria convert nitrogen in ammonia into nitrates and nitrites to be absorbed by plants in their roots

18. Is most important living organism in converting nitrogen to different forms

19. The process by which plants lose water out of their leaves

20. Water condenses to form clouds before precipitating again

Down

1. One organism eats another for carbon

2. Bacteria convert nitrogen from waste into ammonia

4. So much water has condensed that the air cannot hold it anymore. The clouds get heavy and water falls back to the earth in the form of rain, hail, sleet or snow

5. Bacteria in the soil or water convert nitrogen (from the air or water) into forms that plants can use

6. CO2 released into atmosphere from burning

7. Converts carbon from once-living organisms into a fuel source through intense heat and compression, including natural gas, oil, and coal (fossil fuels)

8. CO2 released into atmosphere as waste from metabolism

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

14. Liquid water that isn't infiltrated runs along the surface and collects in puddles, lakes, oceans, or other bodies of water