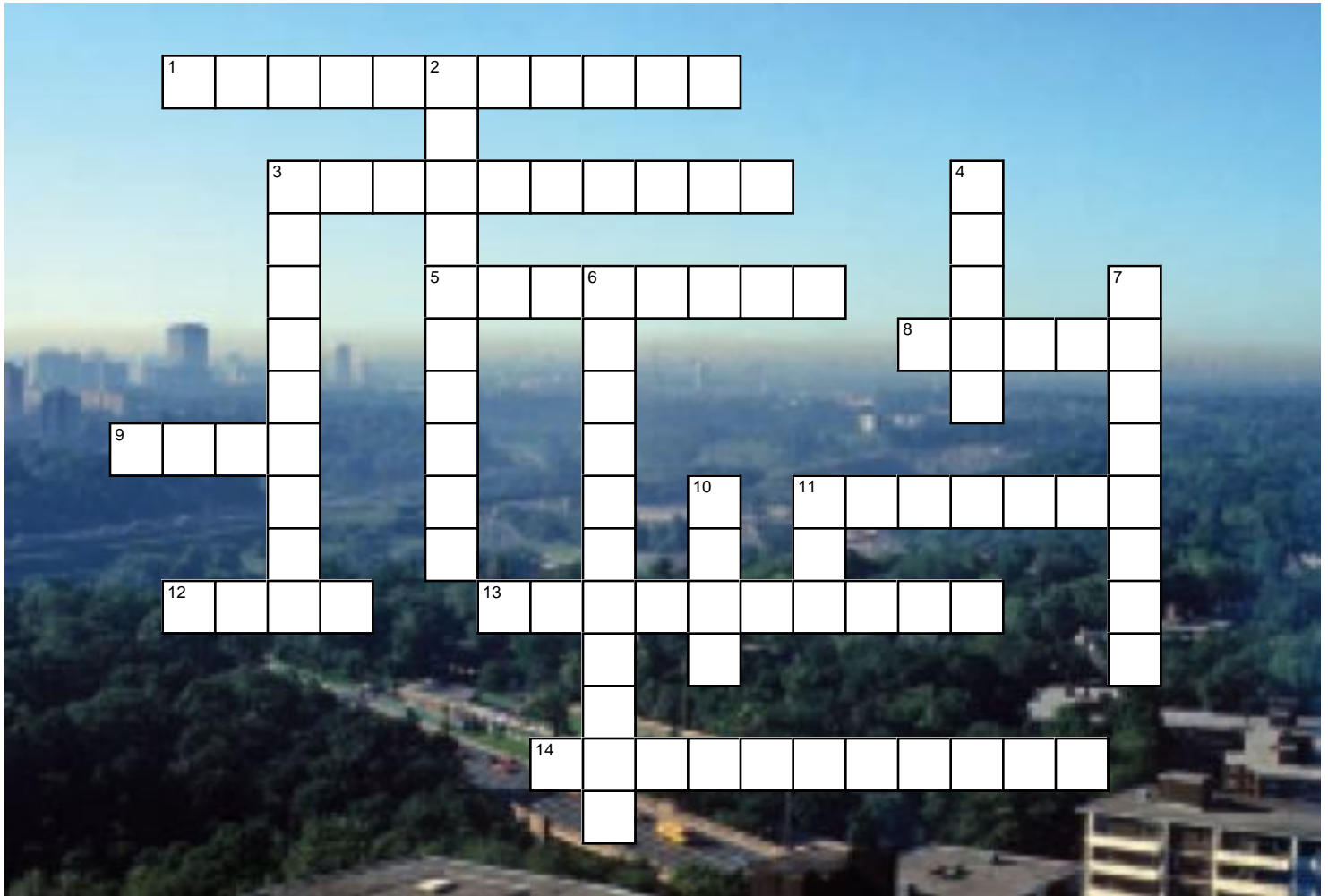# 3.3 Sustainable Human Communities

Across

1. A _____ human community is one that closely models an ecosystem.
3. In the mid-1960s, North American lakes and rivers were turning green, ultimately starving those ecosystems for oxygen. The problem was caused by _____ in laundry detergent.
5. Non-organic garbage that cannot be recycled is often disposed of in _____ sites, where it is buried.
8. The 3 "R's" of sustainable living are reduce, _____ and recyle.
9. An example of a social _____ of air pollution is an increase in respiratory illnesses.
11. Train accidents can result in chemical and fuel spills that could poison water and soil. Ecosystems may take a very long time to recover from the loss of these _____ elements.
12. _____ farms can contribute to the supply of electricity in Ontario.
13. A growing business in which untouched ecosystems are opened to visitors so they can see the complex relationships among the biotic and abiotic elements in these special places.
14. New subdivisions of single-family homes are sometimes described as "_____ _____" because they spread over land formerly occupied by ecosystems.

Down

2. Oil spills destroy the _____ qualities of the feathers and fur of many shoreline birds and animals.
3. People choosing to walk or bike to their destinations are helping to reduce air _____.
4. A "_____" roof includes soil and plants that absorb water as well as heat in the summer to keep the building cooler.
6. Electronic products contain plastic and metals such as aluminum, copper, gold, iron, lead, mercury, steel and zinc. None of these materials can be broken down by _____.
7. Waste, such as paper, glass, metal and some packaging, can be _____, that, is, made into other products.
10. "_____ warnings" are issued during the summer months when the air quality is poor enough to cause health problems.
11. Burning fossil fuels for heating, transportation and industry pollutes the _____.