



Student Handout 2: Word Search

Name: _____

Date: _____

G	H	T	B	S	N	L	X	N	O	I	T	A	C	U	D	E	X	Z	W
I	J	S	I	T	L	L	F	U	F	T	W	Y	D	V	H	P	P	H	A
K	R	E	I	U	X	X	S	B	U	E	I	T	X	U	E	Y	Y	V	P
Y	E	U	K	P	W	T	J	L	G	B	N	I	I	E	A	S	V	J	I
U	D	Q	C	N	H	H	R	A	T	E	F	R	L	C	L	E	G	P	H
T	L	I	R	I	V	B	L	Y	M	J	R	L	O	O	T	T	B	J	S
F	O	N	A	I	H	L	G	N	B	I	A	N	F	N	H	A	I	F	D
K	H	H	F	J	I	A	O	Y	G	E	S	S	G	O	C	M	L	U	R
R	E	C	E	T	H	R	B	A	W	E	T	W	F	M	A	I	L	V	A
L	K	E	Y	S	I	X	T	I	R	G	R	B	T	I	R	L	I	A	W
W	A	T	K	V	I	I	P	V	T	E	U	J	S	C	E	C	O	D	E
A	T	I	N	C	O	C	E	P	B	A	C	P	O	V	R	W	N	P	T
T	S	E	C	N	Z	L	E	Q	U	K	T	R	I	V	W	Y	R	T	S
E	E	Z	R	O	S	M	Z	R	C	G	U	S	L	G	H	P	R	T	P
R	P	X	K	O	S	I	N	H	P	S	R	Z	K	K	F	I	P	X	R
S	U	T	G	I	L	M	C	I	T	N	E	I	C	I	F	F	E	Y	O
H	W	I	A	L	S	U	S	T	A	I	N	A	B	I	L	I	T	Y	T
E	A	G	R	I	C	U	L	T	U	R	E	X	S	D	L	E	I	Y	E
D	T	I	F	O	R	P	R	L	L	T	R	C	R	O	P	S	K	O	C
I	Y	K	A	H	R	T	N	E	M	T	S	E	V	N	I	A	T	C	T

Hint: Words are forwards, backwards and diagonal

SUSTAINABILITY
AGRICULTURE
IRRIGATION
INPUTS
CROPS

SOIL
YIELDS
PRECISE
TECHNIQUES
TILLAGE

ENVIRONMENT
STEWARDSHIP
WATERSHED
CONSERVE
CLIMATES
HABITATS
PROTECT

PROFIT
BILLION
SOCIAL
EDUCATION
ECONOMIC
EFFICIENT
INVESTMENT
HEALTHCARE
STAKEHOLDER
INFRASTRUCTURE



Student Handout 3: Crossword Puzzle

Name: _____
Date: _____

Sustainable
Agriculture
Tillage
Crop
Yields
Conservation Technologies

Inputs
Nutrients
Seed Varieties
Fertilizer
Irrigation

Environment
Native Species
Wetlands
Riparian Area
Habitat

Bacteria
Soil
Photosynthesis
Climates
Social

Malnourished
Healthcare
Infrastructure
Economic
Market

Efficient
Deplete
Innovation
Techniques

Student Handout 3: Crossword Puzzle

Across

2. The ability to achieve desired results without wasting materials, time or energy.
5. The preparation of the land for growing crops. Farmers use conservation _____ to minimize soil erosion and moisture loss.
7. Humans consume plants and animals to obtain nourishment from these.
10. A health condition resulting from not eating enough food or not eating enough healthy food.
15. The place where a plant or animal naturally lives.
18. The upper layer of the Earth that may be dug up or plowed, and in which plants grow.
19. Meeting the economic, social and environmental needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future.
21. Different kinds of the same type of seeds that can be planted to grow crops more successfully in different climates.
23. The basic equipment and structures (such as roads and bridges) that are needed for a country, region or organization to function properly.
25. Tiny living things that are found in almost all environments including soil, water, organic matter and living bodies; most are harmless and many are beneficial.
26. A new idea, practice or product.
27. These marshy bodies of water are the kidneys of the environment, filtering excess nutrients and helping water levels during floods.
28. The natural world (associated with soil health, habitats, water and green house gas emissions)
29. Plants or animals that naturally live in an area. For example, deer are a native species in Canada; zebras are not! We should be careful not to introduce non-native species to an area as they can become invasive, taking habitat and resources away from native species.

Down

1. To produce or provide something: a measurement of the amount of crop that was harvested per unit of land. (eg. If three grains are harvested for each grain planted it is 1:3)
3. Scientific or technical ways to sustainably use and protect natural resources in order to prevent loss or waste.
4. To use most or all of something; to greatly reduce the amount of something.
6. The process by which a plant turns water and carbon dioxide into food when the plant is exposed to sunlight.
8. A space between the land and the waterway ideally filled with native grass, bushes and trees.
9. Ways of doing things by using special knowledge or skill.
10. A place where products are bought and sold.
11. Relating to people or society in general; the welfare of human beings as members of society (associated with food, education, health and infrastructure).
12. Things that are put into a machine or system such as fuel, seed and fertilizer.
13. The science or practice of farming; cultivating the soil, producing crops or raising livestock.
14. Natural plant nutrients manufactured so farmers can provide the exact minerals crops need to grow: the primary nutrients being nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.
16. The usual weather conditions in a particular place or region.
17. Efforts to maintain or restore a person's health especially by trained and licensed professionals; nurses and doctors work in this industry.
20. The artificial application of water to the land or soil to assist plant growth.
22. Plants that are grown by farmers, such as wheat, barley, peas, corn and canola.
24. Relating to the process or system by which goods and services are produced, sold and bought (associated with profits, jobs, incomes and community).



Student Handout 4: Matching Activity

Name: _____

Date: _____

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1 | Sustainable
_____ | a. | the ability of a business owner (e.g. farmer) to sell his or her goods to other people or companies |
| 2 | Agriculture
_____ | b. | an item that is purchased with the hope that it will generate income in the future |
| 3 | Economic
_____ | c. | scientific or technical ways to sustainably use and protect natural resources in order to prevent loss or waste |
| 4 | Social
_____ | d. | the simple planting of a seed starts a chain of events that help the farmer, community and eventually the world |
| 5 | Healthcare
_____ | e. | the best way of doing something. In farming _____ enable us to grow more with less |
| 6 | Investment
_____ | f. | a space between land and the waterway, ideally filled with native grass, bushes and trees |
| 7 | Infrastructure
_____ | g. | the emission into the Earth's atmosphere of various gases, especially carbon dioxide, that contribute to the warming of the Earth's surface and the air above it |
| 8 | Soil
_____ | h. | the preparation of the land for growing crops. Farmers use conservation _____ to minimize soil erosion and prevent moisture loss. |
| 9 | Habitat
_____ | i. | these marshy bodies of water are the kidneys of the environment, filtering excess nutrients and helping water levels during floods |
| 10 | Yields
_____ | j. | meeting the economic, social and environmental needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future |
| 11 | Wetlands
_____ | k. | efforts to maintain or restore a person's health especially by trained and licensed professionals; nurses and doctors work in this industry |
| 12 | Irrigation
_____ | l. | the place where a plant or animal naturally lives |
| 13 | Tillage
_____ | m. | the upper layer of the Earth that may be dug up or plowed and in which plants grow |
| 14 | Conservation technologies
_____ | n. | the process by which a plant turns water and carbon dioxide into food when the plant is exposed to sunlight |
| 15 | Market Access
_____ | o. | relating to the process or system by which goods and services are produced, sold, and bought (associated with profits, jobs, incomes and community) |
| 16 | Riparian Area
_____ | p. | humans consume plants and animals to obtain nourishment from these |
| 17 | Seed varieties
_____ | q. | the basic equipment and structures (such as roads and bridges) that are needed for a country, region or organization to function properly |
| 18 | Bacteria
_____ | r. | tiny living things that are found in almost all environments including soil, water, organic matter, and living bodies; most are harmless and many are beneficial |
| 19 | Nutrients
_____ | s. | a new idea, practice or product |
| 20 | Innovation
_____ | t. | different kinds of the same type of seeds that can be planted to grow crops more successfully in different climates |
| 21 | Fertilizer
_____ | u. | the artificial application of water to the land or soil to assist plant growth |
| 22 | Photosynthesis
_____ | v. | a measurement of the amount of a crop that was harvested per unit of land. (e.g. If three grains are harvested for each grain planted it is 1:3 _____) |
| 23 | Best management practices
_____ | w. | natural plant nutrients manufactured so farmers can provide the exact minerals crops need to grow, the primary nutrients being nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium |
| 24 | Ripple Effect
_____ | x. | the science or practice of farming; cultivating the soil, producing crops and raising livestock |
| 25 | Greenhouse gas emissions
_____ | y. | relating to people or society in general; the welfare of human beings as members of society (associated with food, education, health and infrastructure) |