

Monday 7th December 2020

L.O.I can create a double page spread to show how some plants reproduce.

Seed Dispersal.

Once a plant has been pollinated, seeds develop. These are transported to create new plants. This can be done in loads of ways. One of the ways is through bees and other insects. The seeds stick to their skin. When they go to a different plant the seeds fall off and then grow. If a seed is light then the wind can carry it along.



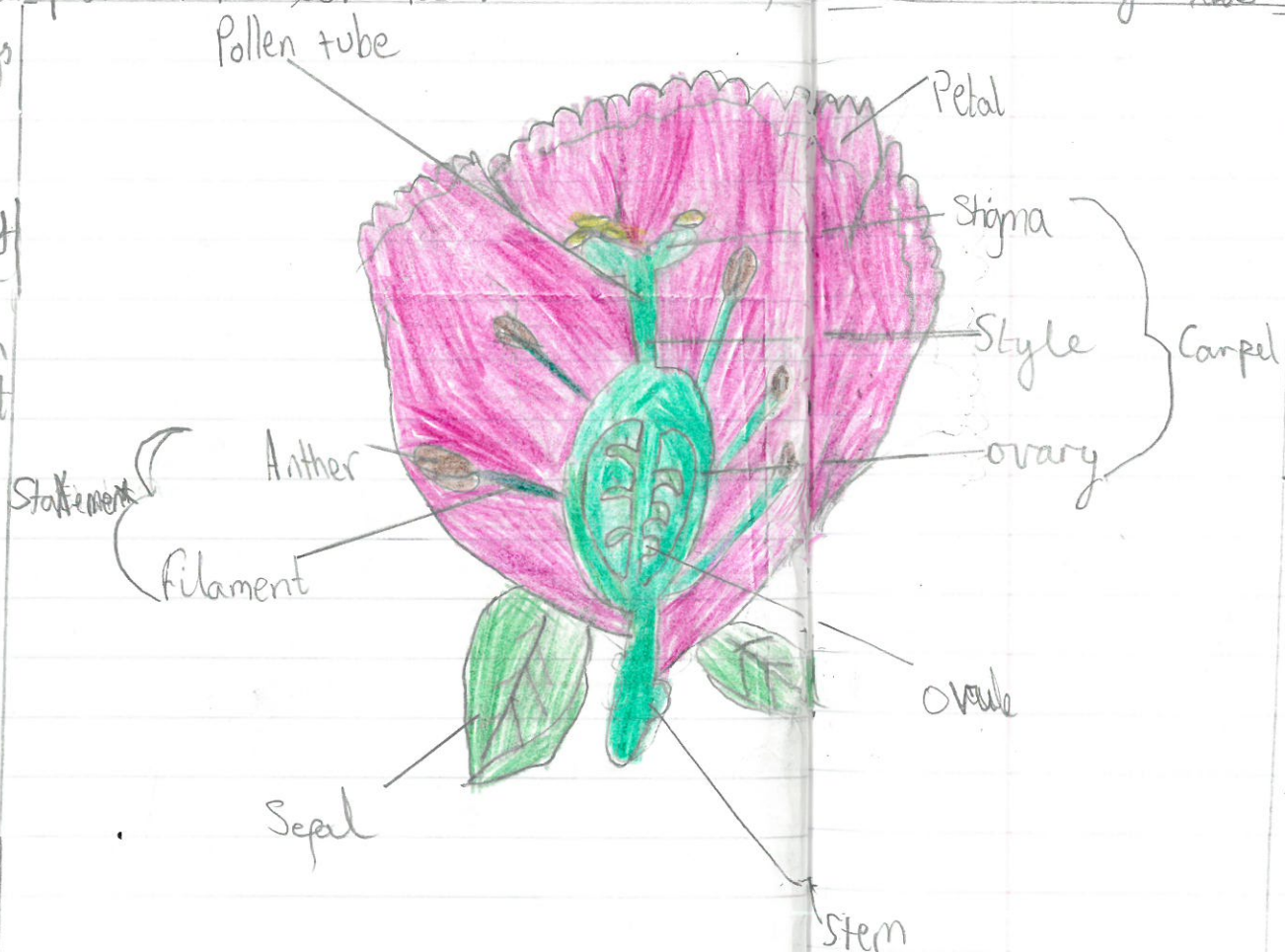
What's inside?

Flowers have many parts, some female (carpel) and some male (stamen). The stamen includes the anther and filament.



These produce the pollen; the carpel includes the stigma, style and the ovary.

What will we find in the soil? ...



Pollination and Fertilisation



Pollination is the process that allows flowering plants to reproduce. For pollination to occur pollen from the stamen (the male parts) need to be transported to the carpel (the female parts). Once this has happened, the pollen will travel down the stigma and meet with an egg that is located at the bottom of the ovary - this creates a small seed and that is known as fertilisation. The seed is then carried by insects, birds, butterflies, bees, bats and also by the wind. The flower uses its ^{bright} petals and its scent to attract insects and animals.



Germination

This is when a seed has been transported somewhere else and start to grow into a plant.

Germination	Flowering	Pollination	Fertilisation	Seed Dispersal	
					THE END

