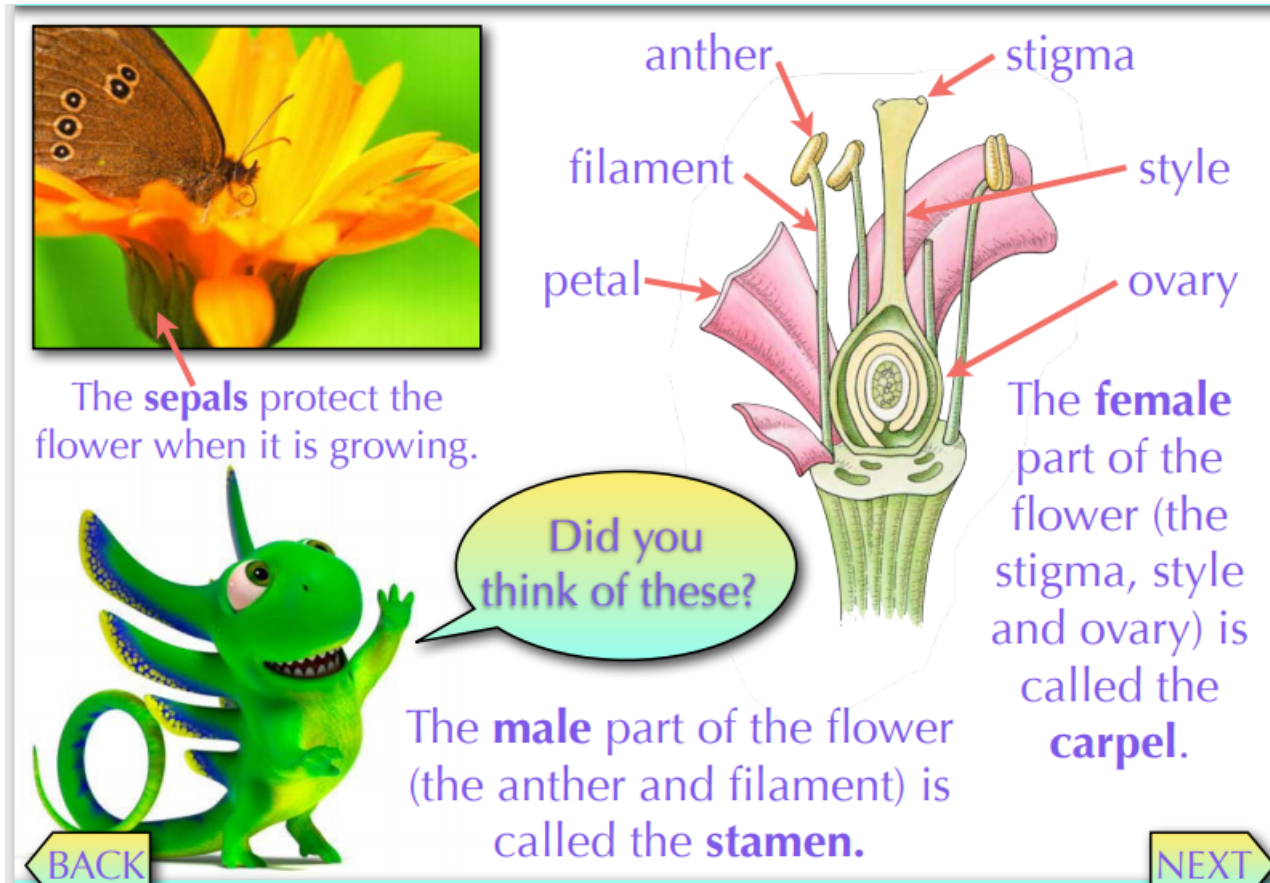


Tuesday 25th May 2021

Can I understand and explain
reproduction in flowering plants?

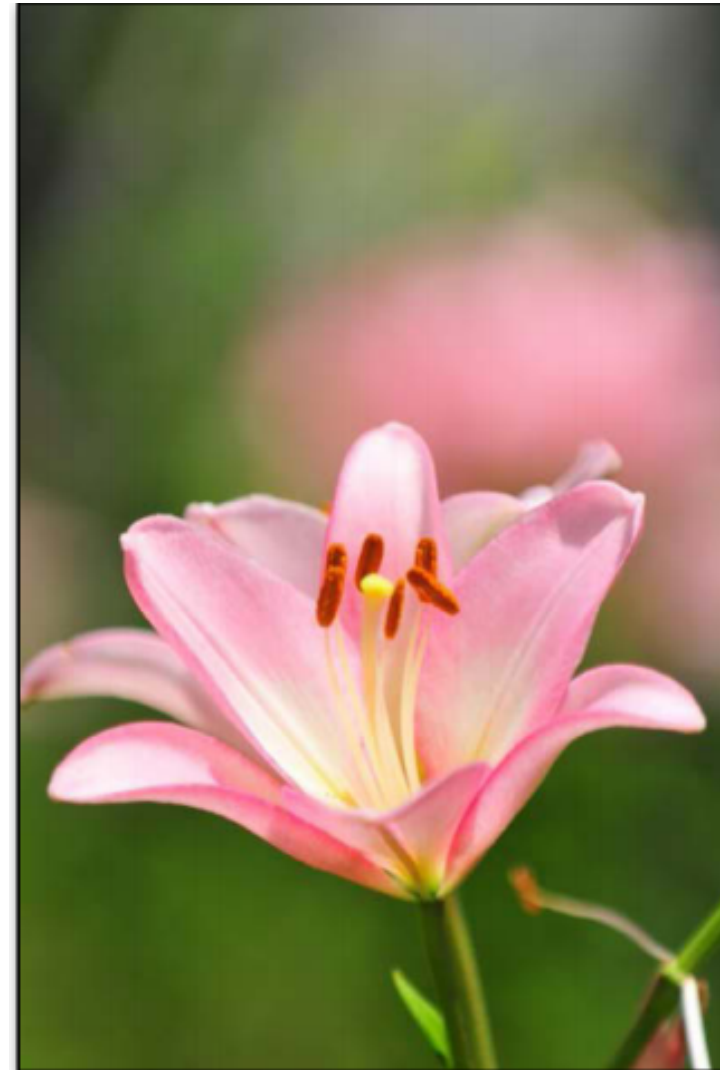
In year one and year three you learnt about the different parts of flowers...





Flowering plants have:

- petals** to help hold nectar and attract insects
- stamens**, which produce pollen grains (the male reproduction cell)
- an **ovary** where egg cells are stored, fertilised and grow into seeds.



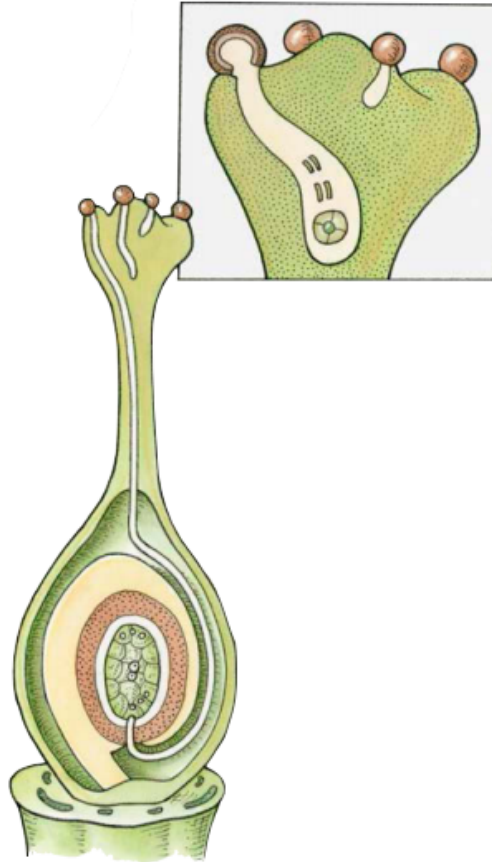
Flowering plants reproduce by a process called pollination.



Insects, attracted by the flower's petals, land on the flower and drink its nectar. Pollen from the **anthers** sticks to the insect's body.

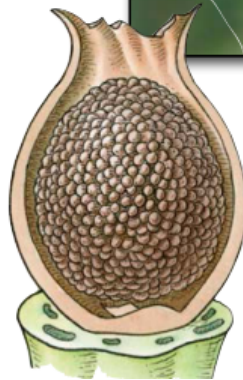
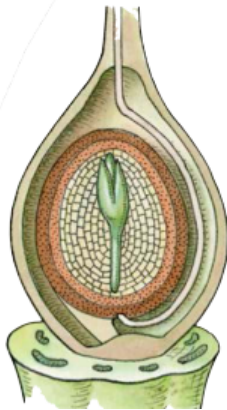
Most flowering plants rely on insects to carry out pollination, but the pollen grains of some plants are carried by the wind, water or other animals. Many flowering plants can even pollinate themselves!

When the insect lands on another flower, the pollen grains on its body stick to the stigma. The pollen grains are the male reproduction cells. They contain genetic information.



Pollen tubes grow down the style to the ovary. The genetic information from the pollen combines with a female egg cell. This is called fertilisation. A seed starts to grow..

As the seed grows, the ovary swells and the petals drop off the flower. The ovary becomes a fruit.



This is a Gooseberry fruit. Can you see where the petals used to be?

