

VOCABULARY

Plant- a living thing that usually grows from the ground.

Germinate- start of growth.

Photosynthesis- plant uses sunlight to make food for the plant.

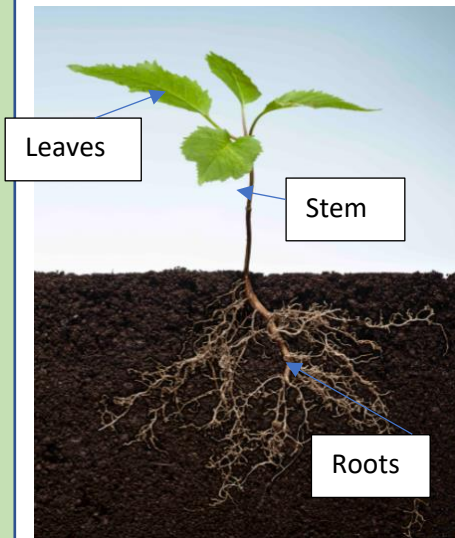
Pollination- flower reproduction.

Animal dispersal- seeds transported on animals through being buried, carried on fur, in berries or in poo.

Water dispersal- seeds are carried from one place to another in the water.

Wind dispersal- seeds are carried from one place to another by wind.

Capillary action- water being transported through the plant.



Roots



Covered in small hairs.
Anchors plant.
Absorb nutrients and minerals.

Flower



Attracts insects.
Helps pollination.
Uses pollen to make new seeds.
POLINATION

Leaf



Makes food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
PHOTOSYNTHESIS.

Stem



Hold plant up.
Carries nutrients and minerals from the roots to the leaves.

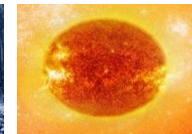
Conditions for growth

Rain/water



Air

Sunlight



Time

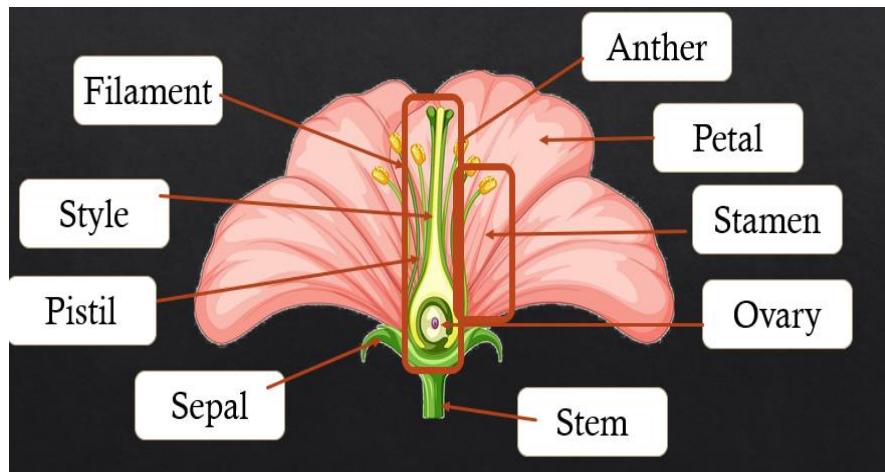
Temperature



Nutrients



Parts of a flower.



Water, minerals and nutrients

stem

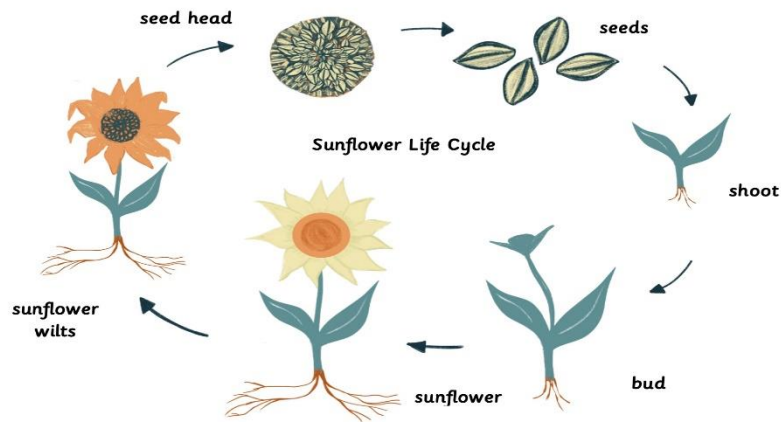
xylem



The water is transported through the flower using a process called **capillary action**. The water transports up the stem to the rest of the flower. The water is needed keep the plant alive and healthy.



Lifecycle of a sunflower



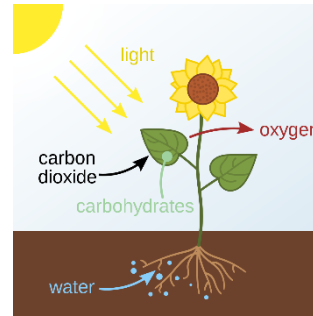
Pollination



Pollination happens when an insect carries pollen from the male part of the plant (stamen) to the female part (pistil).

This allows the new plant to make new seeds and fruit.

Photosynthesis



Photosynthesis uses sunlight to make food for the plant.

Photosynthesis happens in the leaves of a plant.

The leaves contain chlorophyll, this and light energy help convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and glucose- which is food for the plant.

Seed Dispersal



By animals



By wind



By explosion

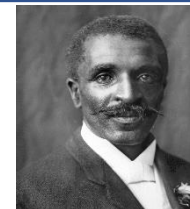


By water

Famous botanists.



Carl
Linnaeus



George
Washington
Carver



Alexander
Von
Humboldt



Oliver
Rackham



Dr Angie
Burnett.

