

Be a botanists, a gardener, a horticulturist.

photosynthesis	This is the way green plants make their own food from sunlight.
pollen	Fine powdery grains produced by the male part of a flower that causes plants to form seeds.
pollination	The way pollen is carried from the male part of a flower to the female part of another flower , usually by insects or the wind.
insect pollination	This happens when pollen sticks to an insect while it is feeding and is then carried between flowers .
wind pollination	This happens when pollen is blown by the wind from one flower to another.
seed formation	Seeds are formed in the flower after pollination .
seed dispersal	The way seeds get away from the parent plant to a new place so they have the space, light and water to grow.
wind dispersal	Lightweight seeds can be carried away on the wind.
animal dispersal	Seeds can be carried away on an animal's fur or in their stomachs or buried and forgotten.
water dispersal	Seeds that float can be carried away by water.

Different plants require different conditions for germination and growth. (How much air, light, water, nutrition from soil and room to grow)

Many plants, but not all, have roots, stems/trunks, leaves and flowers/blossom.

They all have a job to do

The **roots** absorb water and nutrients from the soil

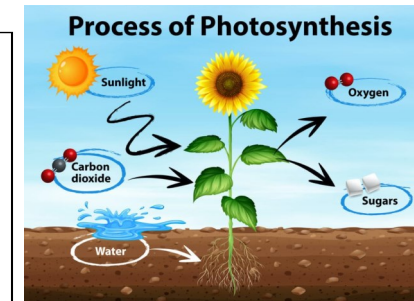


How a plant takes in water.

The **leaves** use sunlight and water to produce the plant's food.

The **stem/trunk** transports water and nutrients/minerals around the plant.

The **stem** also holds the leaves and flowers up in the air to enhance



- * photosynthesis
- * pollination
- * seed dispersal.

Some plants produce **flowers/blossom** which enable the plant to reproduce.

Pollen, which is produced by the male part of the flower, is transferred to the female part of other flowers (pollination).

This forms seeds, sometimes contained in berries or fruits which are then dispersed in different ways.

