



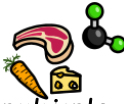




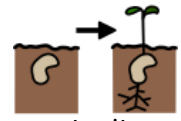

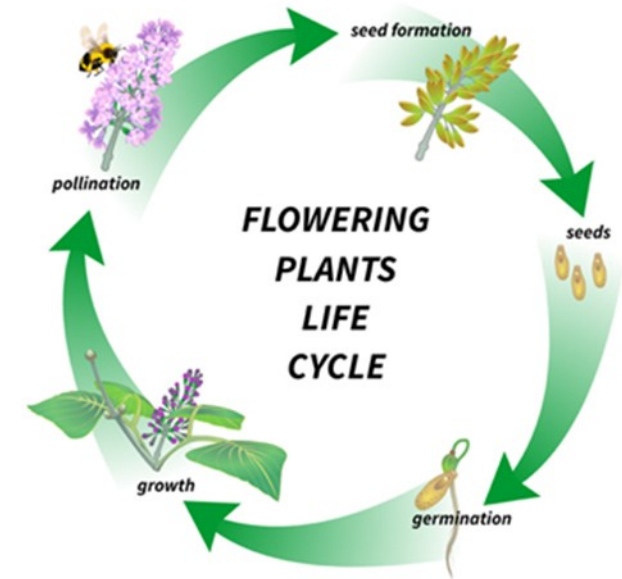
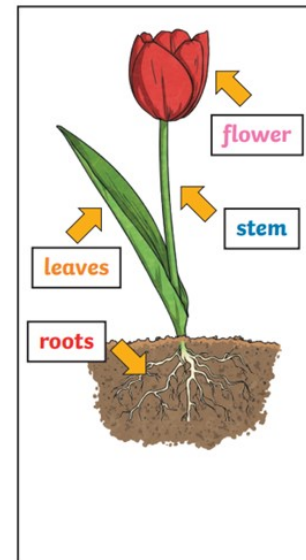


Parts of Plants







Year 3 - Summer 1

 roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
 stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.
 leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
 flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
 nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.
 fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
 petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
 pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
 pollinator	Animals or insects that carry pollen between plants.

 germination	When a new seed starts to grow.
 seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.



Seed Dispersal
Seeds can be dispersed by:

 dropping	 carrying	 water	 shaking
 eating	 bursting		