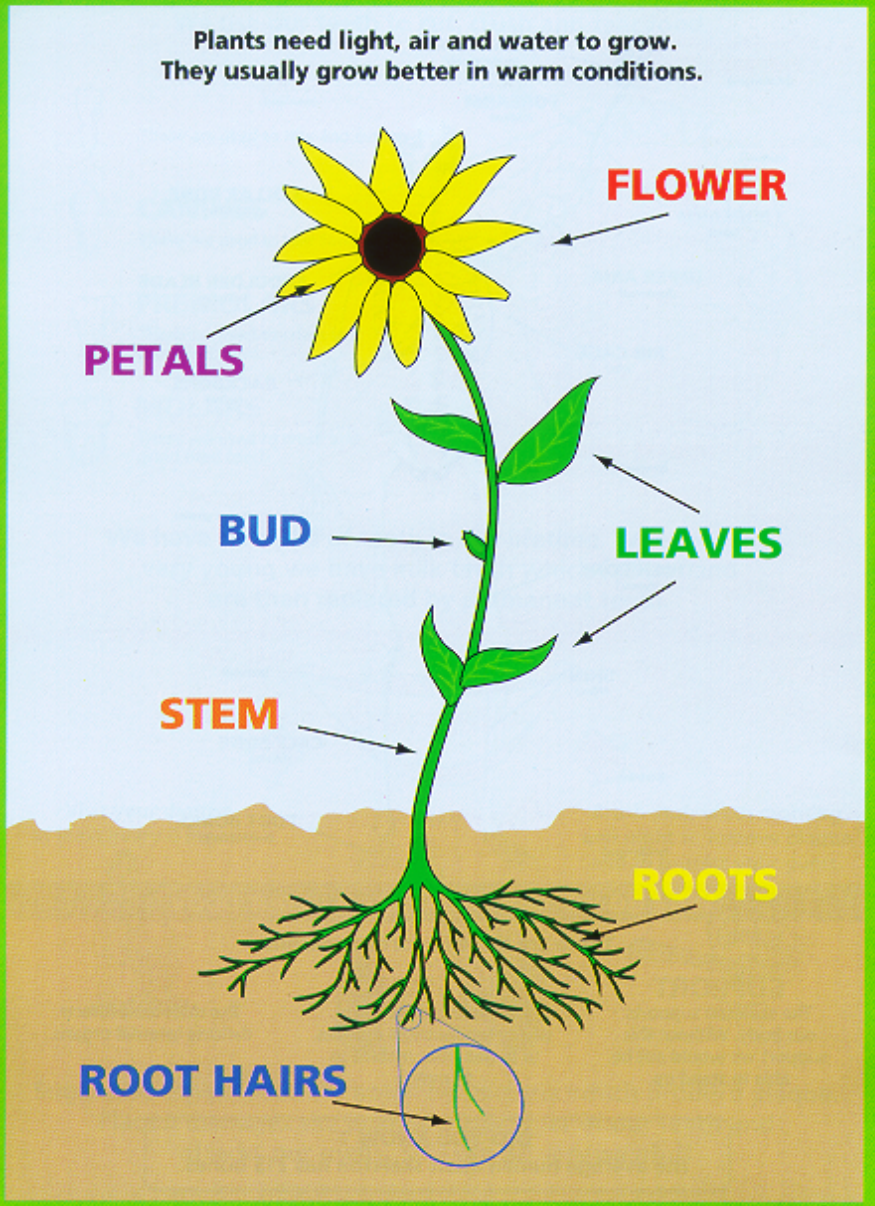
THE LIFE CYCLE OF PLANTS

Flowering Plants reproduce by producing seeds (sexual reproduction) or by vegetative reproduction, (cuttings, bulbs etc…)

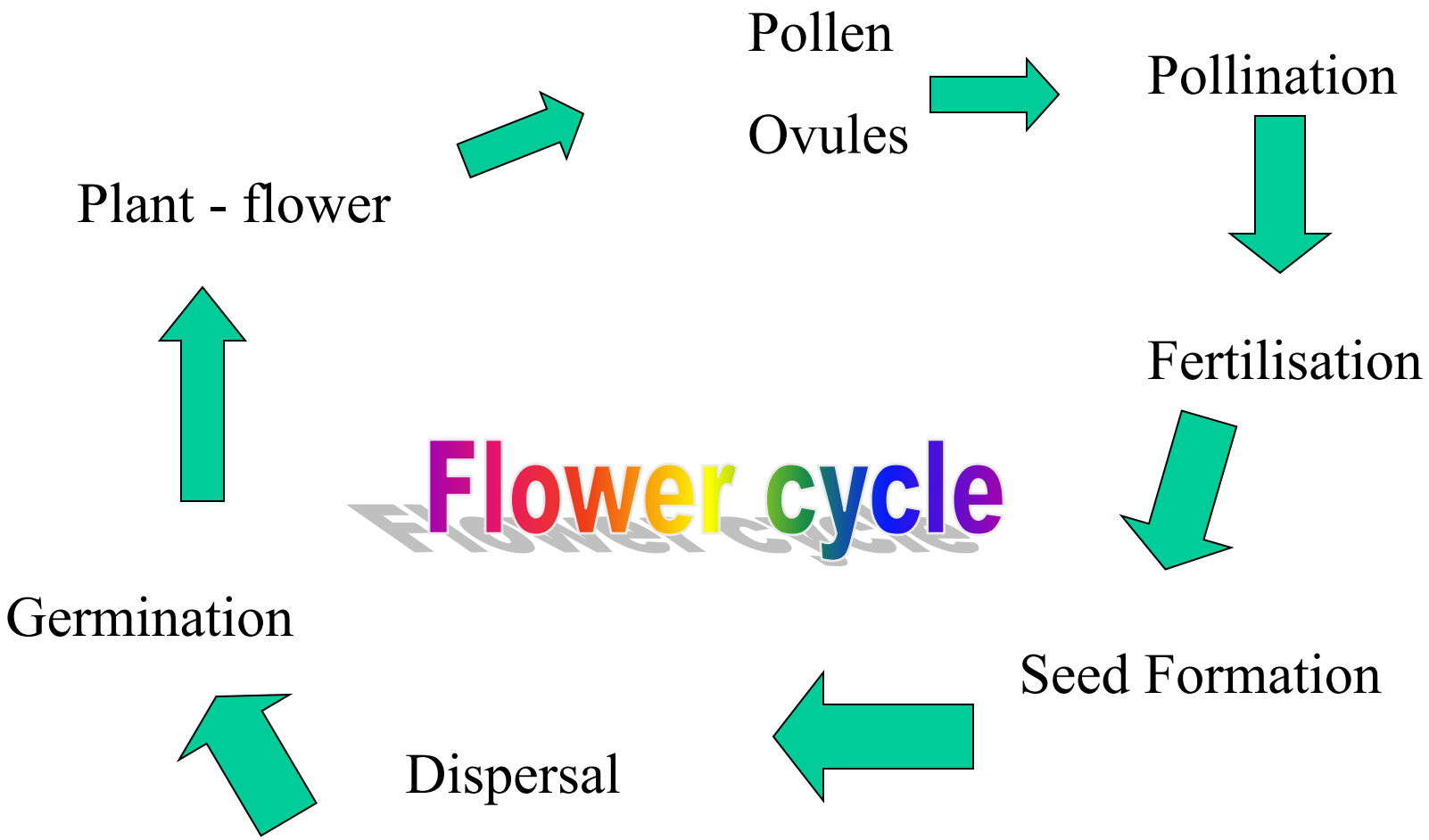
PLANTS

Plants need light, air and water to grow.
They usually grow better in warm conditions.

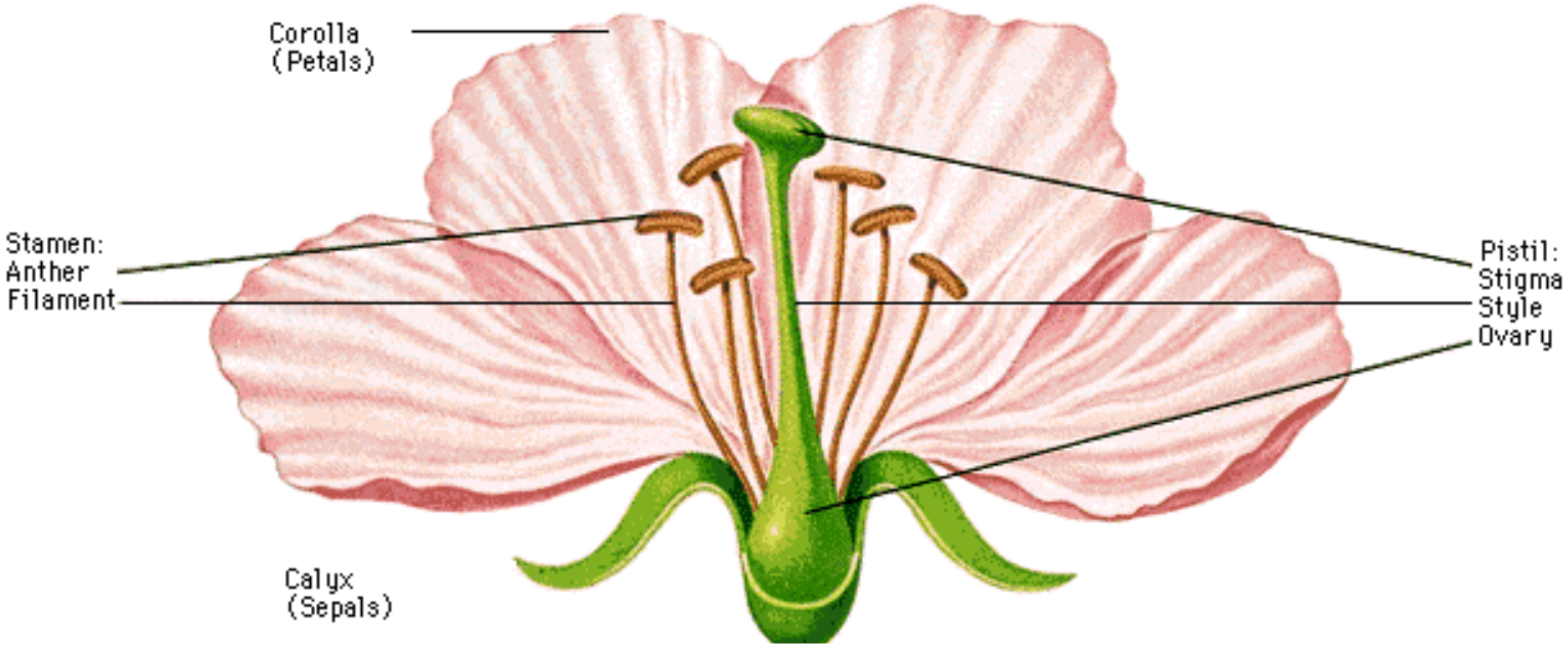


PARTS OF A PLANT

Name of Part	Function
FLOWERS  PETALS	The reproductive organs of a plant are in the flower. Flowers are usually colourful and sometimes smell to help attract insects.
 LEAVES	The green chlorophyll in the leaves helps to make food by absorbing sunlight. The energy of the sunlight converts carbon dioxide from the air, and water from the roots, into food for the plant. (photosynthesis)
BUD 	In the bud, small leaves or flowers start to grow. The bud protects them.
 STEM	The stem's function is to hold the plant upright. It also carries water, minerals and food between the roots and the leaves and flowers.
 ROOTS	The root anchors the plant in the ground, so that it does not blow away.
 ROOT HAIRS	The root hairs help the root to absorb water and minerals from the soil. Water is essential for photosynthesis in the leaves.

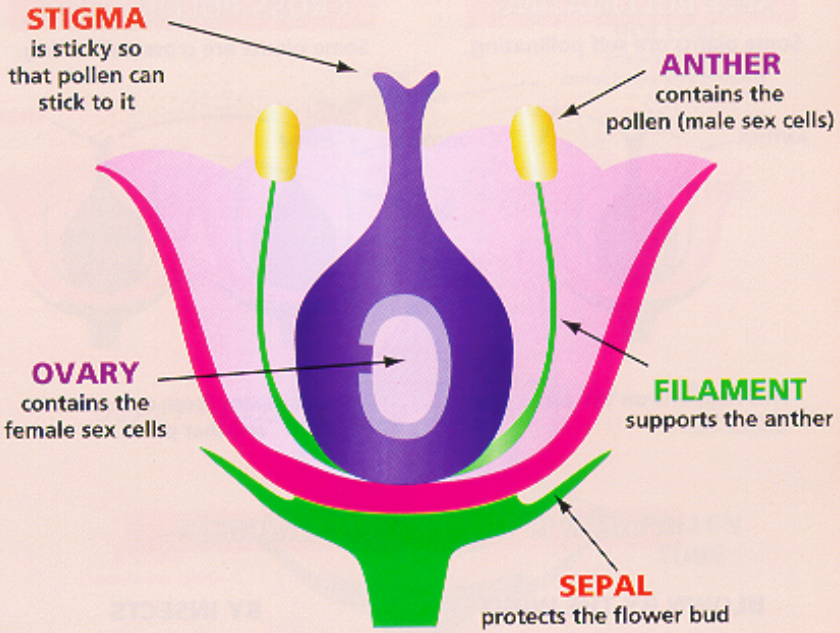

Pollen
Ovules
Pollination
Fertilisation
Seed Formation
Dispersal
Germination
Plant - flower
Flower cycle

Parts of the flower



PARTS OF A FLOWER

Flowers may look different but they have similar parts.
Each part has a very important job to do
in the life cycle of a flower.



The reproductive organs are inside the flower.

CARPEL
female reproductive organ

STAMEN
male reproductive organ