Plants: Lifecycle and reproduction

Glossary

anther – the part of the stamen that produces the pollen

carpel – together the stigma, style and ovary form the carpel - the part of the plant where the female sex cells are produced – ova (eggs)

dispersal – the method of moving seeds away from the mature plant – There are four types – **wind, water, animal and explosion**
to **disperse** - verb

fertilisation – the joining of a male and female sex cell (e.g. pollen and ova)
to **fertilise** - verb

flowering plants – plants that have flowers in order to reproduce.
Non-flowering plants also reproduce

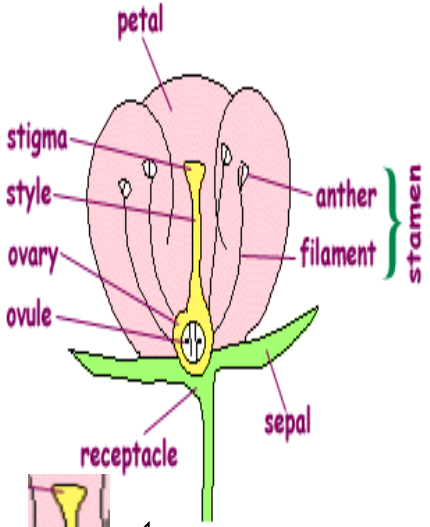
fruits – the fleshy parts of the plant containing the seeds

germination – the process of beginning growth for a seed
to **germinate** - verb

nutrients – minerals that are needed for plant growth. They are dissolved in soil water and are taken in by the plant's root system

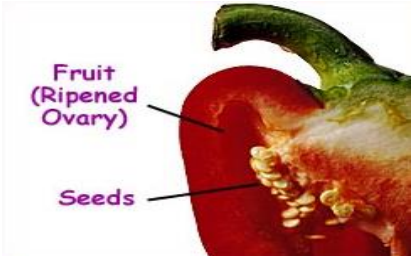
ova – the female sex cells of the plant
– singular **ovum**

Nutrients are minerals needed for plant growth – they are taken in by the plant's root system

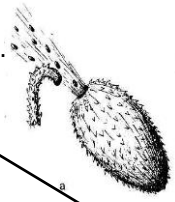


Carpel

Seeds are an example of a product of **reproduction**. **Flowering plants** have flowers in order to reproduce



Explosion dispersal. The squirting cucumber uses this method



Animal dispersal – animals like squirrels bury seeds that turn into new trees

Seed **dispersal**

Wind dispersal

Water dispersal, such as water lilies

A seed that has **germinated**,

Germination is the beginning of the process of growth.

Pollination is when pollen is transferred from one flower to another.
Fertilisation is the joining of a male and female sex cell

Asexual reproduction
Some plants can also reproduce without an egg cell being fertilised to produce a seed. Instead, these plants produce an identical copy of themselves. This type of reproduction is known as asexual reproduction.

Plants can reproduce asexually in a number of different ways. Some plants produce bulbs, like daffodils and snowdrops. Others, like potatoes, produce tubers. These sit under the soil and develop into new plants the next year.

ovary – the part of the plant that produces the female sex cells – ova (eggs)

petal – the part of the flower which is often brightly coloured

photosynthesis – the process by which a plant makes its own food from sunlight

pollination – the transfer of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another flower – There are two main agents for pollination – wind and insect
to **pollinate** - verb

reproduction – the process of making new, young organisms (flowering plants produce seeds)
to **reproduce** - verb

seeds – the fertilised ova of the plant

sepal – the part of the flower that protects it as a bud

stamen – together the anther and filament form the stamen - the part of the plant where the male sex cells are produced - pollen

stigma– the part of the plant that pollen sticks to and leads to the ovules

style – the part of the carpel joining the stigma to the ovary