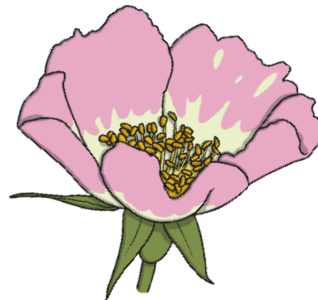
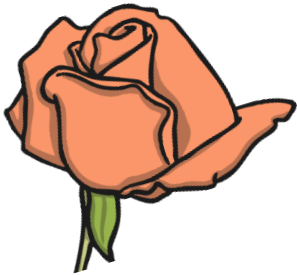




Fabulous Flowers



What is a Flower?

Have you ever wondered why plants have flowers?

You have probably all seen flowers before.

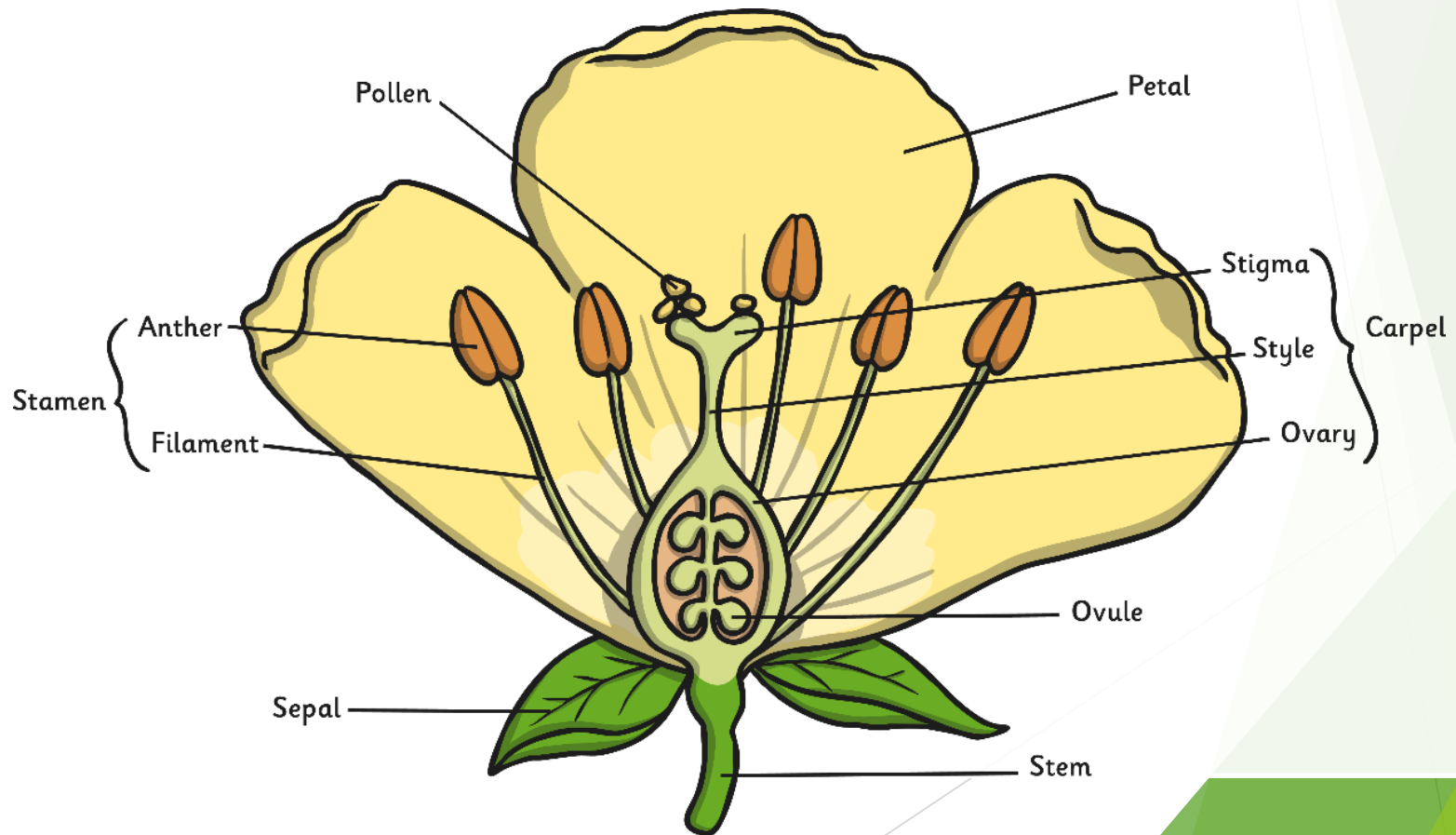
But do you know what the different parts of a flower are for?

This week you will find out!



What is a Flower?

The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.
Flowers are made up of lots of parts that work together to make seeds.



Looking At Flowers

Please Note:

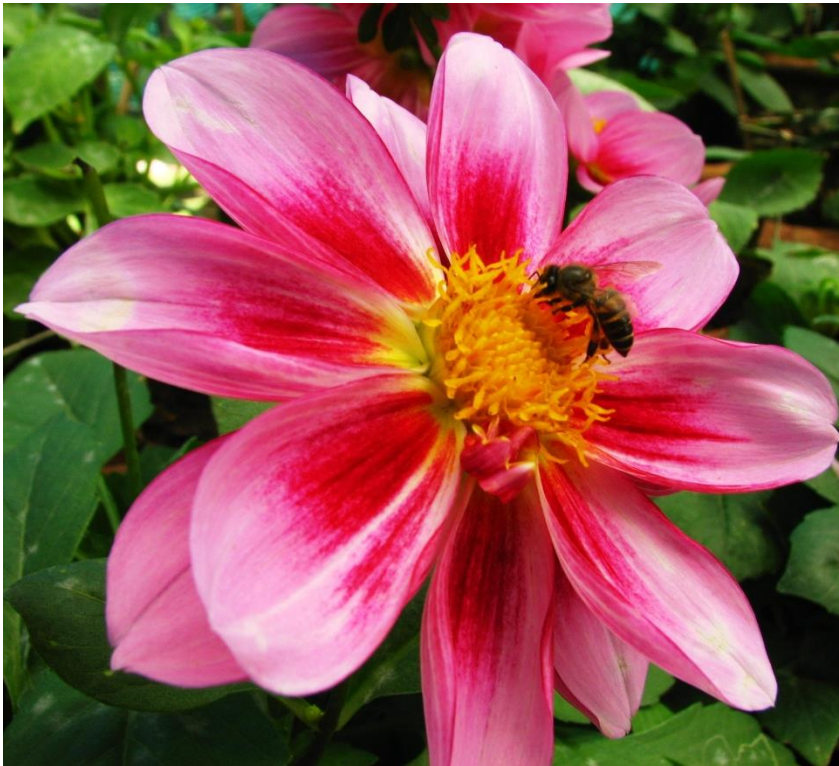
If you do have a closer look at real flowers, please remember that pollen and sap can irritate the skin and that some flowers like bluebells, foxgloves, hydrangeas and daffodils are poisonous if eaten!

So please take care if you are exploring plants and flowers and always **wash your hands** after handling them!



Pollination and Fertilisation

Pollination occurs when pollen from the **anther** (male part) is transferred to the **stigma** (female part).



Insects like bees and butterflies are attracted to the bright colours of the **petals** and the sweet scent of the flower.

They visit the flower to drink a sweet liquid called nectar.

Pollination and Fertilisation

When an insect goes into the flower to drink the nectar, some grains of pollen brush off the **anthers** onto their body.

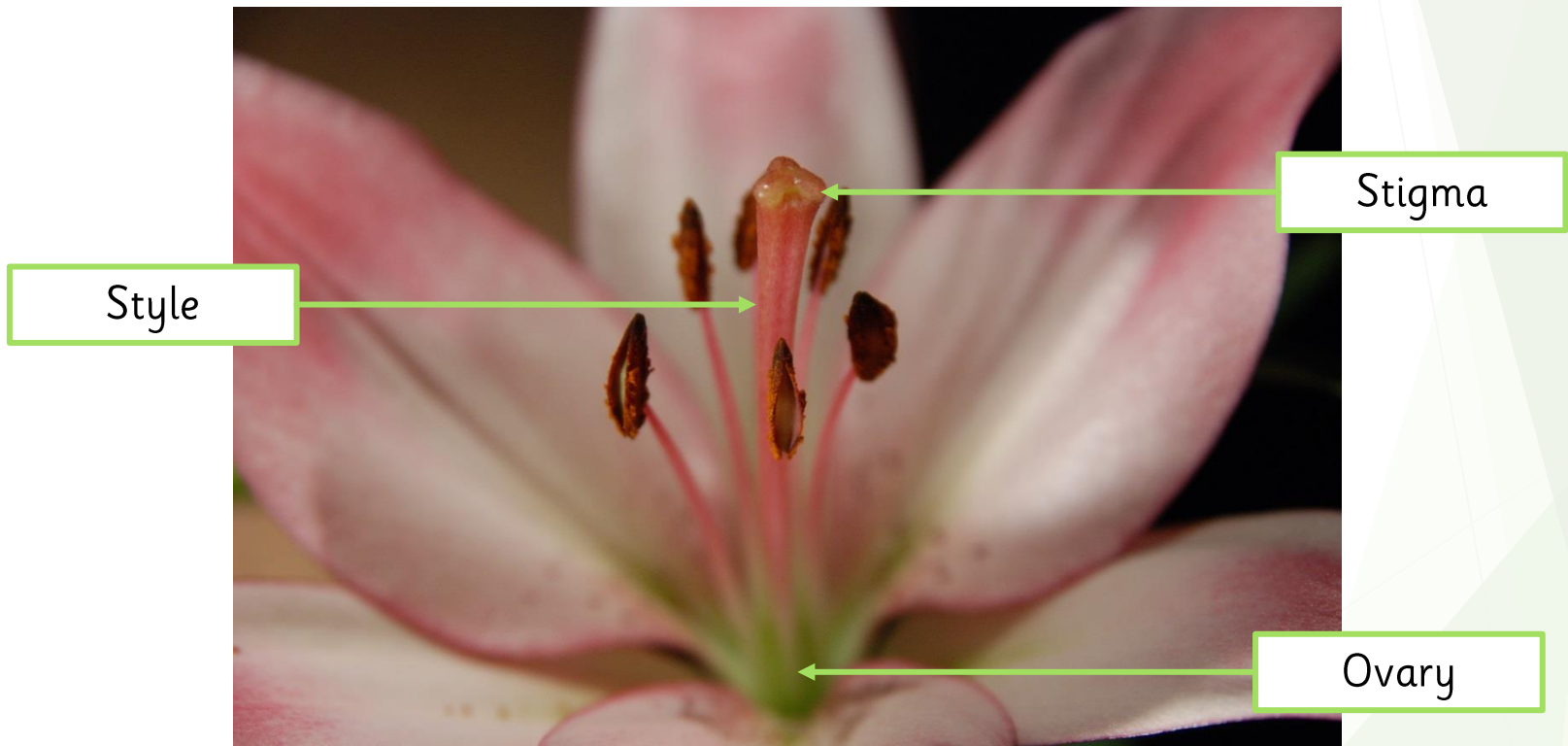
When the insect visits another flower for more nectar, the grains of pollen transfer from the insect's body to the sticky **stigma** of the new flower.

This is pollination!



Pollination and Fertilisation

The pollen on the **stigma** then travels down the **style** towards the **ovary**.



Pollination and Fertilisation

Once it reaches the **ovary**, the pollen joins with an **ovule**.

The ovule can then grow into a seed. **This is known as fertilisation!**



Poppy seeds
grow inside the
enlarged **ovary**.

Pollination and Fertilisation

Once a flower has been fertilised it can often develop into a fruit (containing the new plant seeds).

It is important to remember that not all fruits are safe for humans to eat. So always check!

This is what happens to apple blossom in the weeks after fertilisation!



Activities

Using this resource can you now complete the sheets
‘Roll And Draw A Flower Game – Activity 1’ and
‘Pollination Process – Activity 2’

Roll And Draw A Flower Game

The aim of the game is to be the first to draw a complete flower by rolling the dice.

Equipment needed:

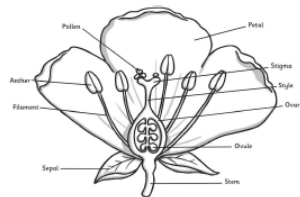
- A dice
- A pencil and piece of paper each

How to play:

1. Take turns to roll the dice and draw a part of the flower:

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Petals | 4 | Ovary and Ovule |
| 2 | Anthers and Filaments | 5 | Stem & Sepals |
| 3 | Stigma and Style | 6 | Pollen |

2. If you roll a number you already have, you should miss a turn.
3. A 6 can only be rolled and pollen drawn, once all the other parts of the flower are complete.
4. The first player to have a completed flower is the winner!



The Pollination Process

Cut out these sentences and stick them in the right order.

The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which will then be dispersed so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.

Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the ovary.

When the insect gets hungry again, it gets attracted to another flower's bright colours and fragrant scent.

The flower petal's bright colours and fragrant scents attract an insect.

As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the anthers which rub pollen onto the insect.

As the insect feeds on the nectar in this new flower, the pollen stuck to the insect from the first flower rubs off onto the female parts of the second flower (the stigma).

The insect arrives on the flower to collect nectar. This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.

The tiny piece of pollen joins onto an ovule in the ovary. The plant has now been fertilised.

