

Key information

Most plants contain both the male cell (pollen) and female cells (ovules) but most can't fertilise themselves.

Wind and insects transfer pollen to a different plant

The pollen from one plant is transferred to the stigma of another plant. It then travels down the tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.

Some plants use asexual reproduction to create a new plant such as: strawberry plants,

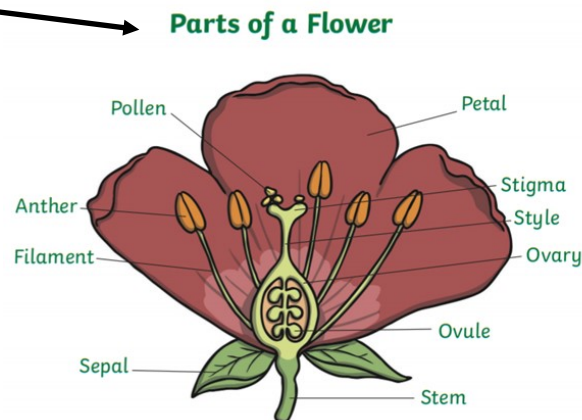
Photosynthesis is the process that plants go through to make food by using sunlight and chlorophyll to turn water and carbon dioxide

Key vocabulary

David Attenborough	(born May 8, 1926, London, England), English broadcaster, writer, and naturalist noted for his innovative educational television programs, especially the nine-part Life series.
Life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing.
Pollination	the transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
Reproduction	Production of a new offspring. This term is used for animals and plants.
Asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parents.
Fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
Metamorphosis	is a process by which animals undergo extreme, rapid physical changes some time after birth. The result of metamorphosis may be change to the organism's entire body plan, such as a change in the animal's number of legs, its means of eating, or its means of breathing.
Botanist	A scientist who specialises in plants

Key Diagrams

The parts of a flower that are used in the process of reproduction.



Carl Linnaeus- a famous botanist. Famed for his modern system of naming organisms.