Year 6 Science - Reproduction in plants (Biology)

Knowledge and skills Empower You to Succeed

Cronton CE Primary School

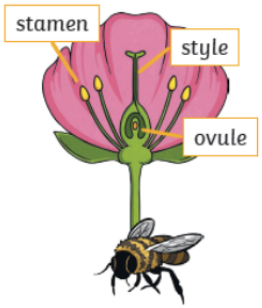
Keys to Success

Summer 1

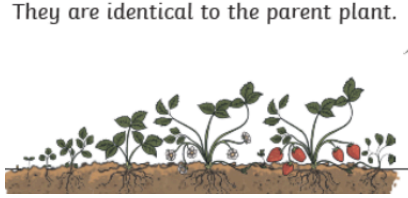
Knowledge

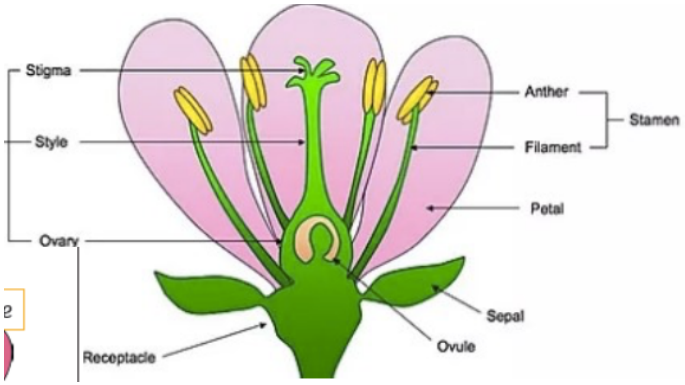
The flower is the reproductive part of many plants. The flowers job is to create seeds through a process called fertilisation so that new plants can grow.

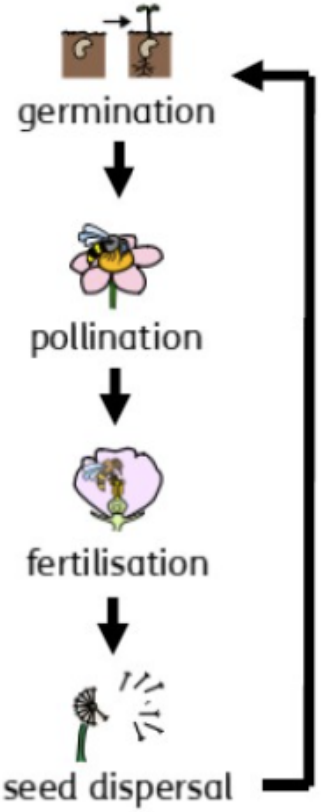
Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't **fertilise** themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.



Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use **asexual reproduction** to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.







Vocabulary

Stamen - male part of the flower - made up of filament and the anther.

Anther - produces the male sex cell (pollen)

Pistil - female part of the flower - made up of stigma, style and ovary.

Fertilisation - in plants the process by which pollen fuses with the ovule to form a seed.

Reproduction - the process by which new living things are made.

Germination - process of growing into a new plant (offspring)

Asexual reproduction - one parent is needed to produce an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.

Sexual reproduction - two parents needed to make offspring.

Pollination - the transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.