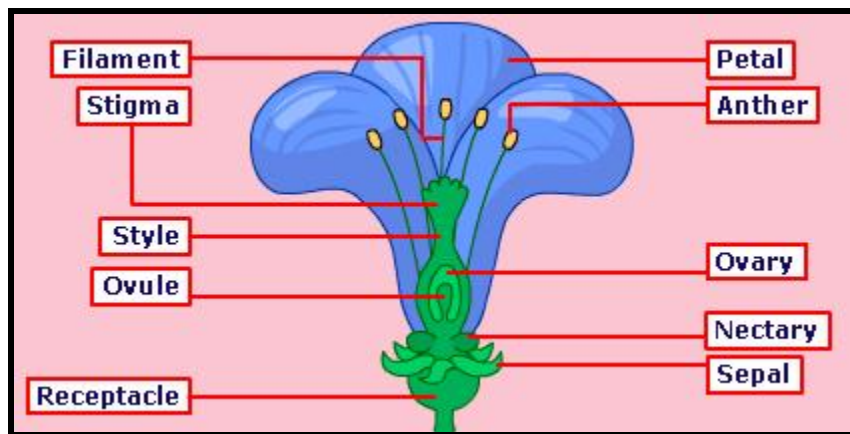
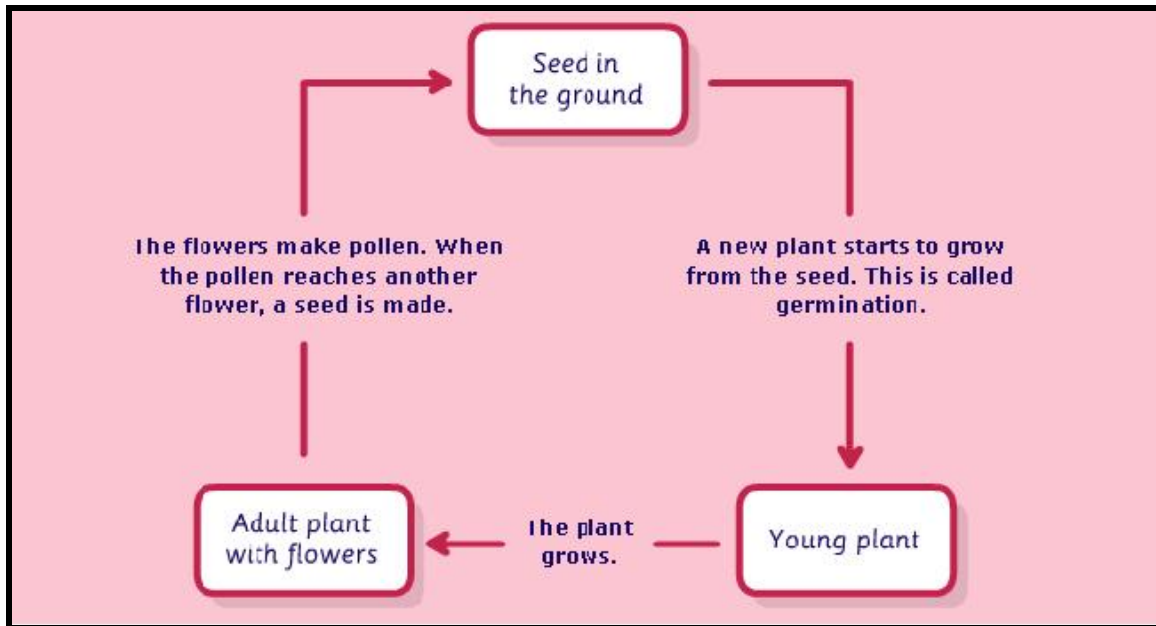


1. Life cycle of a flowering plant

- These are the main parts of a flower.



- Flowering plants go through the following life cycle.



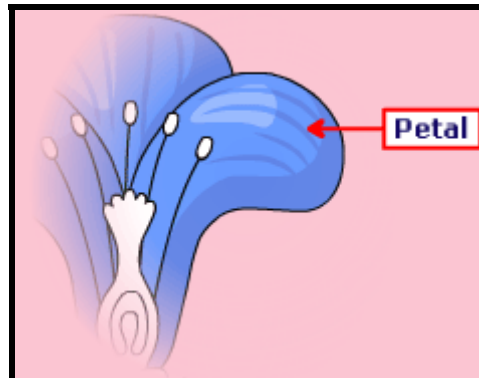
- Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. This process is called pollination.
- Pollen sticks to the carpel of the new flower, where it fertilizes egg cells in the ovary to make seeds. This process is called fertilization.
- The seeds are scattered by animals or the wind. This process is called dispersal. Some of the seeds will grow into new plants.

2. Petals

- Petals are often very brightly coloured. This is because their main job is to attract insects, such as bees or butterflies, into the flower. The insects pick up pollen from the flower, and

carry it to the next flower they visit. This is how most flowers are pollinated.

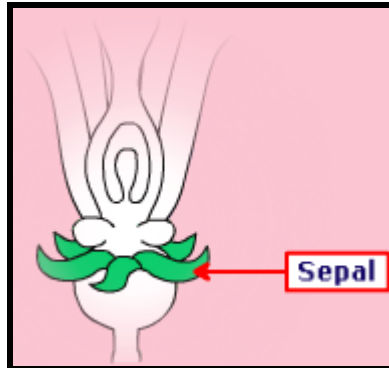
- Not all flowers have brightly coloured petals. Some grasses, for example, have small, dull, off-white flowers. This is because they are not pollinated by insects or other animals, but use the wind to blow their pollen grains to other plants.



3. Sepals

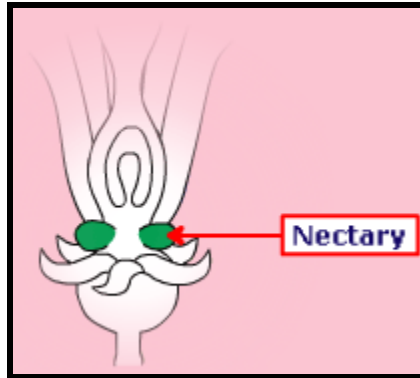
- Sepals are special types of leaves that form a ring around the petals. Their job is to protect the flower while it is still a bud. After the flower has opened, the sepals can still be seen behind the petals.

- Sepals are usually green or brown, although in some plants they are the same colour as the petals



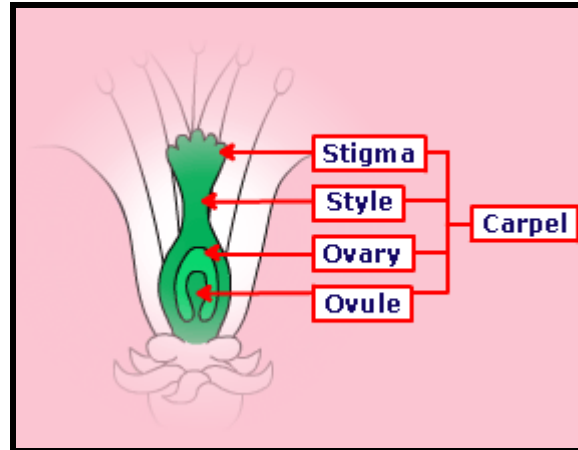
4. Nectaries

- The nectaries are the parts of a flower that make nectar. Nectar is a sweet substance, which insects drink to give them energy. Bees also use nectar to make honey.
- The nectaries are usually right in the centre of the flower. This means the insects have to reach deep into the flower to find the nectar. As they do so, their bodies pick up pollen from the anthers, and they carry it to the next flower they visit.



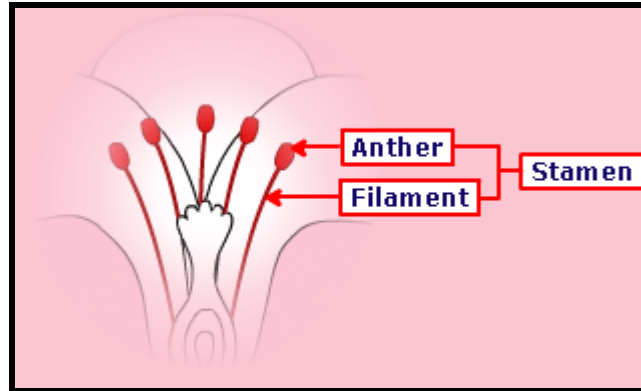
5. Carpels

- The carpel is the female part of the flower, where the seeds are made. The carpel has three parts: the stigma, the style, and the ovary.
- The stigma is covered in a sticky substance. Its job is to "catch" the grains of pollen (which usually come from another flower).
- The style is the stalk that holds up the stigma.
- The ovary contains the ovules (or "eggs").
- When the flower is pollinated, the pollen sticks to the stigma. It then travels down the style to the ovary. In the ovary, the pollen joins with the ovules, and the ovules become seeds. This is called fertilization. After fertilization, the ovary turns into the fruit.



6. Stamens

- The stamens are the male parts of the flower. Their job is to make pollen. Pollen is a fine yellow powder that is needed to make a new plant.
- Each stamen has two parts: an anther and a filament. The anther contains the pollen and the filament holds up the anther.
- The pollen is carried to the stigma of another flower or the same flower. The pollen then fertilizes this other flower and new seeds are made.



7. Receptacle

- The receptacle is the top part of the flower stalk, where the parts of the flower are attached. It is often rounded in shape.
- All the parts of the flower are attached to the receptacle.

