

REPRODUCTION in flowering plants

Learning Objectives

 To understand the basics of Plant Reproduction.

 To understand the sex cells of different plants.

• To understand how flowers are fertilized.



Plant Reproduction

What you need to know:

What are the sex cells of flowering plants called?

How are flowers fertilized?

What do the parts of a flower do?

Question: ➤ What does a grass flower look like?



What do all these flowers have in common?













They are all *insect* pollinated

Petals: attract insects

Anthers: produce pollen

Stigma: pollen is deposited here to fertilize flower

What do all these flowers have in common?



They are all wind pollinated

Anthers: hang out of flower release pollen when shaken by wind Feathery stigma: catch pollen carried by the wind

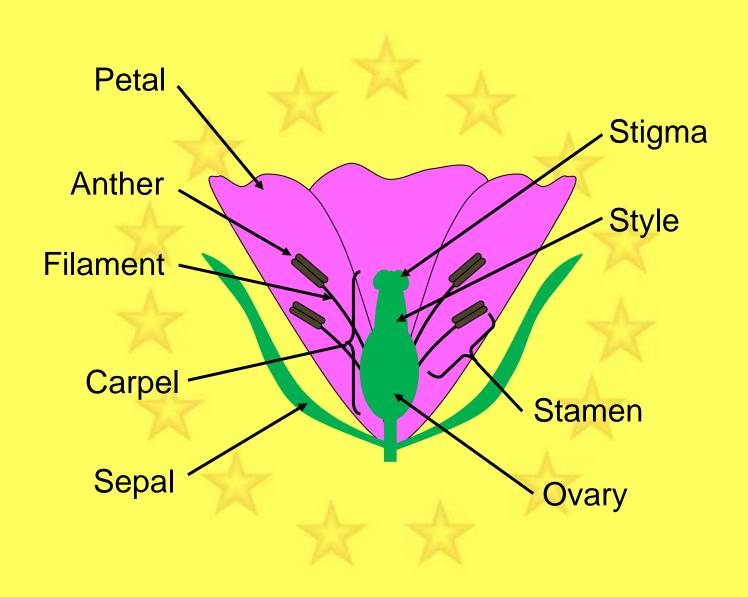


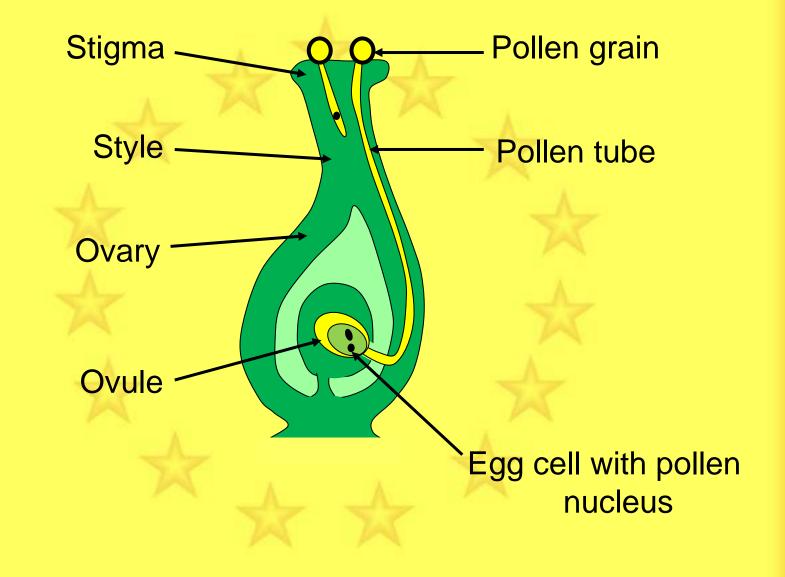
Stapelia grandiflora - is a big-flowered, cactus-like African plants pollinated by flies. It looks and smells like rotten flesh.







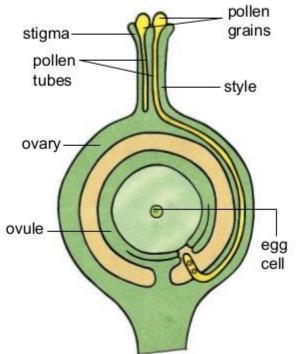




What happens at the moment of fertilization? The nucleus from the pollen fuses with the nucleus of the egg cell

Fertilisation

- When a pollen grain lands on the surface of a stigma, it produces a tube.
- The inside of the tip of the tube contains the male cells of the flower.
- These tubes grow down the style to reach the ovules in the ovary.
- Inside each ovule is an egg cell.



Definition
Coloured, flag-like structures which attract
insects
The male sex organ - made of the filament and
the anther
Part of the male sex organ – makes pollen
A thin stalk that supports the anther
The female sex organs - made of the stigma,
the style and the ovary
Collects pollen
Connects the stigma to the ovary
Found inside the ovary; contains the egg cell
Grows out of the pollen grain and into the
stigma: carries the pollen nucleus down to the
egg cell



Make a poster explaining

- what is a flower?

- what do the different parts of a flower do?

- what happens when a flower is pollinated?