

WATERKLOOF PRIMARY SCHOOL

Natural Science and Technology Grade 5 Term 2 2020

COPY THESE NOTES INTO YOUR WORKBOOK

The steps in plant reproduction

- ⊗ Pollen has to travel from the stamen of the male flowers to the pistil of the female flowers.
- ⊗ Many flowers have both stamen and pistil so pollination can take place easily.
- ⊗ Some flowers have them on separate flowers. These flowers need pollinators to help them with fertilization.
- ⊗ Pollen can be dispersed by wind, water, insect, birds and even mammals. We call these animals pollinators.
- ⊗ These animals are attracted by the colour, smell and taste of a flowers' nectar.
- ⊗ Pollen sticks to them and it is then carried to other flowers.
- ⊗ Pollen rubs off onto the pistils.
- ⊗ The pollen then grows a small tube inside the pistil until it reaches the egg cell in the ovary.
- ⊗ The DNA material from the male cell (pollen) merges with the DNA material from the female/egg cell (ovule). This is the process of fertilization. A fertilized egg cell is called a seed.
- ⊗ The seed is protected by the fruit.
- ⊗ Seed dispersion is the process whereby seeds are spread out to ensure reproduction of new plants and the survival of the species.
- ⊗ Seeds can be dispersed by wind, water, animals and by the plant itself.
- ⊗ Some seeds are eaten and then dispersed through animal faeces.
- ⊗ Some fruits burst open when the fruits dry out thus releasing the seeds into the air.
- ⊗ Others have wing-like shapes to help them glide through the air.