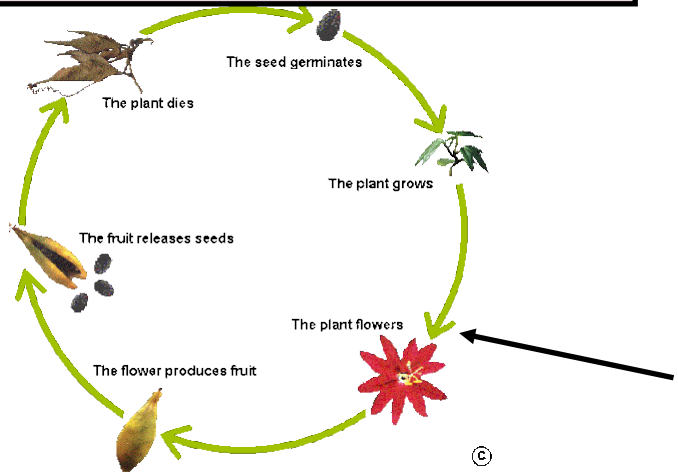
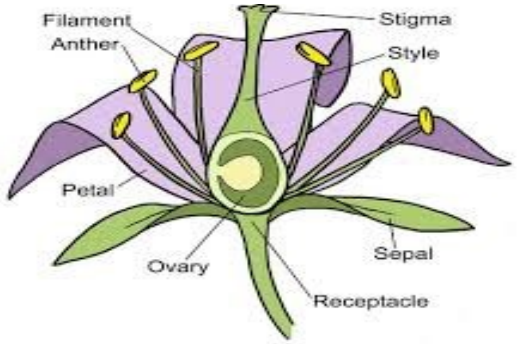
Ashfield Valley Primary School -Year 5—Science Knowledge Organiser—What is a life Cycle? (Plants)

pollen	Yellow dust found on stamens in flowers.
stamen	Male part of the flower that has pollen on the end.
stigma	Pollen sticks to the stigma and travels down a tube called the style to the ovules.
petal	Brightly coloured and sometimes scented to attract insects.
sepals	Protect the flower when it is a bud.
pollination	When an insect visits a flower pollen sticks to the stigma and travels down the style to the ovules.
fertilisation	Pollen and ovules join to make seeds.

The Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant Diagram



Each part of a flower has a different purpose. Their main function is to produce seeds to reproduce and continue their life cycle.



Filament + Anther = Stamen
Stigma + Style + Ovary = Carpel

When a flowering plant has produced seeds after pollination and fertilisation, then the seeds are dispersed in different ways. Plants can also reproduce by making runners and bulbs. Also we can take cuttings from them to grow new plants.

Insects and bees visit the flowers to collect nectar. The pollen (male) from the stamens stick to their bodies. The take the pollen to another flower and the pollen sticks to the stigma and the ovules (female) are fertilised. Seeds are made. This is called pollination and fertilisation. When the pollen and ovules join they make a seed. This is called sexual reproduction because there is male pollen and female ovules.