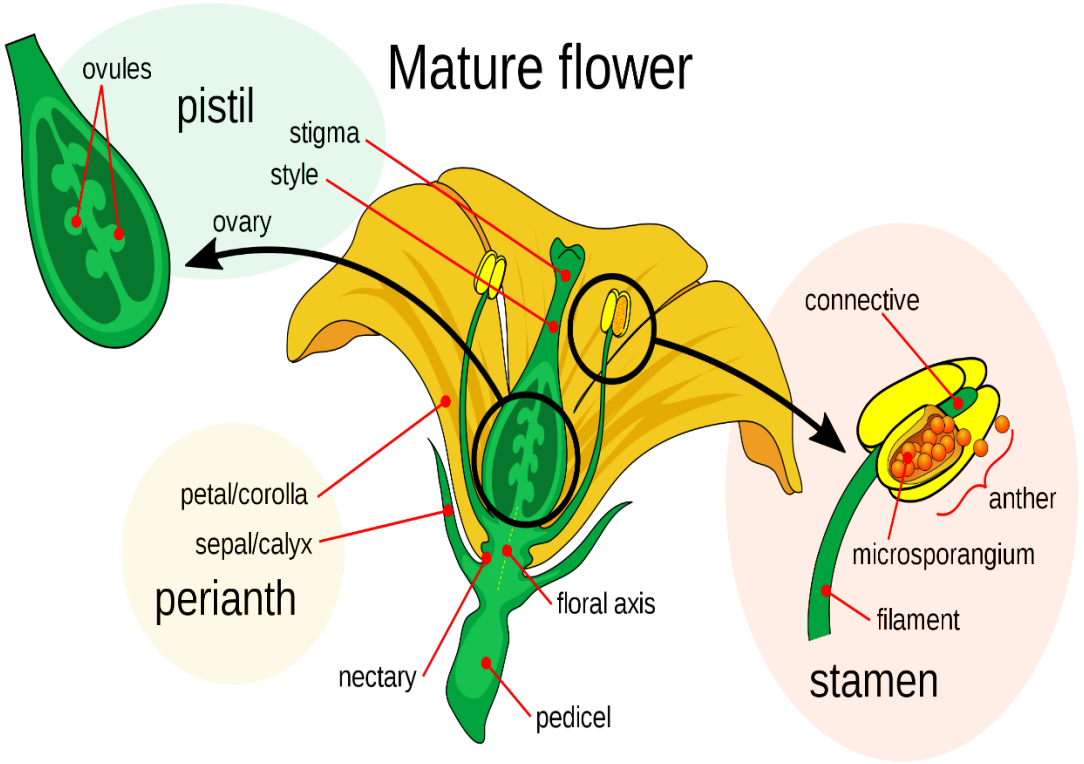
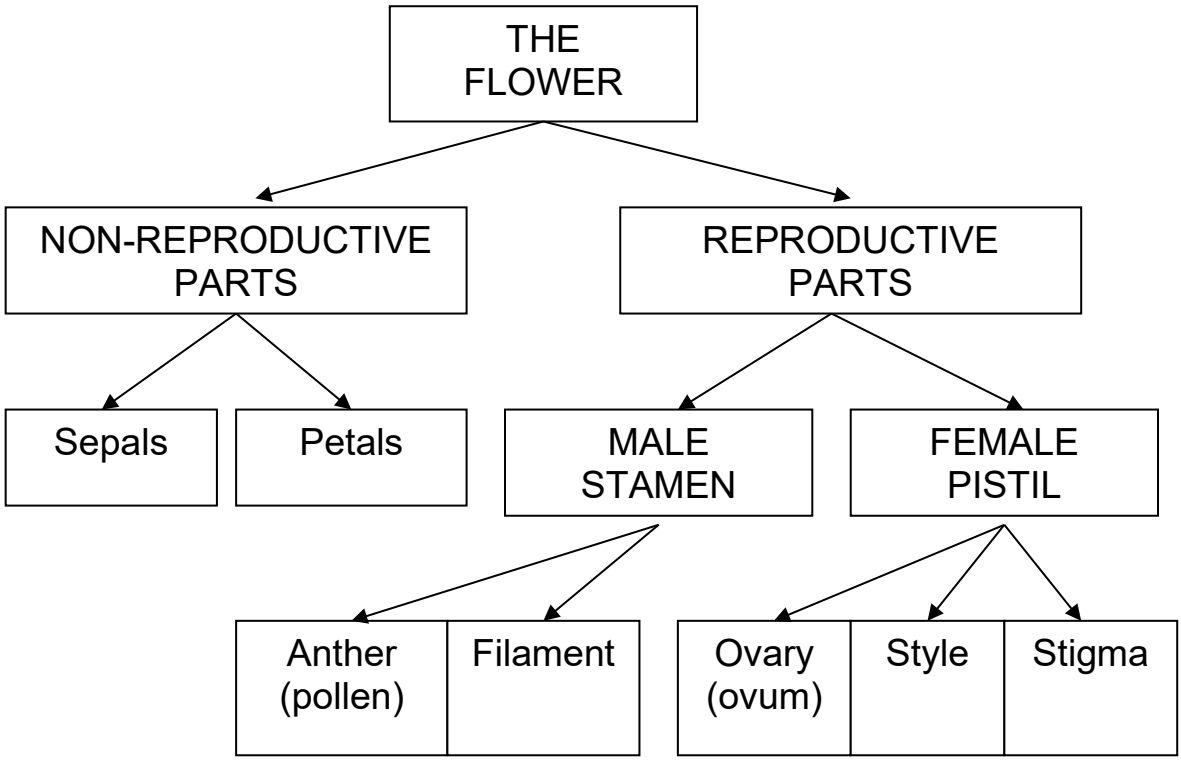
FLOWERING PLANT REPRODUCTION





PARTS OF A FLOWER

- **Flower** – a modified stem with modified _____ (**sepals and petals**) and sexual organs (male **stamen** or _____ **pistil**)
- Flowers may contain only _____ reproductive organs (**staminate flowers**), or only female reproductive organs (**pistillate flowers**).
- The development of flowers is often following periods of either _____ or short nights. However, some angiosperms flower at any time of the year.

POLLINATION AND FERTILISATION

- **Pollination** is the transfer of the male _____grain from the _____ to the stigma of the female pistil. Pollination may occur by means of the **wind** or by **animals** such as _____.
- **Self-pollination** – pollination within the _____ plant
- **Cross-pollination** – pollination with another plant
- **Fertilisation** – Fertilisation occurs after pollination. It is the process when a male pollen grain enzymatically 'drills' a pollen tube from the stigma down the style to the _____, and then fuses with or fertilises a female _____ to form a single-celled zygote

THE FRUIT

- **Fruit** – the enlarged fleshy ovule (part of the ovary) which contains the _ that developed from the zygote

GERMINATION OF THE SEED

- **Germination** – the growth of the seed into a small plant called a **seedling**
- Water is _____ for germination.
- Some Australian native plants also require short periods of high temperatures resembling bushfires in order to germinate.
- Seeds may be **dispersed** or _____ by wind (e.g. pine seed), by water (e.g. coconut) or by animals (e.g. bird).

THE SEEDLING

- After germination of the seed, the shoot grows upward and the _____ grows downward.
- The first leaf/leaves to grow are called seed-leaves or _____.
- **Monocotyledons** are plants, such as grasses and irises, that have one cotyledon or seed-leaf.
- **Dicotyledons** are plants, such as roses and carrots, that have _____ cotyledons or seed-leaves.