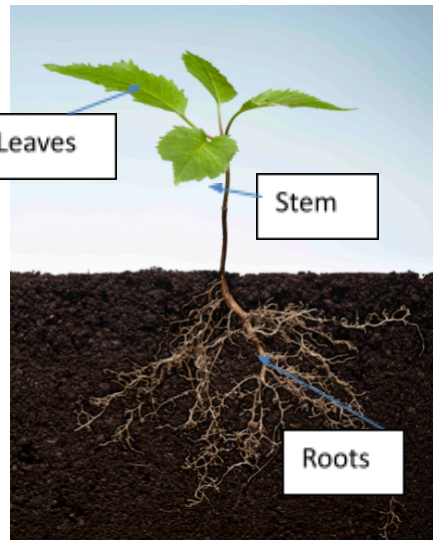


transported on animals through being buried, carried on fur, in berries or in poo.

**Water dispersal**- seeds are carried from one place to another in the water.

**Wind dispersal**- seeds are carried from one place to another by wind.

**Capillary action**- water being transported through the plant.



**Roots**



Covered in small hairs. Anchors plant. Absorb nutrients and minerals.

**Flower**



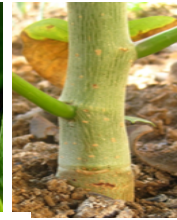
Attracts insects. Helps pollination. Uses pollen to make new seeds. **POLLINATION**

**Leaf**



Makes food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air. **PHOTOSYNTHESIS**

**Stem**

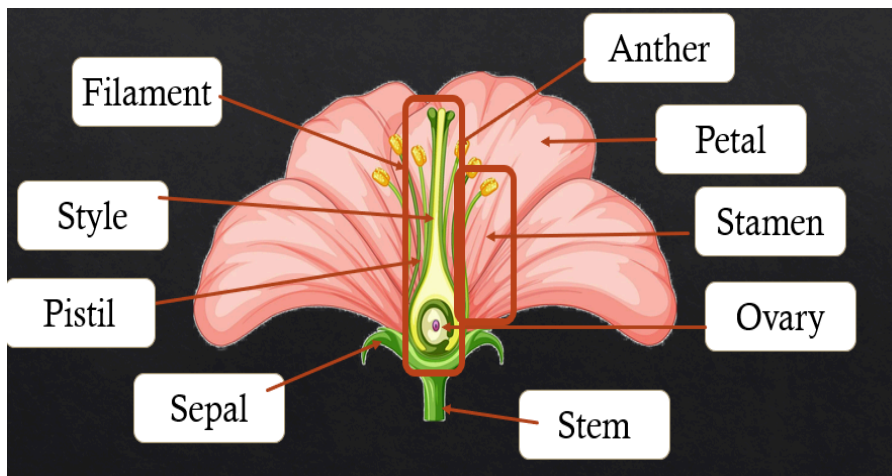


Hold plant up. Carries nutrients and minerals from the roots to the leaves.

**Conditions for growth**

Rain/water	Sunlight	Temperature
Air	Time	Nutrients

**Parts of a flower.**



**Water, minerals and nutrients transportation.**

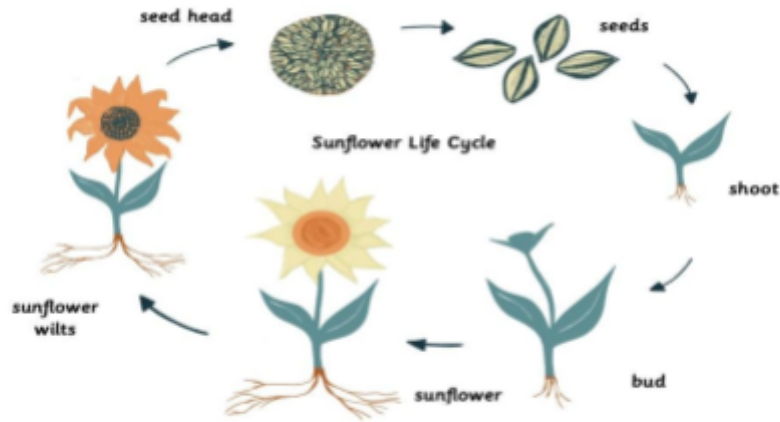
stem xylem



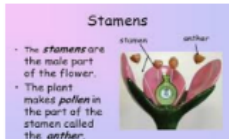
The water is transported through the flower using a process called **capillary action**. The water transports up the stem to the rest of the flower. The water is needed to keep the plant alive and healthy.



## Lifecycle of a sunflower



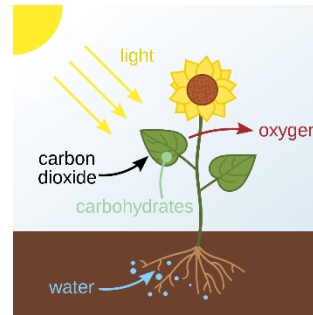
## Pollination



Pollination happens when an insect carries pollen from the male part of the plant (stamen) to the female part (pistil).

This allows the new plant to make new seeds and fruit.

## Photosynthesis



**Photosynthesis uses sunlight to make food for the plant.**  
Photosynthesis happens in the leaves of a plant.

The leaves contain chlorophyll, this and light energy help convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and glucose- which is food for the plant.

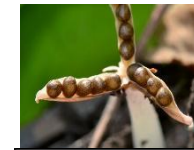
## Seed Dispersal



By animals



By wind



By explosion

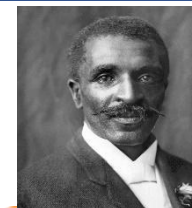


By water

## Famous botanists.



Carl Linnaeus



George Washington Carver



Alexander Von Humboldt



Oliver Rackham



Dr Angie Burnett.

