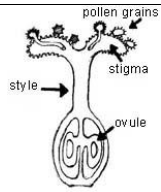

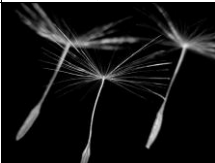
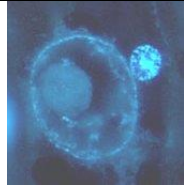


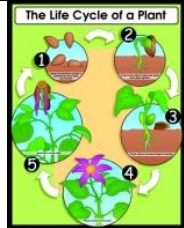

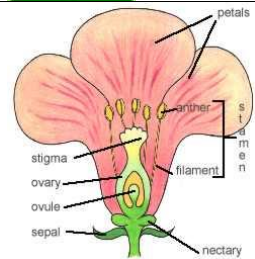
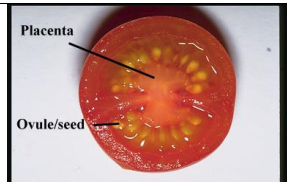

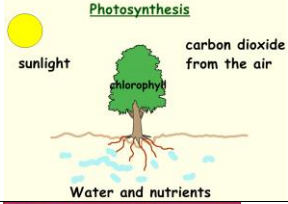



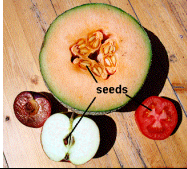
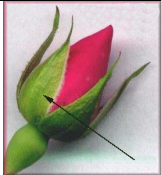


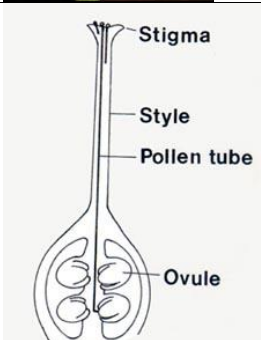


Name

Glossary for Life Cycles

carpel		The female part of the flower, (made of an ovary, a style and a stigma).
chlorophyll		The green pigment in leaves which helps the plant to make its own food.
dispersal		Spreading seeds far away from the parent plant.
fertilisation		When the pollen grain joins with the ovule.
fruit		The hard or fleshy part of the plant that makes a container for the seeds to grow in.
germination		When a seed starts to grow and produces a small root and a shoot.
life cycle		Young plants and animals grow up then reproduce. These young then continue the same cycle.
nutrients		Mineral salts dissolved in the soil water which are needed for the plant to grow.
ovary		The part of the carpel where the ovules are produced.
ovule		The part of the carpel that becomes the seed when it has been fertilized.

petal		The part of the flower which may be brightly coloured.
photosynthesis		The way plants make their own food from carbon dioxide (in the air) and water using sunlight and chlorophyll.
pollen		Small male grains that are produced at the top of the stamen. These are used to fertilize the ovules.
pollination		Getting pollen from the stamen of one flower to the stigma of another flower of the same species (type).
reproduce		Make a new generation.
seeds		After fertilization, the ovules become seeds. These can grow to make new plants.
sepal		Protects the petals when the flower is still in the bud.
stamen		The male part of the flower where the pollen is made.
stem		Holds the plant upright and carries water and nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant.
stigma		The top part of the carpel which pollen grains stick to.
style		The part of the carpel that holds up the stigma and connects the stigma to the ovary.