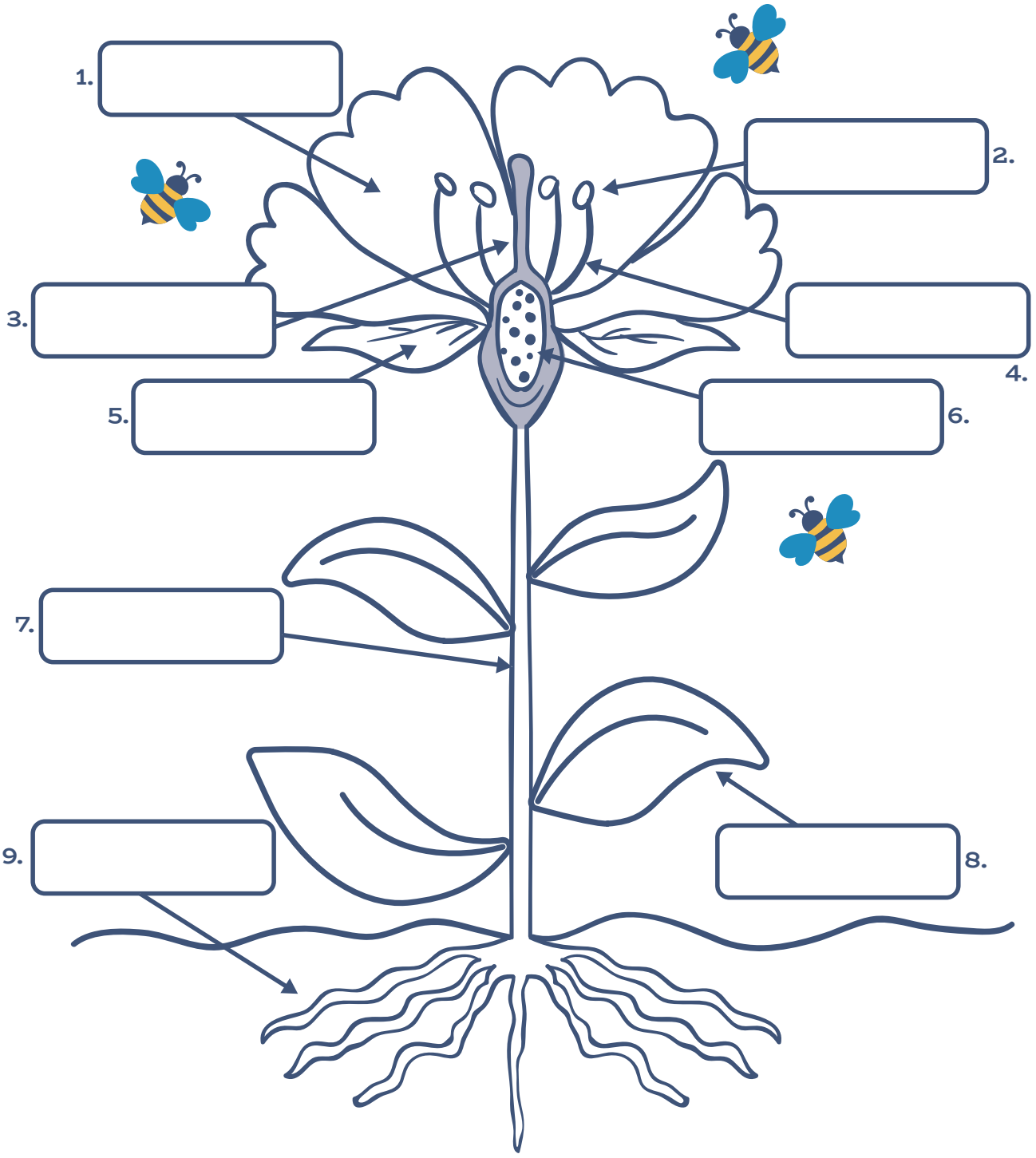
Learn and label the parts of a flower



Parts of a flower:

Style	Leaf	Petal	Filament	
Roots	Ovary	Sepal	Anther	Stem

The pollination process

Learn all about how bees (and other insects) pollinate the beautiful flowers in our garden. Did you know that honey bees account for 80% of all insect pollination?! Either cut out and place the below in the right order or number the steps – what comes first?

As the bee gathers the nectar it rubs against the anthers of the flower which rub pollen onto the bee.

Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the ovary.

The bright colours and scent of a flower's petals attracts insects, like bees.

A tiny piece of pollen joins onto an ovule in the ovary which means that the plant has now been fertilised.

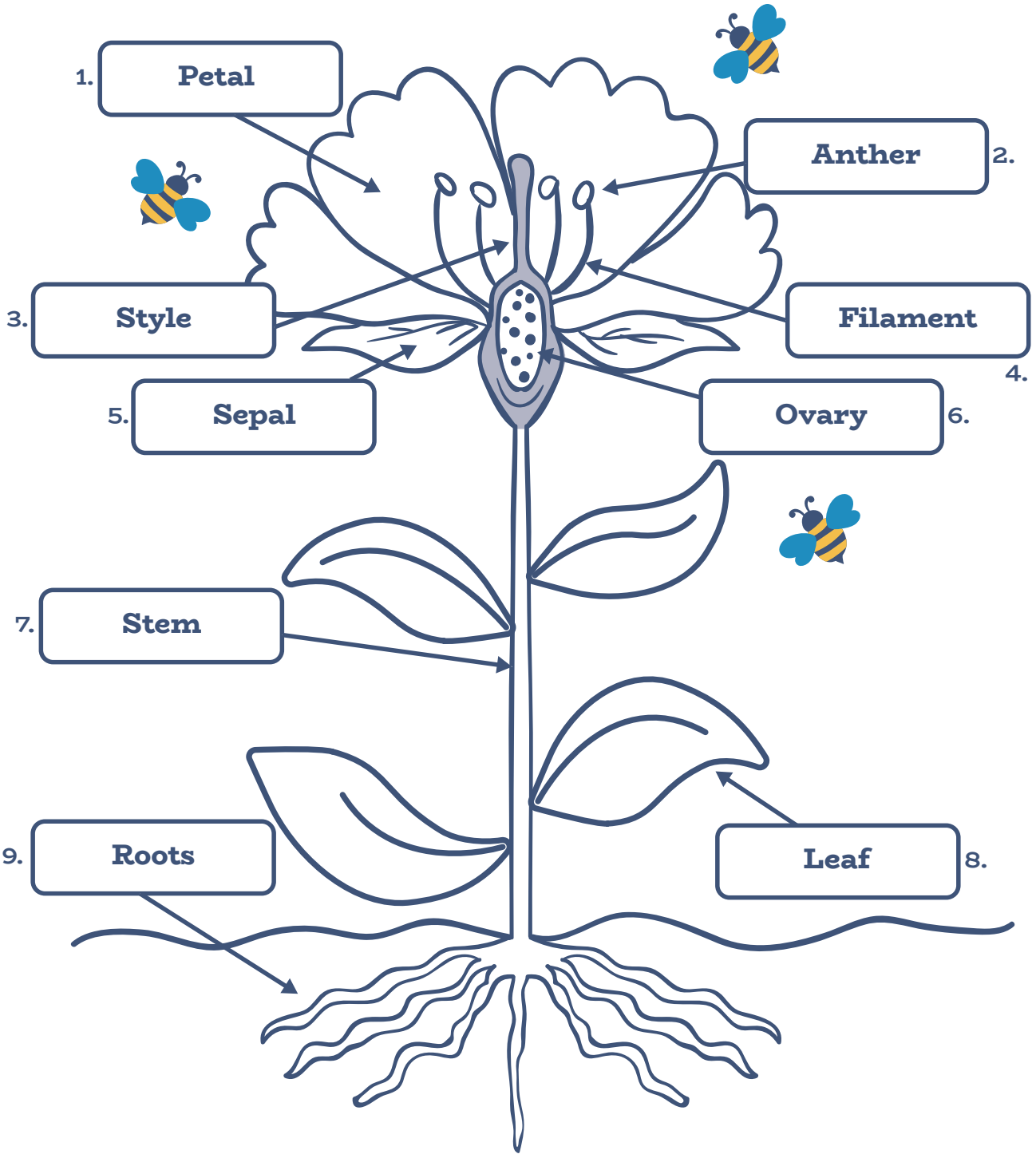
When the bee gets hungry again, it gets attracted to another flower by the colour and scent.

The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which will then be dispersed so that new flowers will grow somewhere else, amazing!

The bee arrives on the flower to collect nectar (a sweet liquid which is great food).

As the bee feeds on the nectar in the new flower, the pollen stuck to it from the first flower rubs off onto the stigma (the female parts of the second flower).

Answers for the parts of a flower



Parts of a flower:

Style	Leaf	Petal	Filament	Roots
Ovary	Sepal	Anther	Stem	

The pollination process answers

1. The bright colours and scent of a flower's petals attracts insects, like bees.
2. The bee arrives on the flower to collect nectar (a sweet liquid which is great food).
3. As the bee gathers the nectar it rubs against the anthers of the flower which rub pollen onto the bee.
4. When the bee gets hungry again, it gets attracted to another flower by the colour and scent.
5. As the bee feeds on the nectar in the new flower, the pollen stuck to it from the first flower rubs off onto the stigma (the female parts of the second flower)
6. Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the ovary.
7. A tiny piece of pollen joins onto an ovule in the ovary which means that the plant has now been fertilised.
8. The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which will then be dispersed so that new flowers will grow somewhere else, amazing!