

Name: _____

Flowering Plant Life Cycle



Life cycles of living things are often different even though all living things go through similar stages. All plants have life cycles and plants that are flowering also have life cycles. Flowers or blossoms on plants will often produce a fruit or a vegetable. The fruit is the part of the plant that will contain the seed inside of it. The seed is an early stage in the plant life cycle. Before the seed can happen, the flowering plant first has pollens which are the particles that look a bit like dust or sand granules inside the flowering part of the plant. The pollen has to move from one plant to another before it can reproduce. Pollination is actually the first stage of the flowering plant life cycle. Inside the plant, there are male and female parts which is essential for reproduction of the flowering plant. Wind, water, animals and insects help transport the pollens. Once the pollens are transported, they can begin to form seeds. Seed dispersal is also important to the ongoing life cycle of flowering plants. Seed dispersal happens by animals, insects, wind and water. The seeds on the ground will begin to form a new plant by germinating, which is when the embryo begins to grow. For germination to happen, like all living plants, it needs light, soil (nutrition) and water. As the seed begins to grow, it becomes a seedling, establishes roots and eventually becomes a new flowering plant.

Questions:

- 1 Explain the life cycle of a flowering plant using your own words.
- 2 How does the life cycle of a flowering plant differ from your own life cycle?
- 3 Make a sentence using pollen and seed dispersal.
- 4 What helps with seed dispersal and why is it important?