Sharow and Skelton Federation Knowledge Organiser			
PLANTS			Y3
VOCABULARY			
photosynthesis	a process used by plants to convert light energy into chemical energy	pollen	a fine powdery substance
pollination	the transfer of pollen to another plant	seed formation	the creation of a new seed
seed dispersal	the movement, spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant	wind dispersal	the seeds are dispersed via the wind
animal dispersal	the seeds are dispersed through animals eating them and excreting the seeds	water dispersal	the seeds are dispersed via water
transported	taking something from one place to another	absorb	soak up or take in

FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF A PLANT

- The **petals** on a **flower** are usually bright - this is to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect **pollen** to make **seeds.**
- The **seeds** are then able to grow to make new **plants**. This is called **germination.**
- **Leaves** use **carbon dioxide** and sunlight to make food for the **plant**.
- The **stem** carries water and other **nutrients** from the **roots** to the rest of the **plant**. **Leaves** use this water to make food.
- The **stem** also helps to keep the **plant** upright so that the sunlight can reach it easier.
- The **roots** help to 'anchor' the **plant** in the **soil**. They also **absorb** water and **nutrients** from the **soil** for the **stem** to carry to the rest of the **plant**.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF PLANTS FOR LIGHT AND GROWTH

- air
- water
- sunlight
- **nutrients** from the **soil**
- room to grow
- suitable **temperature**

The amount of each of these may vary depending on the type of **plant**. For example, cacti need less water than other **plants**.

HOW IS WATER TRANSPORTED WITHIN PLANTS?

- Water is **absorbed** from the **soil** by the **roots.**
- It is then **transported** from the **roots** to the **stem** and then to the rest of the **plant**.

THE LIFE CYCLE OF FLOWERING PLANTS

- The **flower's** job is to create **seeds** so that new **plants** can grow.

- **Pollination** occurs when **pollen** from the **anther** is transferred to the **stigma** by bees and other insects.

- The **pollen** then travels down and meets the **ovule.** When this happens, **seeds** are formed - this is called **fertilisation.**

- **Seeds** are then **dispersed** so that **germination** can begin again.