

<https://www.ase.org.uk/ase-coronavirus-hub-primary-remote-learning-resources>

Y5 Pollination

<https://1drv.ms/p/s!AisTJfy9CM9UgbYy5EoUzhelBo-ADg?e=zXDGHb>

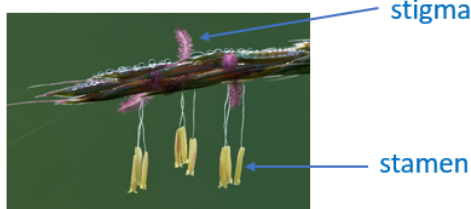
Flowers, Insects and Pollination.

Pollen is transferred from flower to flower in different ways e.g. by the wind or by insects.

Pollination is an important process in life cycle of plants.

Have a look at different flowers – in your garden, in the park or on the internet.

Many flowering trees and grasses are pollinated by the wind.



- Tiny **pollen grains** on male *stamen* are blown away by the wind.
- Some of the pollen will land on the female part of another flower, called the *stigma*.
- This is called **wind pollination**.

Many flowers are pollinated by insects.

- Watch this clip. Talk or think about why a variety of insects act as pollinators.
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zmr4wx>



- Now watch this clip. Jot down any differences you notice between insect pollination and the wind pollination you saw earlier.
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zfx76sg>

Video links:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zmr4wx>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zfx76sg>

You may have noticed...



Many ***insect-pollinated*** flowers:

- *have brightly coloured petals that attract insects.*
- *produce nectar that insects feed on.*
- *have a central **stigma** (sticky tip of the female part of the flower) surrounded by several **stamens** (the male part of the flower).*



Many ***wind-pollinated*** flowers of grasses or trees:

- *have dull colours and do not produce nectar.*
- *have feathery stigmas and hanging stamens.*

Find examples of flowers that use wind for pollination (look in gardens, parks or on the internet).

Find examples of flowers that use insects for pollination (look in gardens, parks or on the internet).