

Vocabulary: Pollination: Flower to Fruit



Vocabulary

- Anther – a structure that contains *pollen*.
- Cross pollination – the transfer of pollen from the anther of one plant to the *stigma* of another plant.
- Filament – a stalk that supports the anther.
- Fruit – a fleshy plant structure that contains seeds.
- Nectar – a sweet liquid produced by a flower.
 - Nectar attracts pollinators such as bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.
- Ovary – the part of the *pistil* that contains *ovules*.
- Ovule – structure in the ovary that contains an egg cell.
 - An ovule develops into a seed when its egg cell is fertilized.
- Pedicel – a stalk that bears a single flower or group of flowers.
- Petal – a non-reproductive, often brightly-colored, part of the flower that surrounds the reproductive organs of the flower. Petals often help to attract pollinators to the flower.
- Pistil – the female part of a flower.
- Pollen – tiny grains that contain sperm cells.
- Pollen tube – a tube that grows from a pollen grain to an ovule.
- Pollination – the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma, leading to fertilization.
- Receptacle – the flat concave or convex part of the stem from which all parts of the flower arise.
- Self pollination – the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of the same flower or flowers of the same plant.
- Sepal – a modified leaf that protects the flower before it blooms.
- Stamen – the male part of the flower.
- Stigma – the sticky top surface of the pistil.
- Style – the part of the pistil between the stigma and the ovary.