Adaptations:

- Here's how some plants have adapted for pollination by insects:
 - Have brightly coloured petals to attract insect.
 - They also have scented flowers and nectaries to attract insects.
 - They make big, sticky pollen grains the grains stick to insects as they go from plant to plant.
 - The stigma is also sticky so that any pollen picked up by insects of the wind to help them pollinate.
- Here's how some plant have adapted for pollination by wind:
 - Small, dull petals on the flower.
 - No nectaries or strong scents.
 - They make a lot of pollen grains they're small and light so that they can easily be carried by the wind.
 - Long filaments that hand the anthers outside the flower so that a lot of the pollen gets blown away by the wind.
 - A large and feathery stigma to catch pollen as it's carried past by the wind. The stigma often hangs outside the flower too. esale co.uk

Pollen tube

Female nucleus

Male nucleus travelling to ovary

Fertilisation in Plants:

- A pollen grain lands on the stigma of a flower, usually with help from insects or the wind.
- A pollen tube grows of grain and down through me ovary and into the ovule.
- A nucleus from the male gamete moves down the tube to join with a

female gamete in the ovule. Fertilisation is when the two nuclei fuse together to make a zygote. This divides by mitosis to form an embryo.

Each fertilised female gamete forms a seed. The ovary develops into a fruit around the seed.

Asexual Reproduction in Plants:

Human Reproductive Systems:

The Menstrual Cycle and Pregnancy: