

PLANT STRUCTURE AND ORGANS

STEM

Provides support and keeps the plant upright. It also carries water and nutrients from the soil to different parts of the plant.



PETAL

Brightly coloured to attract insects. Insects carry pollen between plants. Pollination is needed for reproduction!



LEAVES

Contain chlorophyll which uses light energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose by a process called photosynthesis.

ROOT

Anchors the plant in the ground and together with root hairs has a big surface area to take water and minerals from the soil for the plant to use.



SEPAL

Small green parts below the opened flower that protect the flower before it opens.



STAMEN

Male parts of the flower. Stamens have two parts, an anther and a filament.
Anthers - produce pollen grains, these are the male sex cells.
Filament - holds the anther upright.

STIGMA

The stigma is the top of the female part of the flower and is where pollen grains are collected.



OVARY

Produces the female sex cells in the ovules. The stigma, style and ovary form the pistil.

