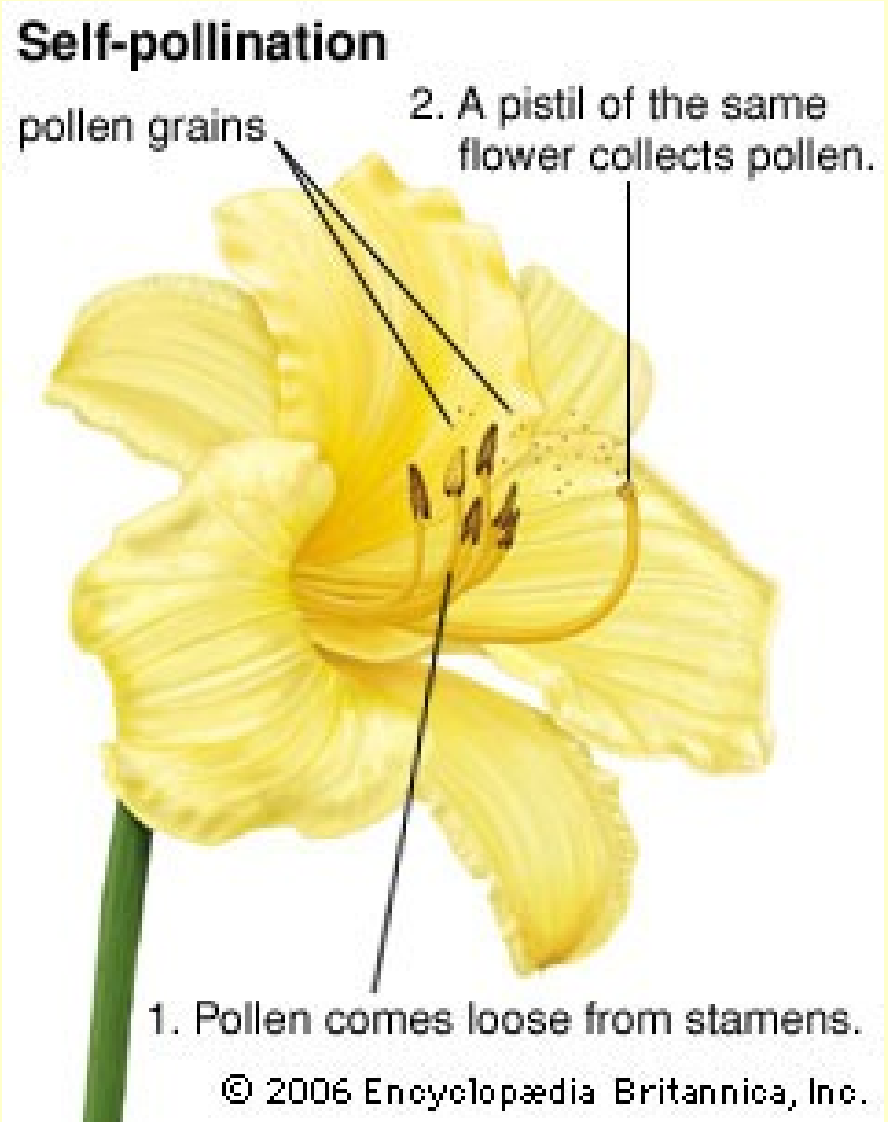
Pollination and Fertilisation

Standard Grade Biology

Pollination

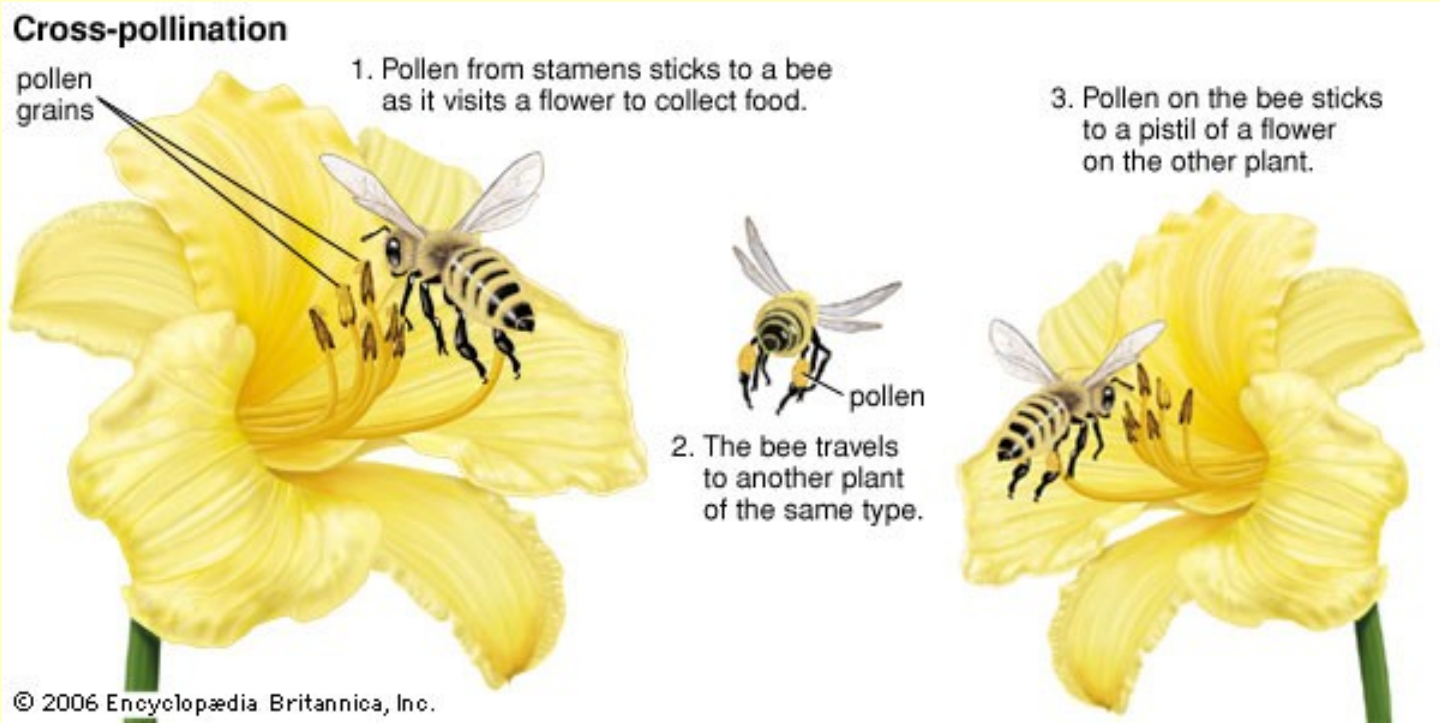
Self-pollination

- *Pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma*



Cross Pollination

- *Pollen from the anther of one plant is transferred to the the stigma of a different plant*



Wind Pollinated Flowers

Feature	Reason
small petals, often brown or dull green	no need to attract insects
no scent	no need to attract insects
no nectar	no need to attract insects
pollen produced in great quantities	because most does not reach another flower
pollen very light and smooth	so it can be blown in the wind
anthers loosely attached and dangle out	to release pollen into the wind
stigma hangs outside the flower	to catch the drifting pollen
stigma feathery or net like	to catch the drifting pollen

Wind/Insect Pollination

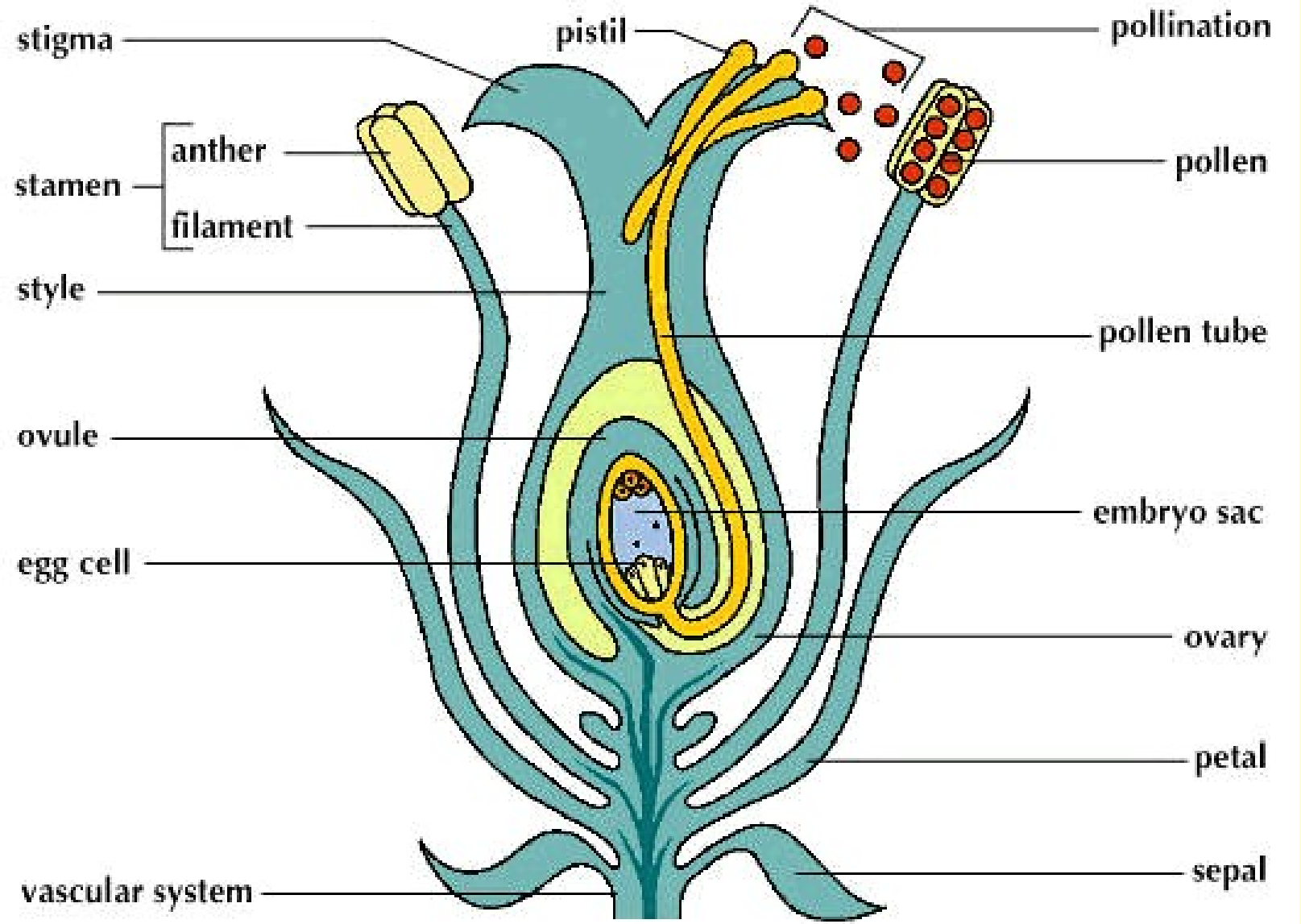




Insect Pollinated Flowers

Feature	Reason
large, brightly coloured petals	to attract insects
often sweetly scented	to attract insects
usually contain nectar	to attract insects
moderate quantity of pollen	less wastage than with wind pollination
pollen often sticky or spiky	to stick to insects
anthers firm and inside flower	to brush against insects
stigma inside the flower	so that the insect brushes against it
stigma has sticky coating	pollen sticks to it

Fertilisation



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