

Pollination and Fertilisation

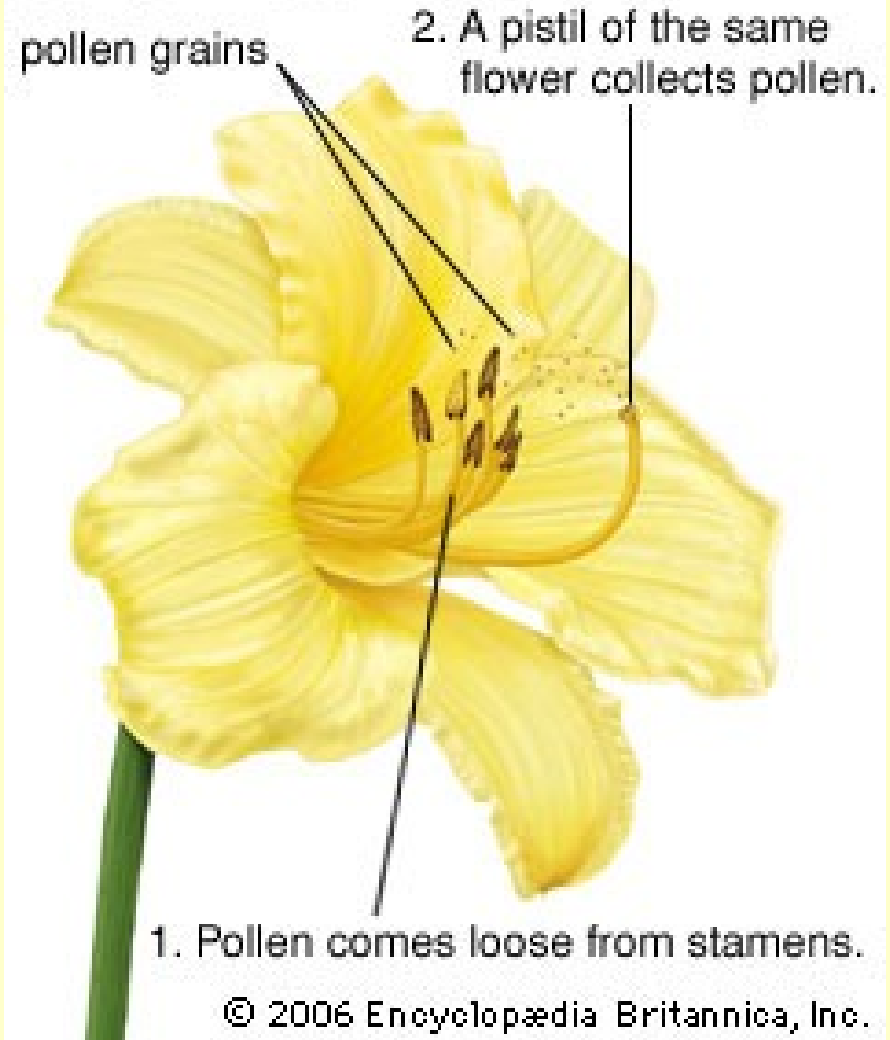
Standard Grade Biology

Pollination

Self-pollination

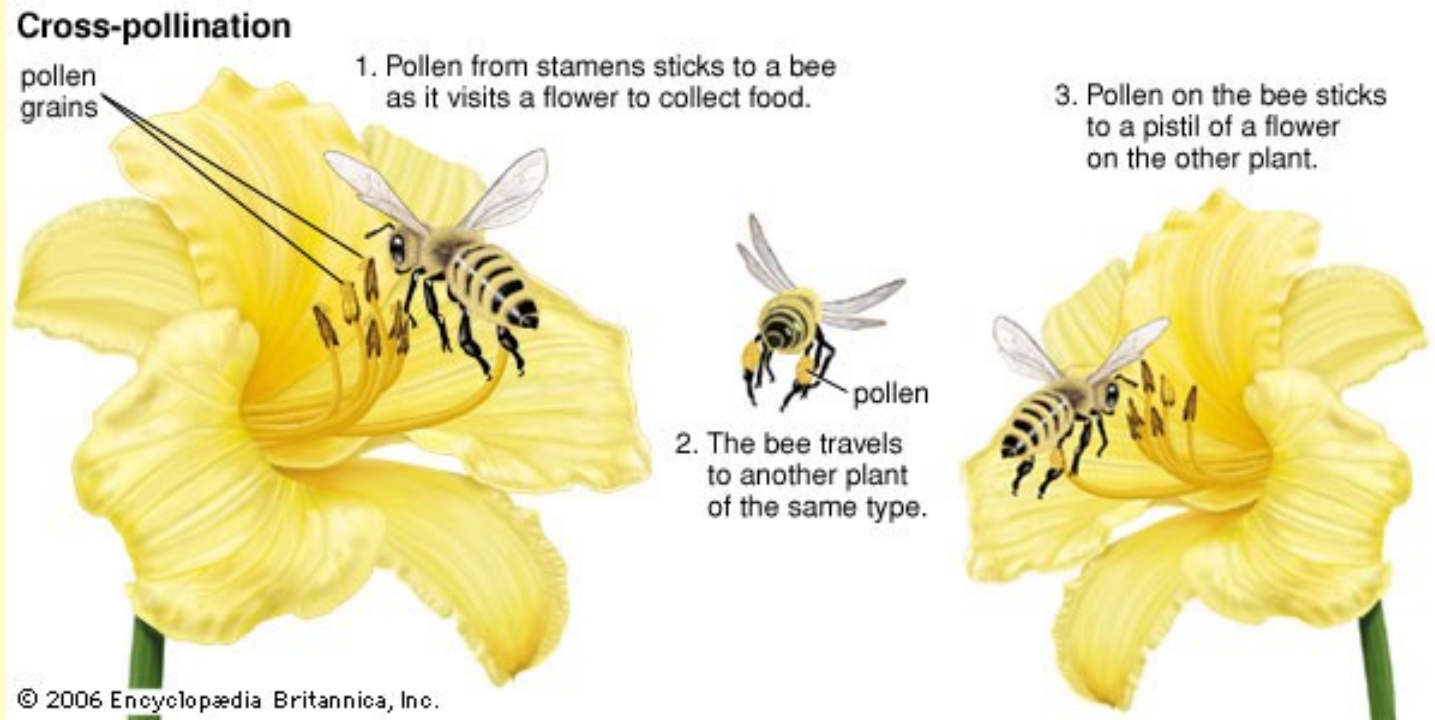
- Pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma

Self-pollination



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	<i>no need to attract insects</i>
no scent	<i>no need to attract insects</i>
no nectar	<i>no need to attract insects</i>
pollen produced in great quantities	<i>because most does not reach another flower</i>
pollen very light and smooth	<i>so it can be blown in the wind</i>
anthers loosely attached and dangle out	<i>to release pollen into the wind</i>
stigma hangs outside the flower	<i>to catch the drifting pollen</i>
stigma feathery or net like	<i>to catch the drifting pollen</i>

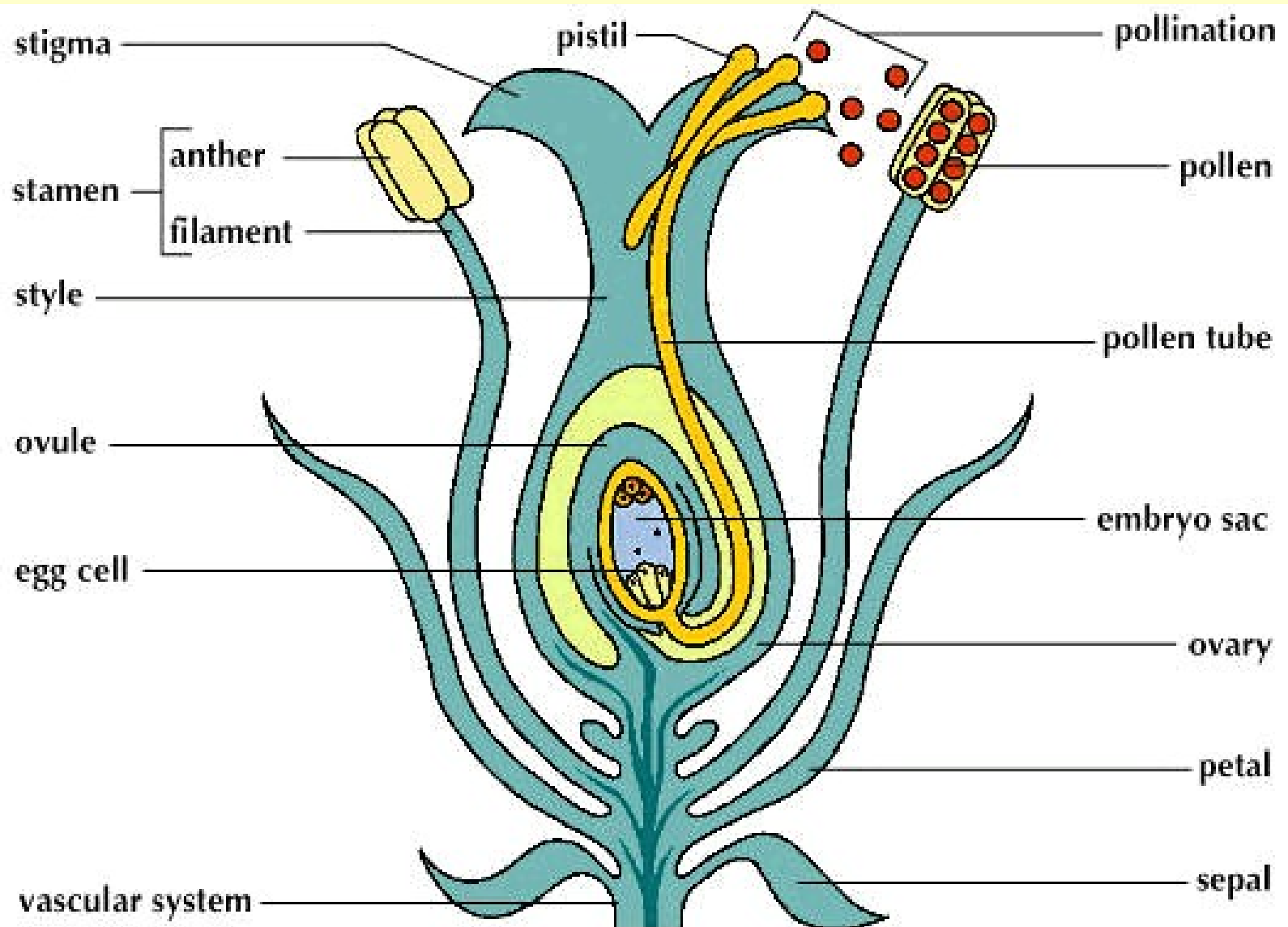
Wind/Insect Pollination



Insect Pollinated Flowers

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

Fertilisation



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