ANSWER SHEET

Pollination is very important and neccessary to the reproduction of plants. There are several stems within a flower. These are called **stamen**. At the top of each stamen is a small pad where **pollen** sits. At the center of a flower there is a tube. The top of the tube is a sticky platform called a **stigma**. Pollen from the stamen must be transported to the stigma. This is typically done when bees and other insects feed on the nectar of the flower. The pollen sticks to the feeding bee. When the bee flies away to feed on another flower, it carries the pollen from the first flower to the stigma of the second flower. From the stigma pollen travels through a tube called the **pistil** down to the base of the flower. At the base of the flower is the **ovule**. That is where the pollen mixes with the other reproductive elements of the flower to make the seeds for new plants. It is important that the pollen of one flower reaches the stigma of the other. This creates diversity in the new plant's genes. Diversity means the new plant will not not inherit all the traits of either of its parents so it is less likely to inherit any problems they might have had.

First, find the different parts of the flower in the diagram, label and color them in. Color the stamen black, the pollen yellow, the stigma red, the pistil green and the ovule blue. Then with a blue line trace the path the bee must take to pollinate these two flowers. Using a green line trace the path the pollen takes to create new seeds with a different plant.