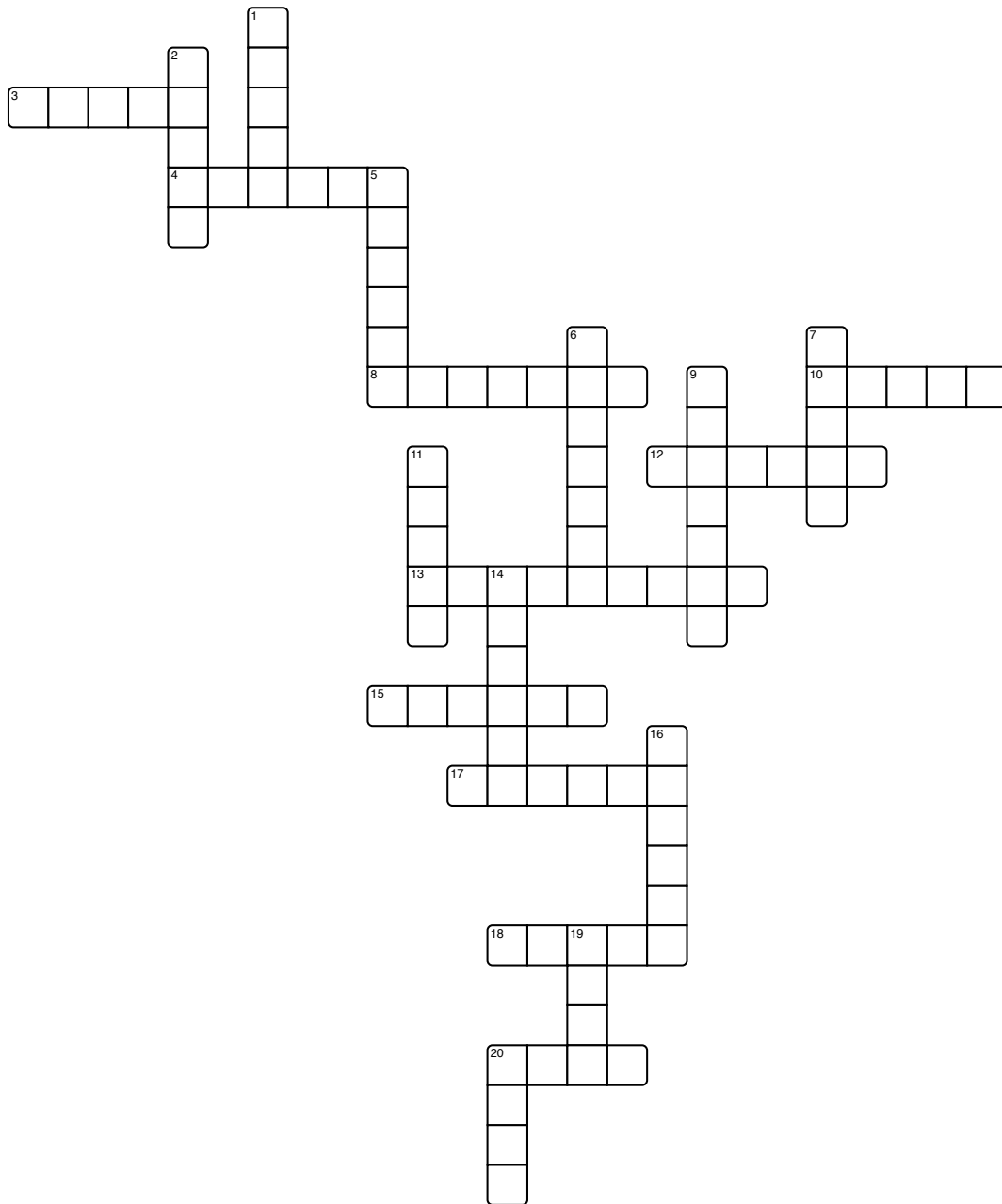


Plant reproduction



Across

3. This contains the female gamete.
4. The male gamete is produced here.
8. This part of the seed becomes the root.
10. The tough outer coat of a seed.
12. These are generally colourful and act to attract insects (pollinators) into the flower!
13. This needs to occur so as to spread the seeds far away from the parent plant. It avoids competition.
15. Water, a suitable temperature and this factor are needed for germination to occur.
17. The female part of the plant
18. Coconuts use this method of seed dispersal
20. Fertilisation produces this.

Down

1. The ovary becomes this after fertilisation has occurred.
2. This green structure protects the flower when in bud- think of roses not yet blooming!
5. A type of shoot produced by the strawberry plant as a means of A-sexual reproduction.
6. This part of the seed becomes the Shoot.
7. The pollen tube grows down this part of the carpel.
9. Reproduction involving one parent only!
11. Plants that rely on this for pollination lack: colour, perfume and look feathery! Grasses
14. In lilies this is quite sticky, it's where the pollen grain lands!
16. The reproductive organ of a plant.
19. The male gamete /sperm travels down this to the ovary.
20. Pea-Pods demonstrate this method of seed dispersal.