	Reproduction in plants
Sexual Reproduction	• Two parent plant or plant part involved (sperm and egg) • Offspring is similar to the parent plants
Asexual Reproduction	• One parent plant or plant part involved • Offspring is identical to the parent plant

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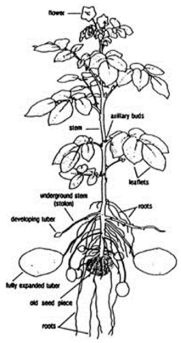
Tubers/ Bulbs 	• Underground stems • The bud of the tuber grows into roots and shoots to produce a new plant • Examples- Potatoes and onions
Runners 	• Stems that run along the ground • Examples- New strawberries and Ivy

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Stem cuttings  Roots 	• When a piece of cut stem is planted, roots may form from the cutting • A full plant develops • Examples- Sugar cane and pineapple • Some fruit trees and bushes send up new shoots from the roots • Some plants have roots that can produce new plants from root pieces • Examples- Sweet potatoes

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Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant -Germination	-Seed either remains dormant or begins to grow immediately -Dormant- not active but can become active • -Roots begin to grow down and stem and leaves grow up
Plant Development	• Over time the seed grows into a mature plant • The plant develops it's structures

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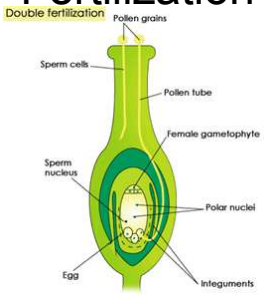
Pollination 	• grain of pollen falls onto stigma • leads to fertilization
Fertilization 	• a sperm cell (pollen) travels down the pollen tube to join with egg cell inside ovule within the ovary at the base of the flower • develops into the seed's embryo • ovary changes into fruit
Seed production	• seed is made during fertilization then dispersed by wind, water or animals

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