**Vocabulary: Pollination: Flower to Fruit**



**Vocabulary**

* Anther – a structure that contains *pollen.*
* Cross pollination – the transfer of pollen from the anther of one plant to the *stigma* of another plant.
* Filament – a stalk that supports the anther.
* Fruit – a fleshy plant structure that contains seeds.
* Nectar – a sweet liquid produced by a flower.
	+ Nectar attracts pollinators such as bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds.
* Ovary – the part of the *pistil* that contains *ovules.*
* Ovule – structure in the ovary that contains an egg cell.
	+ An ovule develops into a seed when its egg cell is fertilized.
* Pedicel – a stalk that bears a single flower or group of flowers.
* Petal – a non-reproductive, often brightly-colored, part of the flower that surrounds the reproductive organs of the flower. Petals often help to attract pollinators to the flower.
* Pistil – the female part of a flower.
* Pollen – tiny grains that contain sperm cells.
* Pollen tube – a tube that grows from a pollen grain to an ovule.
* Pollination – the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma, leading to fertilization.
* Receptacle – the flat concave or convex part of the stem from which all parts of the flower arise.
* Self pollination – the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of the same flower or flowers of the same plant.
* Sepal – a modified leaf that protects the flower before it blooms.
* Stamen – the male part of the flower.
* Stigma – the sticky top surface of the pistil.
* Style – the part of the pistil between the stigma and the ovary.