

FLORA

ACTIVITY SHEET 2

HOW DO PLANTS WORK?

Plants are really important to our ecosystem! They exist all around us, provide food and even clean our air.

WHAT ARE FLOWERING PLANTS?

Plants start off as a tiny seed and sprout into a seedling. Seedlings will grow to become mature plants and bear flowers. These flowers will get pollinated and develop into fruits. The seeds found within the fruits then grow into new plants and the cycle repeats.

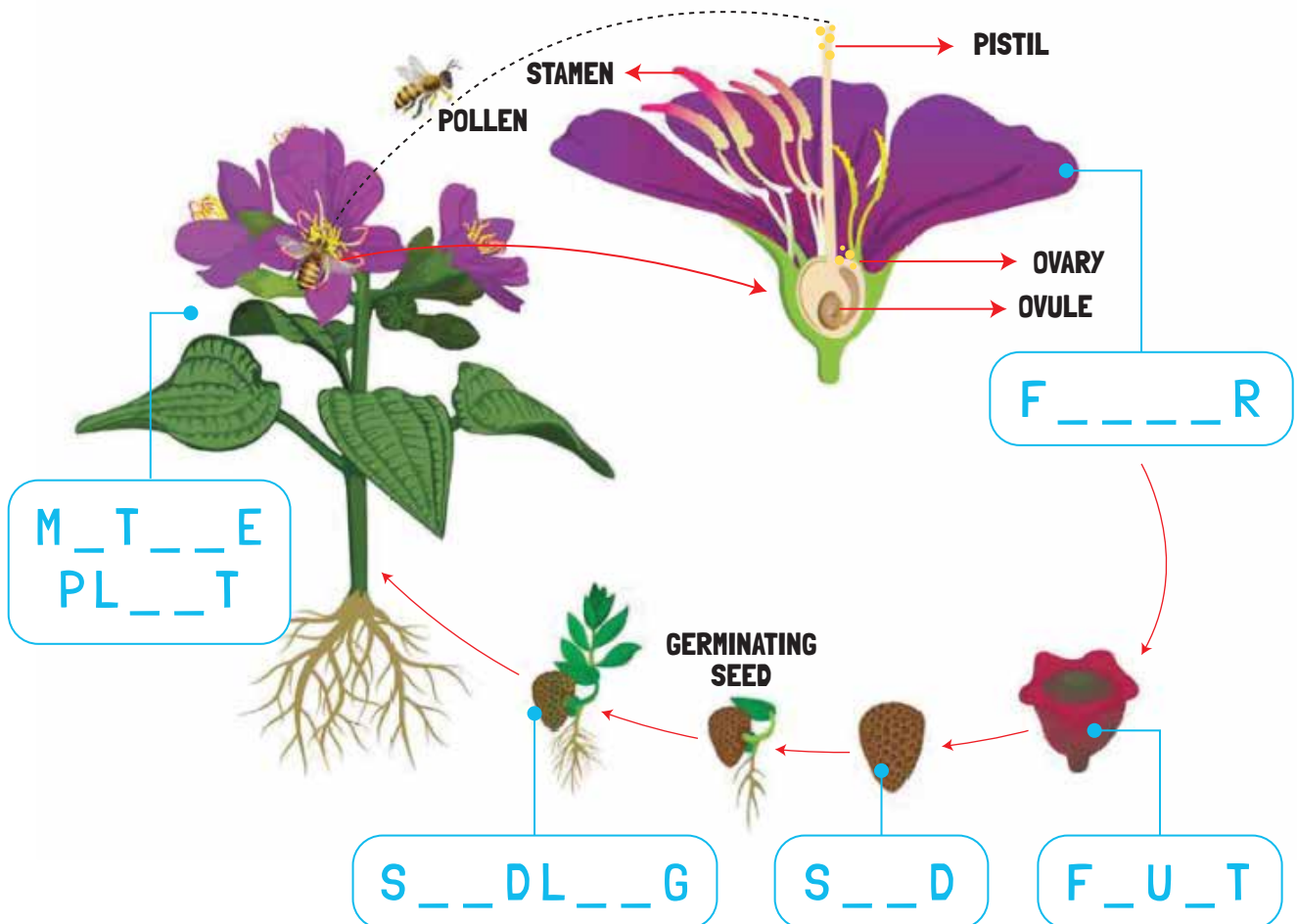


LIFE CYCLE OF A FLOWERING PLANT

Pollination is part of a plant's reproductive cycle. A plant will only bear fruit when it is fertilised with pollen.



**FILL IN THE BOXES BELOW WITH THE
CORRECT STAGE OF THE LIFE CYCLE.**



SEED DISPERSAL

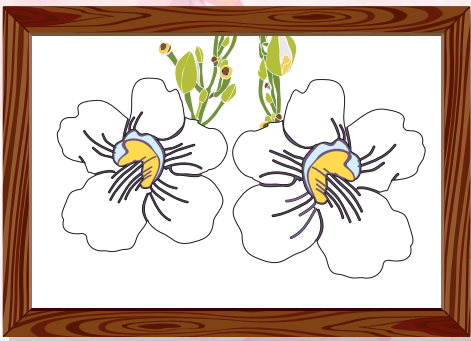
Seeds need to be carried far away from the parent plant so they do not compete for light, water and nutrients. Seeds can be dispersed by wind, water or animals.



PLANT POLLINATION

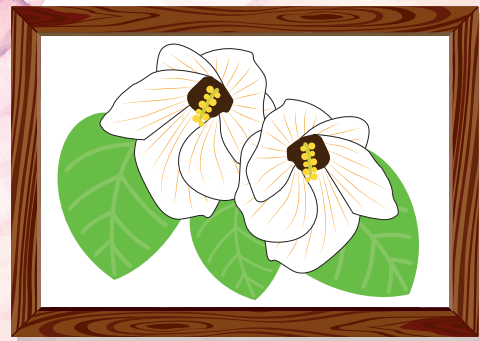
Plants rely on animals to transfer pollen from one flower to another so they can produce fruits and reproduce. Animals such as insects, birds and bats are important pollinators. To attract these animals, plants bear flowers of different shapes, colours and fragrances.

GIVE THESE FLOWERS SOME COLOURS AND TRY TO SPOT THEM AROUND SENTOSA.



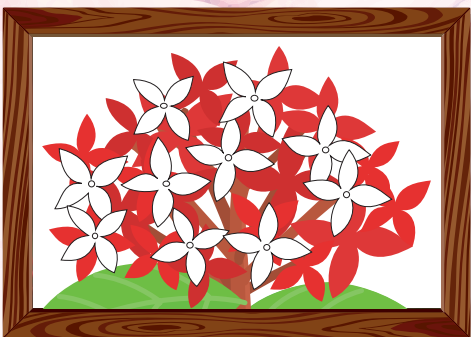
BLUE TRUMPET VINE

Found on the linkways across Sentosa, these **light blue** flowers attract large black Carpenter Bees. Not to worry, these bees are gentle giants.



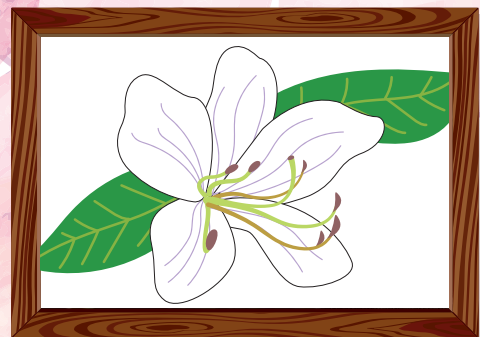
SEA HIBISCUS

These **yellow** flowers bloom along our Coastal Trail in the mornings. They turn **orange** before falling off by the end of the day!



IXORA

All along pavements around Sentosa, you may spot butterflies feeding on the nectar of the **red** *Ixora* flowers.



SINGAPORE RHODODENDRON

These **purple** flowers grow on short shrubs around the island and attract many types of bees. You might even spot some hardworking bees with pollen on their legs.

FRUITS AND ITS SEED DISPERSAL IN SENTOSA!

Fruits contain seeds that help plants to reproduce but not all fruits can be eaten!



CAN YOU NAME SOME OF YOUR FAVOURITE FRUITS?

Seeds also come in different shapes and sizes. Here are some of the ways they get dispersed around the island.

FIND A MATCH!

Draw a line to connect these trees to how they disperse their seeds.

WIND DISPERSAL

These seeds are usually tiny, fluffy, or have a wing-like structure that helps them get lifted away by wind.

WATER DISPERSAL

The hollow structure helps these small and light seeds to float. These are usually found in plants that grow near water bodies.

ANIMAL DISPERSAL

Bright-coloured and fragrant fruits attract animals to eat them, leaving seeds in droppings after digesting the fruit. Some seeds also hook onto animals to hitch a ride away from the parent plant.



PONG-PONG TREE

Found along our coasts, this tree has round fruits with a fibrous husk. The light husk traps air and is easily carried away by water. The seeds are poisonous and cannot be eaten!



KAPOK TREE

You can spot this tall Kapok tree around Sentosa. Brown fruit pods split open when ripe exposing the cotton-like seed fibres that float away in the wind.



FISHTAIL PALM

Some fruits such as that of the Fishtail Palm are eaten by animals. The seeds get deposited elsewhere after it passes through the animal's guts.

Well done on completing this activity sheet! Let's try the next one about Flora.

Get ready to learn more about Heritage Trees!