Croxby Primary Academy

Year 3: Plants Knowledge Organiser

Key People/Scientists	
	**Jeanne Baret (1740-1807)** Her parents taught her to identify plants for their healing properties, and she became an expert "herb woman," a peasant schooled in botanical medicine.
	**David Douglas (1799 - 1835)** He was a Scottish botanist, best known as the namesake of the Douglas-fir. He worked as a gardener, and explored the Scottish Highlands, North America, and Hawaii, where he died.

Key Questions	
How is water transported?	The roots absorb water from the soil. The stem transports water to the leaves. Water evaporates from the leaves.
What are the roles of plant parts?	Roots: anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil. Stem: holds the plant upright and transports water and nutrients around the plant. Leaves: use energy from the sun to make food for the plant (photosynthesis). Flowers: attract pollinators and produce seeds for reproduction.
Why are flowers important?	Flowers attract pollinators such as bees to the plant. These pollinators pick up pollen and fertilise other plants with this. After they have been fertilised, flowers produced seeds for reproduction.
What does a plant require for growth?	Plants need light, water, suitable temperature, air, nutrients from the soil and room to grow and be healthy. If a plant does not have one of these requirements it could affect its growth or even die.

Misconceptions/Key facts

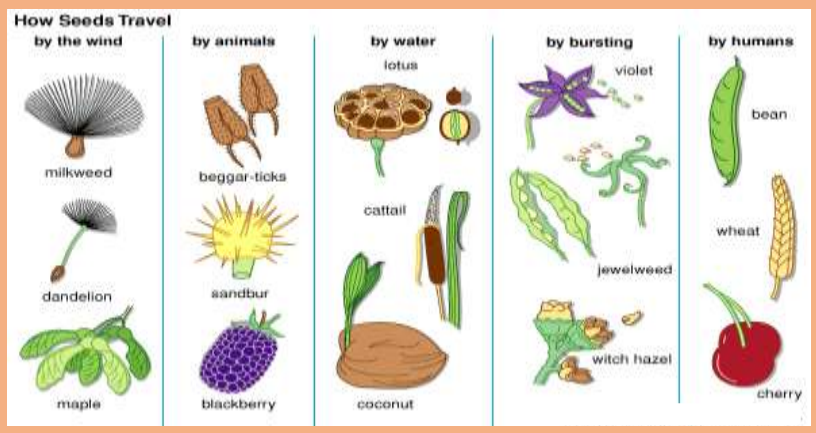
Misconception: Plants get their energy from the soil through roots.

Fact: Plant leaves absorb the sun's energy for use in photosynthesis. Water and minerals are taken in through the roots.

Misconception: All plants are produced from seeds.

Fact: Some specialised plants can be formed from a leaf or stem

Diagrams/Visual Aids



Key Vocabulary	
flowers	Attract pollinators and produce seeds for reproduction.
function	The function of each plant part is its job. This could be nutrition, reproduction or support.
leaves	Use the sun's energy to make food for the plant.
pollination	The movement of pollen from one plant to another, often done by pollinators like bees.
root	Anchors the plant into the ground and takes up water from the soil.
seed dispersal	The movement of seeds away from the parent plant. This can be done by wind, animals, water or explosion.
seed formation	Plants form seeds when they are pollinated by another plant.
stem/trunk	Allows water to be transported through the plant.