


# Year 3 – Autumn 1 – Seeds and Berries

Key Words	Definitions
<b>air</b>	The mixture of gases which forms the Earth's atmosphere
<b>crumble</b>	A baked dessert of fruit topped with a crumbly pastry mixture. 
<b>light</b>	The natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible.
<b>life cycle</b>	The series of changes in the life of an organism.
<b>seasonal</b>	Relating to a particular season of the year.
<b>soil</b>	The upper layer of earth in which plants grow.
<b>transport</b>	Take something from one place to another.
<b>trunk</b>	The main woody stem of a tree.

**What is seed dispersal?**  
Seed dispersal is the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant. This helps plants to grow and survive in new places.

**Images**

**SEASONAL FRUIT IN THE UK**

**JANUARY:** Apples, Rhubarb  
+ blood oranges, clementines, kiwi fruit, lemons, oranges, passionfruit, pears, pineapples, pomegranate, satsumas, tangerines

**FEBRUARY:** Rhubarb  
+ bananas, blood oranges, passionfruit, pineapple, pomegranate

**MARCH:** Rhubarb  
+ bananas, blood oranges, kiwi fruit, lemons, oranges, passionfruit, pineapple

**APRIL:** Rhubarb  
+ bananas, kiwi fruit

**MAY:** Rhubarb  
+ bananas, kiwi fruit

**JUNE:** Raspberries, Blueberries, Cherries, Gooseberries, Greengages, Strawberries  
+ apricots, kiwi fruit, peaches

**JULY:** Raspberries, Blueberries, Cherries, Gooseberries, Greengages, Strawberries  
+ apricots, kiwi fruit, melons, peaches

**AUGUST:** Raspberries, Blueberries, Cherries, Damsons, Greengages, Loganberries, Plums, Summer Figs, Redcurrants, Strawberries  
+ apricots, figs, melons, nectarines, peaches

**SEPTEMBER:** Apples, Blackberries, Damsons, Elderberries, Medjool, Peas, Plums, Summer Figs, Redcurrants  
+ figs, grapes, melons, nectarines, peaches

**OCTOBER:** Apples, Blackberries, Elderberries, Medjool, Peas, Quince  
+ figs, grapes




**NOVEMBER:** Apples, Pears, Quince  
+ clementines, cranberries, passionfruit, pineapples, pomegranate, satsumas, tangerines

**DECEMBER:** Apples, Pears  
+ clementines, cranberries, passionfruit, pineapples, pomegranate, satsumas, tangerines

**The worker bee**

**Antennae**  
**Head**  
**Wings**  
**Compound eyes** - more wide apart than drone  
**Three small simple eyes**  
**Thorax**  
**Pollen collection area**  
**Abdomen**  
**Sting** - barbed to stick into victim's skin  
**Proboscis** - longer than drone and queen bee for nectar gathering

**Actual size of bee: 13-17mm**

Important figures		
Horticulturalists		
<b>Edith, Lady Londonderry</b> 1878-1959 Edith was a visionary garden designer and a suffragette. She created one of the most original gardens of the 20th century at Mount Stewart in County Down, Northern Ireland. 	<b>Luther Burbank</b> 1849-1926 Burbank focused on crossbreeding plants to improve their quality, coming up with a superior potato. He developed over 800 new types of plants in his 55-year career. 	<b>Alan Titchmarsh</b> 1949-present Alan, who was born in Ilkley, Bradford, is a gardener, broadcaster, TV presenter, poet, and novelist. He is a professional gardener, a gardening journalist and appears on television gardening programmes. 

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling

**Key Dates:**

- Community Woodland Sessions
- Berry Picking and Seed Dispersal
- Story in the Woods Session



plant

a **living thing that grows in the earth** and has roots, leaves and a stem, e.g., grass, trees, bushes, flowering plants

root

the **part of a plant that acts as an anchor**, fixing the plant into the ground and absorb water to help the plant to grow

stem

the part of the plant that grows above the ground and leaves and flowers grow from it (the stem is also used to **transport water around the plant**)

leaves

a plant's leaves **absorb sunlight and turn it into energy** that the plant uses to grow

flowers

the part of a plant that **bears the seed**

nutrients

**goodness required for life and growth**; plants absorb nutrients from the soil

absorb

to **take in** or soak up

pollination

the **transfer of pollen** from one part of a plant to another

dispersal

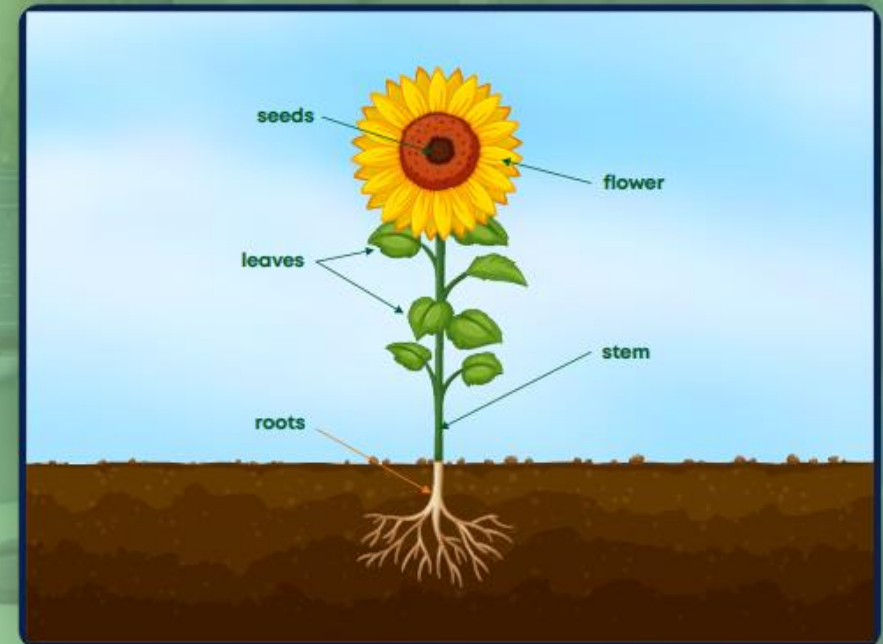
**spreading things out over an area**, seeds do this to help to reproduce



many flowers rely on animals to help with pollination by moving pollen from one flower to another



poppy seeds are dispersed from a 'pepper pot' head, when the wind blows the seeds shake out



## Joseph Banks

a botanist who travelled the world and gathered over 30,000 specimens of plants



## George Washington Carver

a botanist known for his work on replenishing soil by planting peanuts and sweet potatoes

