

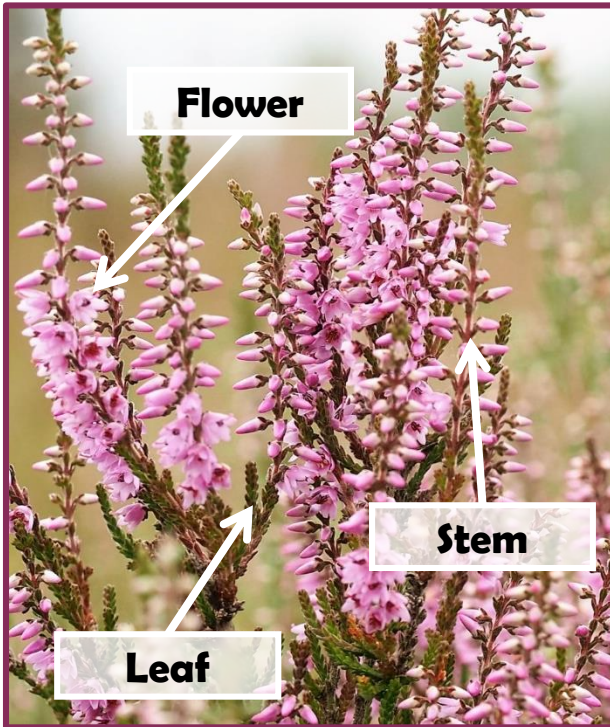
## Heathland Fact sheet:



# Heather and Pine plant parts

Learn all about the different parts of heather and pine: a flower and a tree.

You can use this fact sheet to complete the plant parts worksheet!



## Heather plant parts

Heathers has lots of small flowers. The function of the **flower** is to attract insects for pollination, and produce seeds.

The **leaves** on a heather plant are small and scaly. They absorb light and air, and use these to make food for the plant.

At the bottom of the plant, under the ground, are the roots. The **roots** hold the plant in the soil, and absorb water and nutrients.

The whole heather plant is held up by **stems**; these carry the water and nutrients from the roots up to the leaves.

## Fun Fact!

Heather's bendy wood has many uses including thatching, basket-making, rope-making, broom-making, and bedding for animals.

## Scots pine plant parts

Scots pine trees can grow very large. The whole tree is held up by a **trunk**, which is covered in bark to protect the inside of the tree.

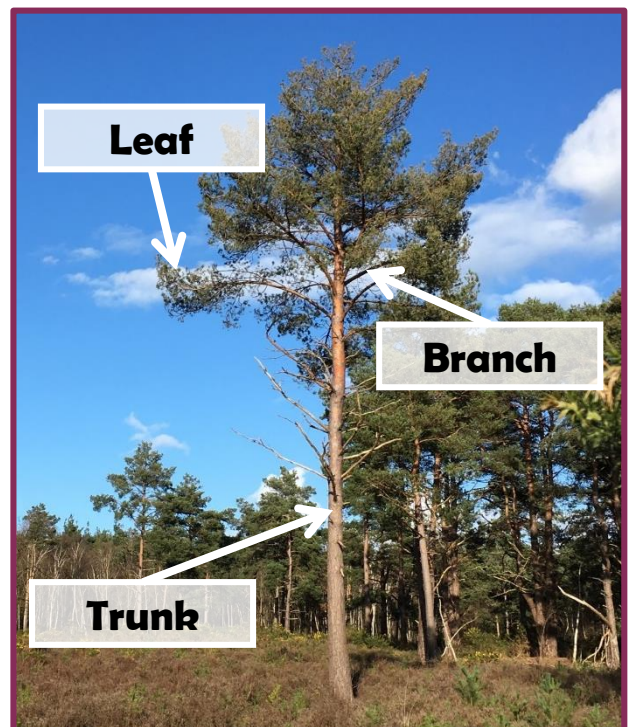
**Branches** grow from the trunk, these help spread the leaves out.

Scots pine **leaves** are very thin needles, but they still absorb lots of light and air to make food for the tree.

The tree is anchored into the soil by its large **roots**. These absorb lots of water and nutrients, which the long trunk carries all the way up to the leaves.

## Fun Fact!

Scots pine is an evergreen tree, meaning its leaves don't drop off in autumn. Each of its' needle-like leaves usually stay on the tree for 2 to 3 years!

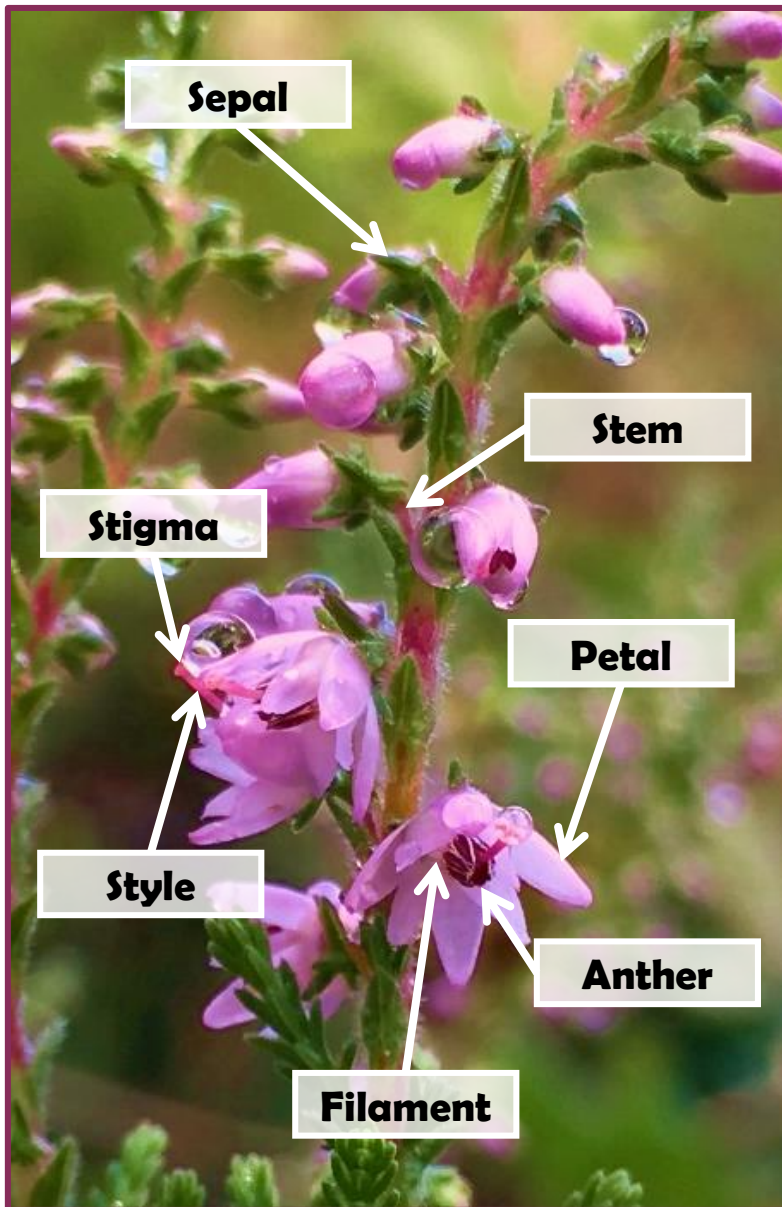




# Heather flower parts

Learn all about the different parts of a common heather flower.

You can use this fact sheet to complete the heather flower parts worksheet!



## The different parts

The heather flower's reproductive parts are surrounded by colourful **petals**, which attract insects to the flower.

The flower is held up by a **stem**.

Underneath the petals are small leaves called **sepals**, which protect the flower bud as it grows.

The female parts of the flower are the stigma, style, and ovary. The **stigma** is sticky and collects pollen. The **style** connects the stigma to the ovary. The **ovary** is found in the centre of the flower, which contains **ovules**, which are the egg cells.

The male parts of the flower are the **anther**, which produces pollen, and the **filament**, which hold up the anther.

## Fun Facts!

- On our heaths you will find three different types of heather: common heather (also called ling), cross-leaved heath, and bell heather! The heather featured in this fact sheet is common heather.
- The scientific name for heather is the Greek word *Calluna*, meaning 'to sweep clean'. It is called this because old fashioned brooms were made using heather!