

CURIOSITY AT HOME

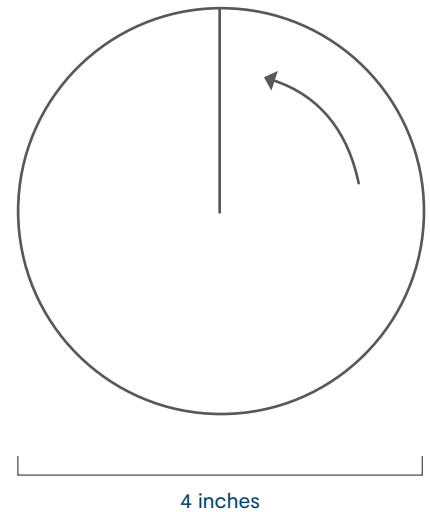
BLOWING IN THE WIND



Not all flowers are pollinated by animals. For some plants, all it takes to be pollinated is a blustery day. How can you tell which plants rely on animals and which ones only require a passing breeze? The shape of a flower can give you some clues, and this experiment will show you how to look for them!

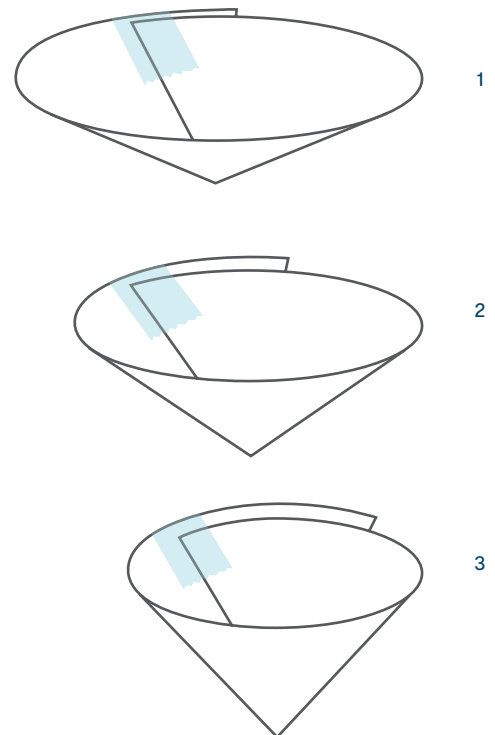
MATERIALS

- Two sheets of paper
- Scissors
- Tape
- Markers or crayons
- 1/8th cup of flour or cornmeal (optional)
- Science notebook or writing paper
- Something to write with



PROCEDURE

- First, cut three circles from your paper, each approximately four inches in diameter. Make a cut in each circle from the edge to the center.
- Then, decorate this circle to be a flower. Add petals, other flower organs, and your favorite colors.
- Take one circle and pull the two cut edges over each other to form a shallow bowl shape. Tape the edges so your new flower stays closed.
- Repeat this process with the two remaining circles, making each flower with steeper sides than the last one. Your third flower should look like a tulip or ice cream cone.
- Tear the remaining paper into small pieces and ball them up. Make about twenty tiny paper balls. These represent your pollen grains.
- Put the paper ball pollen grains into the steepest-sided flower. Hold the flower upright and blow on the flower as though you are the wind. How difficult is it to get the pollen to fly away?
- Try this again with the other two flowers. Which shape of flower is it easiest to blow the pollen out of? Make sure to pick up the paper ball pollen when you're done experimenting!



In order for a flower to be wind-pollinated, the pollen needs to fly away in a gust of wind. By testing what shape of flower lets go of pollen most easily, you've found a clue about which flowers are likely to be wind-pollinated!

Experiment continued on next page...



Show us how you're being curious! Share your results with us.



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EXPLORE MORE

You've demonstrated that the shape of a flower affects how easily it is pollinated by wind, but there are other factors, too. The pollen grains themselves also affect the process. Try the same experiment you just did, but instead of changing the shape of the flower, change the size of the pollen grain. Use only the shallowest flower and try making the paper balls bigger. Then try replacing them with flour or cornmeal. What size of 'pollen' stays airborne the longest?

DID YOU KNOW?

Many wind-pollinated flowers hardly have petals at all! Their pollen rests on structures called catkins that hang from the plant. You can model a catkin by covering a string in flour and hanging it in the wind.

The pollen of wind-pollinated species is smaller, lighter, and less sticky than that of other plants, which means it can travel greater distances.

Most allergenic pollens are spread by wind. If your allergies flare up, you can blame anemophilous ("wind-loving") pollen.



Willow catkin



Hazelnut catkin

Experiment continued on next page...



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3–5 EXPLORATION

- Imagine that you are planting a garden and you want to grow corn, which is a wind-pollinated plant. How would you arrange the corn plants to make sure they get pollinated? Draw your idea for a garden shape in your science notebook, then add arrows to show wind direction. If upwind plants pollinate downwind plants, what garden shape is best when you can't predict how the wind will blow?
- Pollen needs to float through the air in order for wind pollination to be effective. What effects might sudden weather changes, like a rainstorm, have on wind pollination? Explain your reasoning in your science notebook.
- There are many shapes and sizes of pollen grains, and they vary by pollination method. Draw a pollen grain that blows easily in the wind, then draw one that sticks to bees. What kinds of differences did you draw?



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