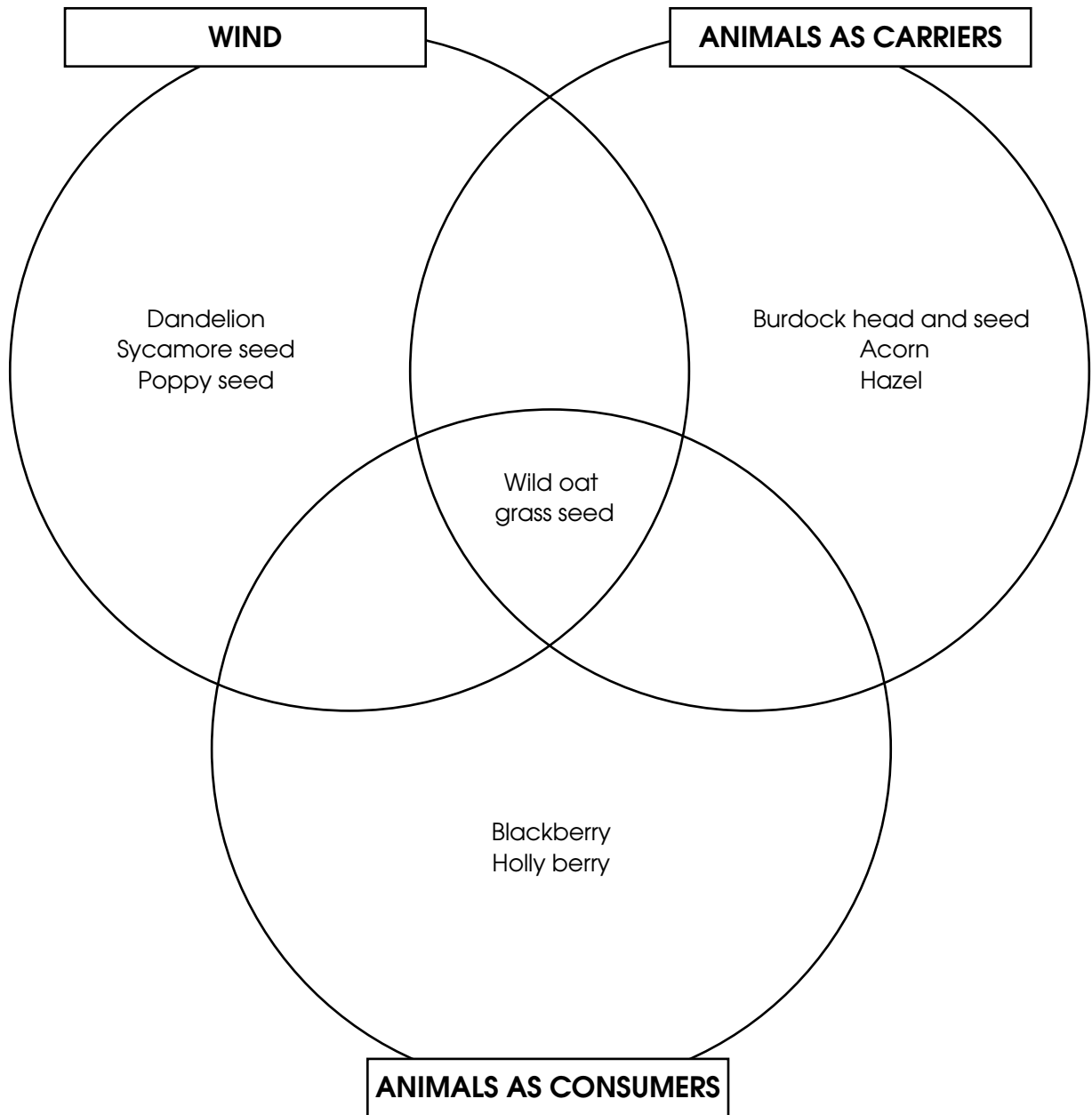


Venn diagram (1)



Venn diagram (2)

WIND

Dandelion

The seed has developed very light and fluffy parachute-like structures. These help to increase its volume and keep it aloft for longer so that it can travel further, even in the lightest breeze.

Sycamore

Because these seeds are heavy, they have developed a wing that causes them to travel through the air by spinning like a mini-helicopter.

Poppy

The seeds are contained in the 'head' that has an opening at the top. The wind bends the stalks enough to allow the seeds to fall out and scatter around the parent plant. The seeds are so light that some might also be carried by the wind.

ANIMALS AS CARRIERS

Burdock

The seed head is covered in hooks that easily get caught in the fur of mammals as they pass by the plant.

Acorn

These seeds are mainly distributed by animals, for example, squirrels and birds like jays. They collect acorns in the autumn to eat throughout winter when food can be hard to find. Any acorns that are not eaten or are lost may germinate and produce new trees.

Hazel

Red squirrels and mice are key to the dispersal of hazelnuts, which are dispersed in a similar way to acorns.

ALL

Wild oat grass

These seeds can be carried on the wind and by animals that eat them and carry them on their fur.

ANIMALS AS CONSUMERS

Blackberry and holly berry

The seeds are hidden inside the fruit that is eaten by birds such as blackbirds and pigeons, as well as mice, deer and even foxes that are attracted to the bright colours. The seeds pass through the gut of the animal as they can't be digested. They are then expelled in the droppings of the animal and may germinate.