



This bee is coming from ANOTHER apple tree having collected POLLEN. Female bees collect pollen.

When the bee visits THIS blossom, it can leave POLLEN from ANOTHER apple tree and it will stick to the STIGMA of this blossom. When it does, POLLINATION can occur.

PISTIL - The FEMALE reproductive part of an apple blossom.

STIGMA

The top part of the Pistil. There are more than one Stigma in an apple blossom.

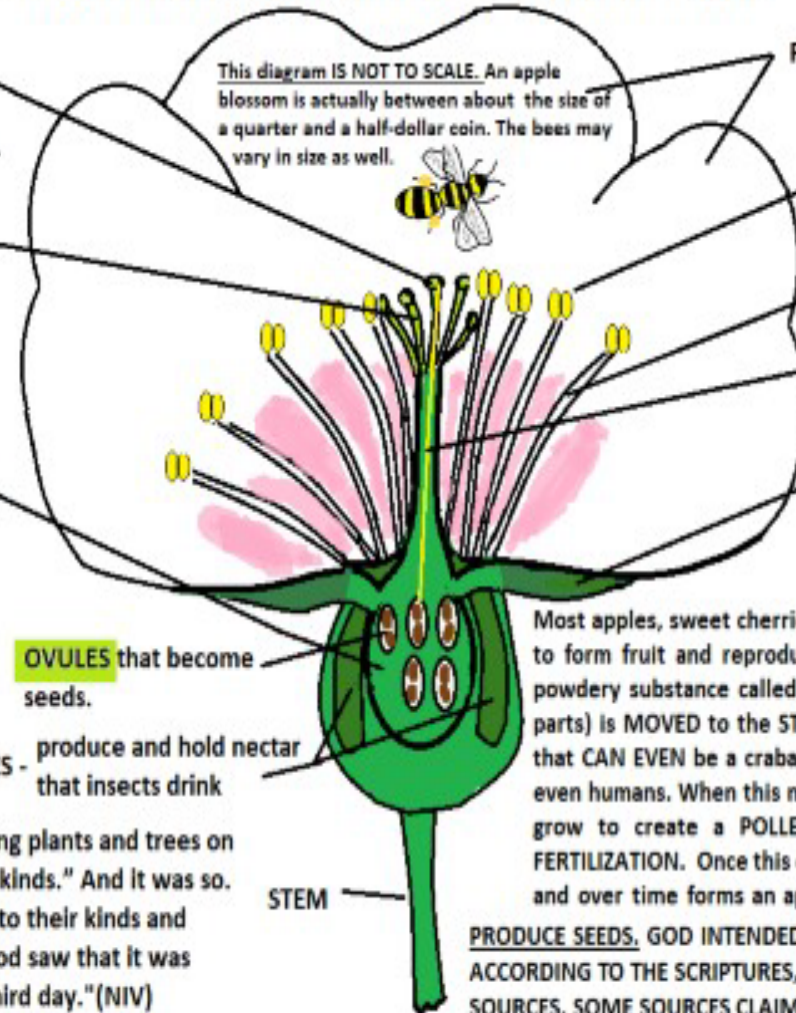
STYLE

The middle section of the Pistil that connects the Stigma and the Ovary.

OVARY

The bottom part of the PISTIL. It usually has about 5 sections with 2 OVULES each.

CROSS POLLINATION AND THE PARTS OF AN APPLE BLOSSOM



PETALS

Apple blossoms usually have 5 petals. This is a cut away, so only 3 petals are showing.

ANTHER

This produces pollen.

FILAMENT

the stalk of the Stamen.

POLLEN TUBE

a tube of pollen that grows to reach the OVULES so that fertilization can take place.

SEPALS

These are small leaf-like structures that support each petal and help to hold it in place. There are about 5 sepals on each apple blossom.

STAMEN - The MALE reproductive parts.

There are usually about 9 to 20 Stamen in each apple blossom.

OVULES that become seeds.

NECTARIES - produce and hold nectar that insects drink

STEM

Most apples, sweet cherries, pears, and Japanese plums require CROSS POLLINATION. They are not able to form fruit and reproduce by creating seeds, unless this takes place. This process occurs when a powdery substance called POLLEN which is formed in the ANTHERS (a part of the MALE reproductive parts) is MOVED to the STIGMA (a part of the female reproductive parts) of ANOTHER apple tree and that CAN EVEN be a crabapple tree. The POLLEN is moved by insects, wind, other animals, water, and even humans. When this movement happens, the POLLEN on the sticky STIGMA begins to germinate and grow to create a POLLEN TUBE. It grows down to the OVULES of the plant which can cause FERTILIZATION. Once this occurs, the OVULES become seeds. The outer wall of the OVARY also EXPANDS and over time forms an apple. CAUTION: All fruits and vegetables require some type of pollination to

PRODUCE SEEDS. GOD INTENDED THAT ALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WOULD CONTINUE TO PRODUCE SEEDS, ACCORDING TO THE SCRIPTURES, OTHERWISE MANKIND WOULD NOT CONTINUE TO HAVE PLANT BASED FOOD SOURCES. SOME SOURCES CLAIM THAT POLLINATION IS NOT NECESSARY FOR ROOT AND LEAF VEGETABLES LIKE BEETS AND LETTUCE, BUT THE TRUTH IS, WITHOUT SEEDS WE WOULD NOT HAVE ROOT AND LEAF BASED VEGETABLES EITHER. ALTHOUGH SOME TYPE OF POLLINATION IS NECESSARY, NOT ALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES HAVE THE SAME SYSTEM OF POLLINATION.



Genesis 1:11 -13

"11 Then God said, "Let the land produce vegetation: seed-bearing plants and trees on the land that bear fruit with seed in it, according to their various kinds." And it was so. 12 The land produced vegetation: plants bearing seed according to their kinds and trees bearing fruit with seed in it according to their kinds. And God saw that it was good. 13 And there was evening, and there was morning—the third day."(NIV)

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