



# Seed Stories

GRADE 2 - GRADE 3

## LESSON DESCRIPTION

Plants spread seeds in fall and in spring, we can watch these seeds sprout to become new plants. This activity examines different seed dispersal adaptations, and gives your students the opportunity to observe plants sprouting in your classroom.

## LESSON

Different types of plants disperse their seeds in different ways.

- **Wind Travelers** blow in the wind. Examples include cattail, cottonwood, dandelion, Manitoba maple.
- **Tummy Travelers** are eaten and pooped out by animals. Examples include rose hip, raspberry, saskatoon berry, hawthorn berry.
- **Hitchhikers, or Fur Travelers**, stick to animal fur. Examples include wild licorice and burdock.

### Instructions:

1. Collect seeds in your schoolyard and sort them according to dispersal methods.
2. If possible, identify the type of plant the seed came from.

## SUGGESTED CURRICULUM LINKS

Growth and Changes in Plants - 3-1-02, 3-1-10

How do you say “**seed**” in Anishinaabemowin?



Miinikaan (Mee-nee-khan)

3. Plant one or more of the seeds you found, and try a store-bought seed such as peas, beans, or wheatgrass in a small pot of soil by a sunny window. Make sure to provide everything the plant needs to grow, including water. Some wild seeds require a freezing time, so they may not sprout.
4. Make observations of the plant growth and changes over time. Low light conditions can affect how plants grow - observe the difference between plants grown under a plant light and in natural light. When you're done, you can eat the leaves of the pea plants as a fall snack.

### Weblink for more teaching ideas:

<https://www.crscience.org/pdf/seeddispersalK-2.pdf>