Flowers

**You will need:**

Parts of a Flower diagram

Crayons, colored pencils, or markers

Colored and Regular Pencils

2 Flowers

A toothpick

A magnifying glass

Directions

1. Start with the petals. Remove one petal and look at it with the magnifying glass. Color the *petals* on the Parts of a Flower sheet the color of your flower.

-*Petals* are the colorful structures that help the flower attract pollinators.

1. Hold the flower with one hand at the base of the petals. Remove a few petals until you can see the inner parts of the flower. Find the *pistil*. Color the *pistil* on the diagram. Look at the *pistil* with the magnifying glass.

-The pistil is the female part of the flower.

-The pistil includes the ovary, style, and stigma.

1. Locate the *stigma*. Touch the *stigma*. See how it is sticky. Color the *stigma* on the diagram. Look at the *stigma* with the magnifying glass.

- Pollen, brought to the flower either from an insect or the wind, will attach to

 the sticky stigma and this begins the process of pollination.

1. Look below the stigma to see the tube-like *style*. Color the *style* on the diagram. Look at the *style* with the magnifying glass.

-The pollen travels down the style until it reaches the ovary where ovules are

 fertilized and will develop into seeds.

1. Locate the *ovary* at the bottom of the style. Open the large bulb like *ovary* and look at the developing seeds with the magnifying glass. Color the *ovary* on the diagram. Look at the *ovary* with the magnifying glass.
2. Next look at the stamen. The *stamen* is the male part of the flower. It consists of the *anther and filament*. The *anther* carries the pollen that fertilizes the female part of the flower and is held up by the thread-like *filament*. Color the *stamen* on the diagram. Look at the *stamen* with the magnifying glass.
3. Look at the *sepals*. *Sepals* typically function as protection for the flower in bud, and often as support for the petals when in bloom. Color the *sepals* on the diagram.