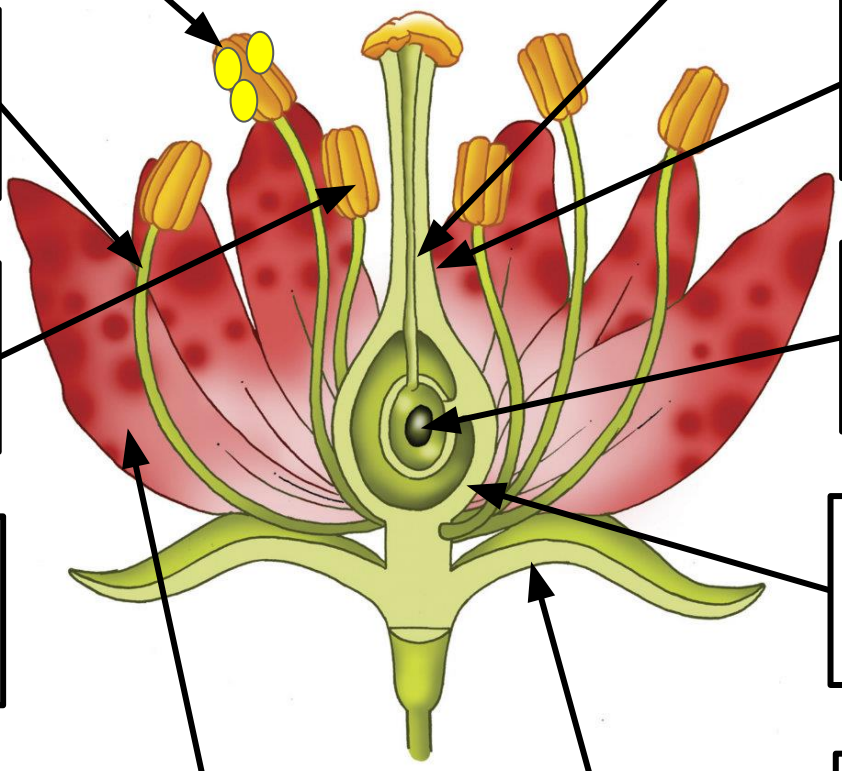
Directions to Assemble the Flower

1. Cut out all twelve flower parts cards and the twelve flower part definition cards.
2. Matchup the flower part to the correct definition.
3. Get an answer key from Mr. Stark to make sure that you did it properly before moving on to the next step. Check your work carefully and then move on to the next step.
4. First, *using the glue stick,* paste down the definition for the flower part.
5. Next, tape the flower part card on top of the definition so it acts as a flap over the definition.
6. If all went as planned, you should have a flower part flap with the definition behind it in the proper location on the diagram.
7. Next, cut out all of six of the flower reproduction cards and the blank cards (1 through 6) that go with them.
8. You will have to draw a picture for each of the six steps. Use the blank cards you cut out to do this. The picture should accurately represent that specific step as explained on the reproduction cards.
9. Once you have all six steps drawn out, attach the reproduction card to the proper location using the glue stick.
10. Finally, tape the picture on top of the corresponding step so that the picture acts as a flap.

Parts of a Flower (Angiosperm)



All Male Parts

All Female Parts

Steps to Flower Reproduction

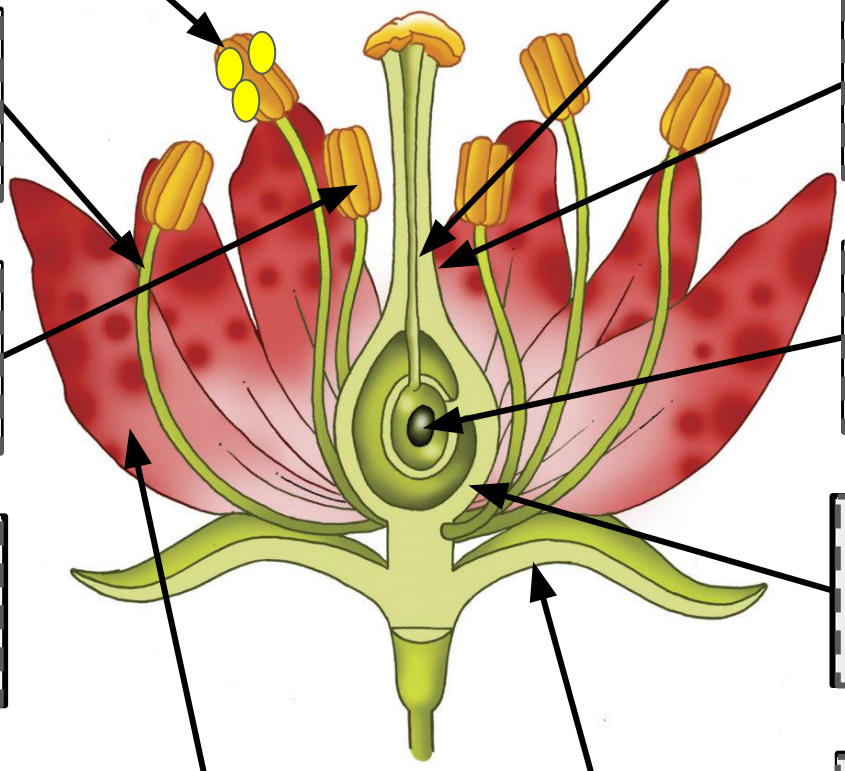
1	2	3
4	5	6

Stamen	Sepal	The entire male structure of the flower	4: Fertilization takes place - Sperm nuclei (from the pollen) travels down pollen tube to ovules
Pistil	Petal	The structure of the stamen that holds the pollen grains	5: Fertilized ovules become seeds and flower petals fall off
Anther	Pollen Grains	The long tube of the pistil in which the pollen tubes grow towards the ovules	6: Ovary becomes a fruit containing the fertilized seeds
Filament	The entire female structure of a flower	The part of the pistil that turns into a fruit containing seeds	1
Style	The long stalk that holds up the anther	A passageway for sperm nuclei that leads from the stigma to the ovules	2
Stigma	The sticky top of the pistil that attracts pollen and begins the growth of the pollen tube	The part of the flower that attracts pollinators	3
Ovary	The female sex gamete (egg) found within the ovary	1: Pollen is moved by animals, insects, wind, and water	4
Ovule	The protective outer petals of the flower	2: Pollination takes place when a pollen grain contacts the stigma	5
Pollen Tube	The male sex gamete (sperm) found on the anther	3: Pollen tubes grow through the style from the stigma towards the ovules	6

Answer Key to Flower Reproduction Activity

Stamen	The entire male structure of the flower
Pistil	The entire female structure of a flower
Anther	The structure of the stamen that holds the pollen grains
Filament	The long stalk that holds up the anther
Style	The long tube of the pistil in which the pollen tubes grow towards the ovules
Stigma	The sticky top of the pistil that attracts pollen and begins the growth of the pollen tube
Ovary	The part of the pistil that turns into a fruit containing seeds
Ovule	The female sex gamete (egg) found within the ovary
Pollen Tube	A passageway for sperm nuclei that leads from the stigma to the ovules
Sepal	The protective outer petals of the flower
Petal	The part of the flower that attracts pollinators
Pollen Grains	The male sex gamete (sperm) found on the anther

Parts of a Flower (Angiosperm)



Pollen Grains

Stigma

Pollen Tube

Filament

Style

Anther

Ovule

Stamen

Ovary

Petal

Sepal

Pistil

Steps to Flower Reproduction

1: Pollen is moved by animals, insects, wind, and water

2: Pollination takes place when a pollen grain contacts the stigma

3: Pollen tubes grow through the style from the stigma towards the ovules

4: Fertilization takes place - Sperm nuclei (from the pollen) travels down pollen tube to ovules

5: Fertilized ovules become seeds and flower petals fall off

6: Ovary becomes a fruit containing the fertilized seeds