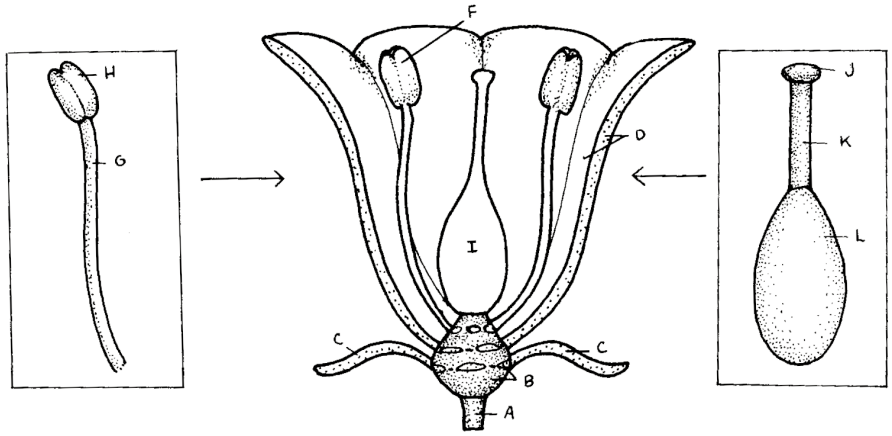
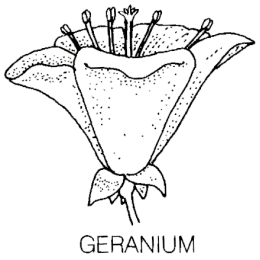
Flower Anatomy

Name:

Period:

BASIC FLOWER STRUCTURE•

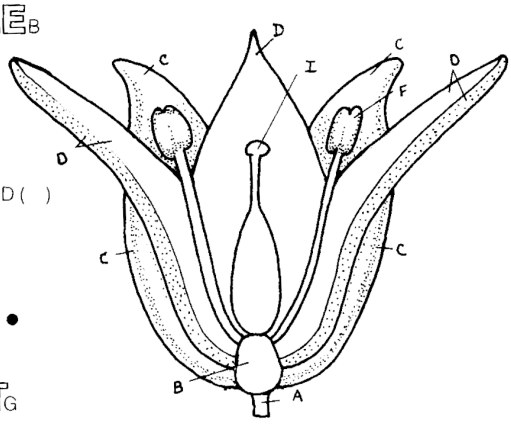


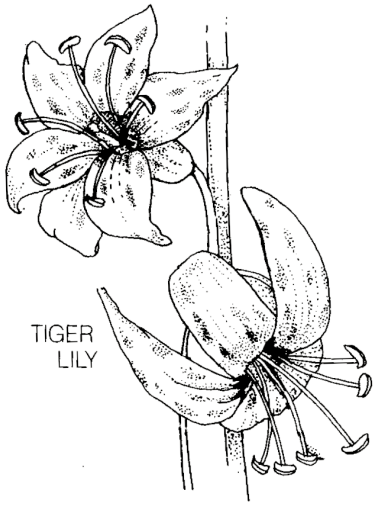


GERANIUM

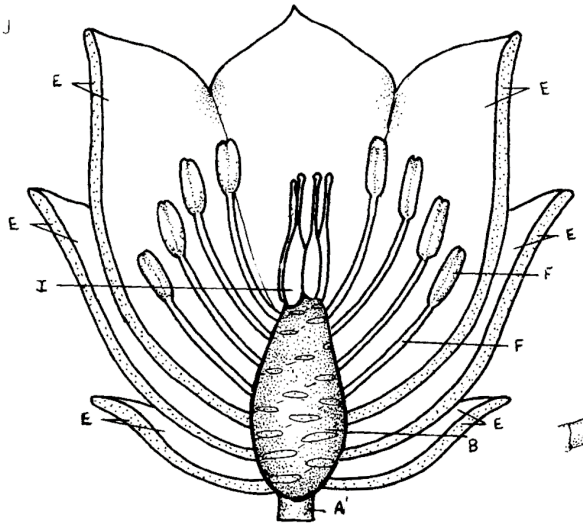
FLOWER PARTS★

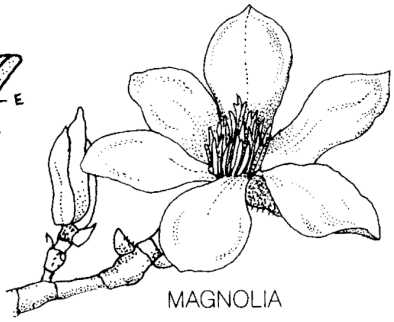
- PEDICEL$_{A}$/PEDUNCLE$_{A'}$
- RECEPTACLE$_{B}$
- PERIANTH•
  - CALYX$_{C}$( )
    - SEPAL$_{C}$
  - COROLLA$_{D}$( )
    - PETAL$_{D}$
  - TEPAL$_{E}$
- ANDROECIUM•
  - STAMEN$_{F}$
  - FILAMENT$_{G}$
  - ANTHER$_{H}$
- GYNOECIUM•
  - PISTIL$_{I}$
    - STIGMA$_{J}$
    - STYLE$_{K}$
    - OVARY$_{L}$





TIGER LILY





MAGNOLIA

Practice: 7 points

diagram from The Botany Coloring Book (1982) by Paul Young

Flower Anatomy Name:

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Follow the directions below to color-code the diagram and to answer the questions. You can use p.379-380 of your textbook to help you. Use colored pencils, and check off each box ☑ as you finish that part of the instructions.

For this exercise, you will be identifying various parts of a flower, and connecting their **structure** (body part) to their **function** (job). The flower structures of plants are attached to the stems. The main function of flowers is for reproduction. For those plants that need to attract animals to help with reproduction, the flowers will have different shapes, sizes, and smells that will appeal to their perfect pollinator.

Let's start by looking at the part of the flower that is most obvious: the petals. In the list of terms, find PETAL, and carefully color the letters purple □ . Next, use purple again to color the petals in the first two flowers, labeled with a D □ .

1. What is the function of the petals on a flower? *Hint: reread p.379.*

In the list of terms, find SEPAL, and carefully color the letters green □ . Next, use green again to color the sepals on the first two flowers, labeled with an C □ .

2. Sepals are modified leaves that have a special function. What is it? *Hint: reread p.379.*

Some plants have structures that are basically sepals that are colored like petals. These are called tepals. In the list of terms, find TEPAL, and carefully color the letters purple □ . Next, use purple again to color the tepals on the third flower, labeled with an E □ .

The male part of a flower is composed of several structures. You will be color coding all of these structures using the same color. In the list of terms, find the terms STAMEN, FILAMENT, and ANTHER, and carefully color the letters light blue □ . Next, use light blue again to color the male parts on all of the diagrams, labeled with an F □ , G □, and H □.

3. What does the stamen produce? *Hint: reread p.380.* _____

The female part of a flower is also composed of several structures. You will be color coding all of these structures using the same color. In the list of terms, find the terms PISTIL, STIGMA, STYLE, and OVARY, and carefully color the letters pink □ . Next, use pink again to color the female parts on all of the diagrams, labeled with an I □ , J □ , K □ , and L □.

4. What does the stigma collect? *Hint: reread p.380.* _____

5. What is inside the ovary? *Hint: reread p.380.* _____

6. What does the ovule develop into? *Hint: reread p.380.* _____

7. What does the ovary develop into? *Hint: reread p.380.* _____

Practice: 7 points