1. Petals

The colorful parts of a flower.

Varies in size and shape.

The first whorl surrounding the reproductive structures.

Attracts pollinators.

Why do you think flower petals are so diverse?

2. Sepals:

Petal-like structures.

Often green.

At the base of a flower.

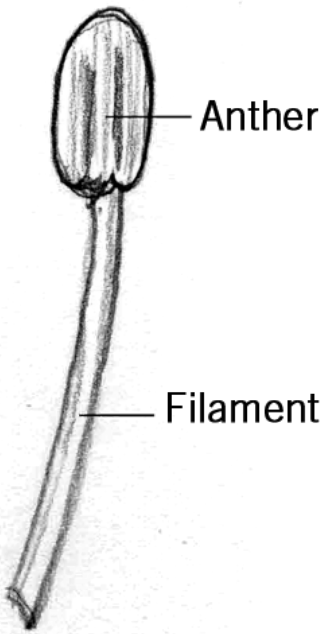
Protect the flower bud while developing.

Why has this structure developed in flowers?

MALE FLOWER PARTS:

3. Stamen:

The male reproductive structures (includes anther, filament, and pollen).

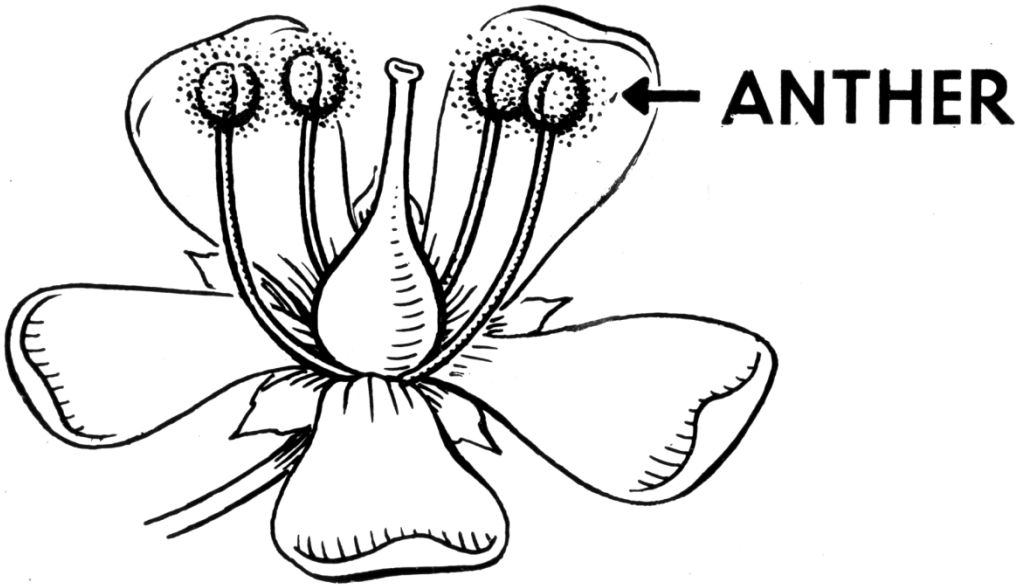

Anther
Filament

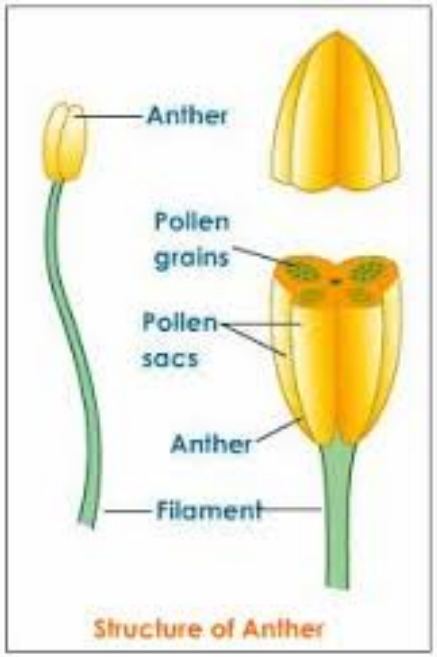
4. Anther:

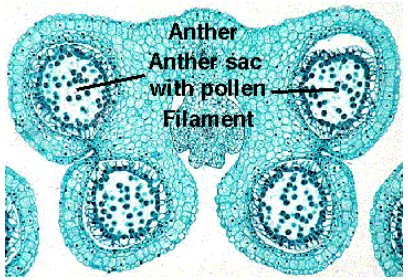
The structure located at the top of the filament.

Carries the pollen.

What are the different ways pollen can be moved from one flower to another?


ANTHER

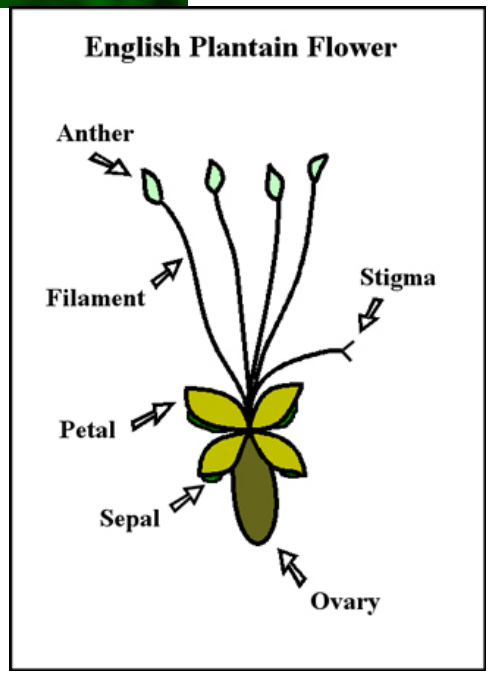

Anther
Pollen grains
Pollen sacs
Anther
Filament
Structure of Anther


Anther
Anther sac with pollen
Filament

5. Filament:

A thread-like structure that holds up the anther.

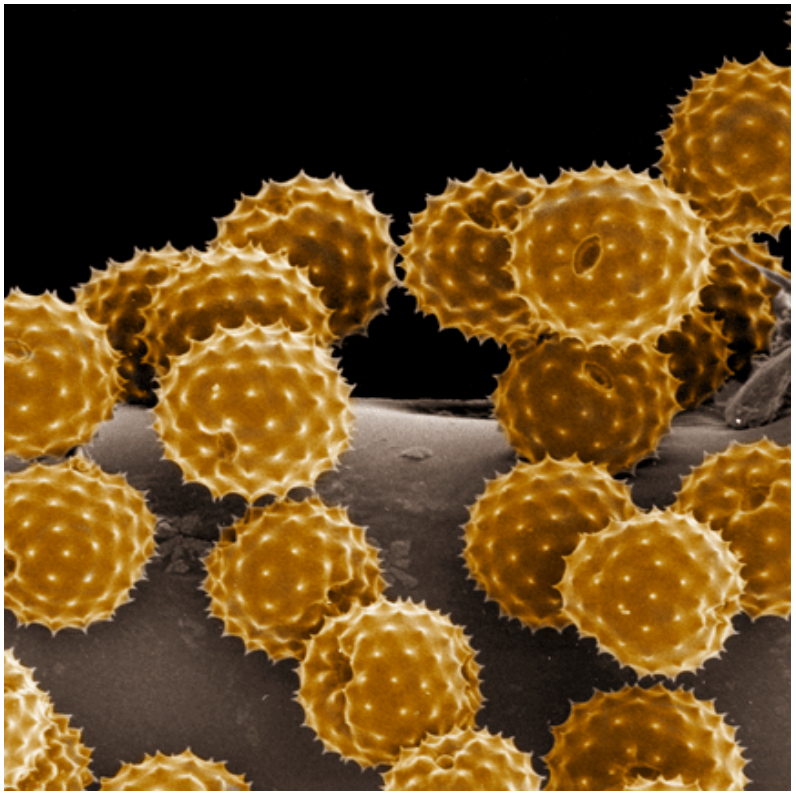

Stamen:
Anther
Filament
Pistil:
Stigma
Style
Ovary


English Plantain Flower
Anther
Filament
Stigma
Petal
Sepal
Ovary

6. Pollen:

Male sex cell that donates half of its DNA (traits) to make a seed.

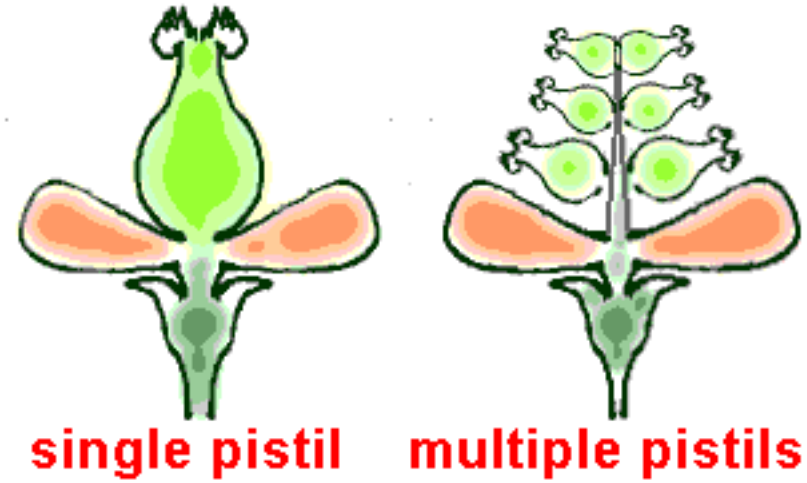
Usually a yellowish powdery substance that is carried by a pollinator.

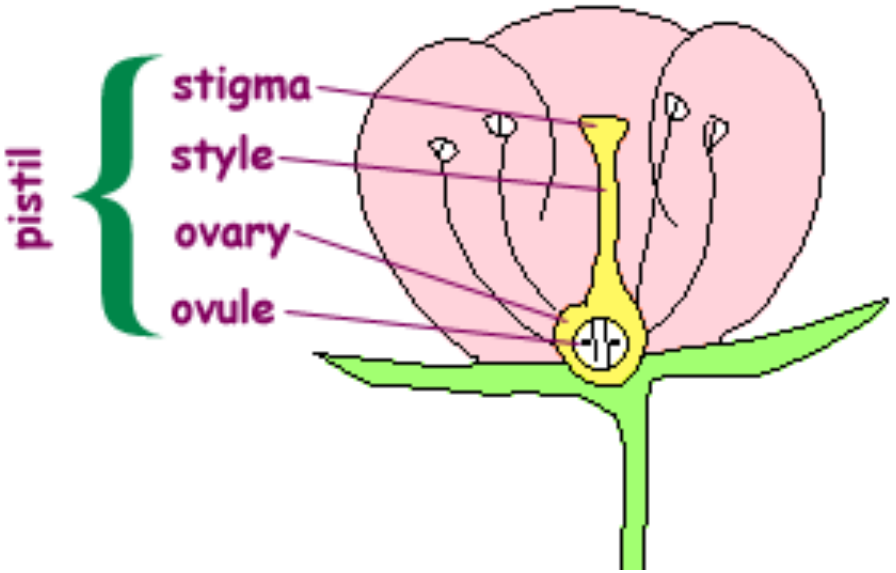


FEMALE FLOWER PARTS:

<u>7. Pistil:</u>

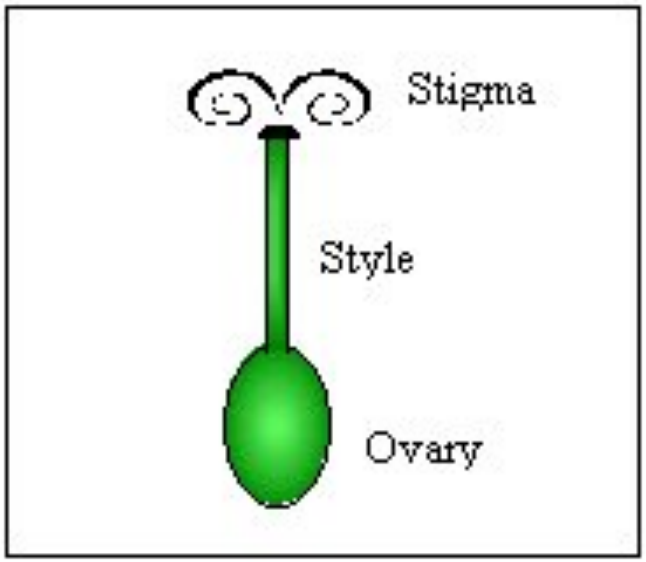
The female reproductive structures (includes stigma, style, ovary, ovule).





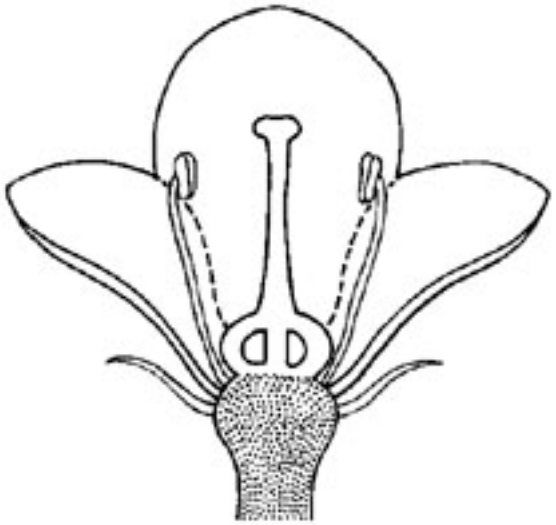
8. Stigma:

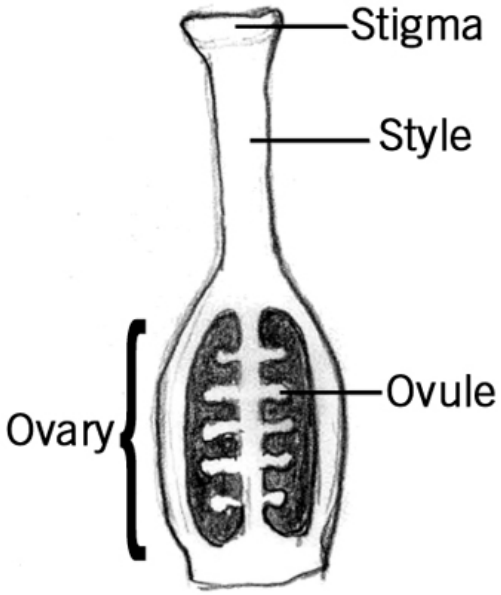
Sticky substance on top of the Style, it traps and holds pollen.



9. Style:

Tube-like structure that holds up the stigma.

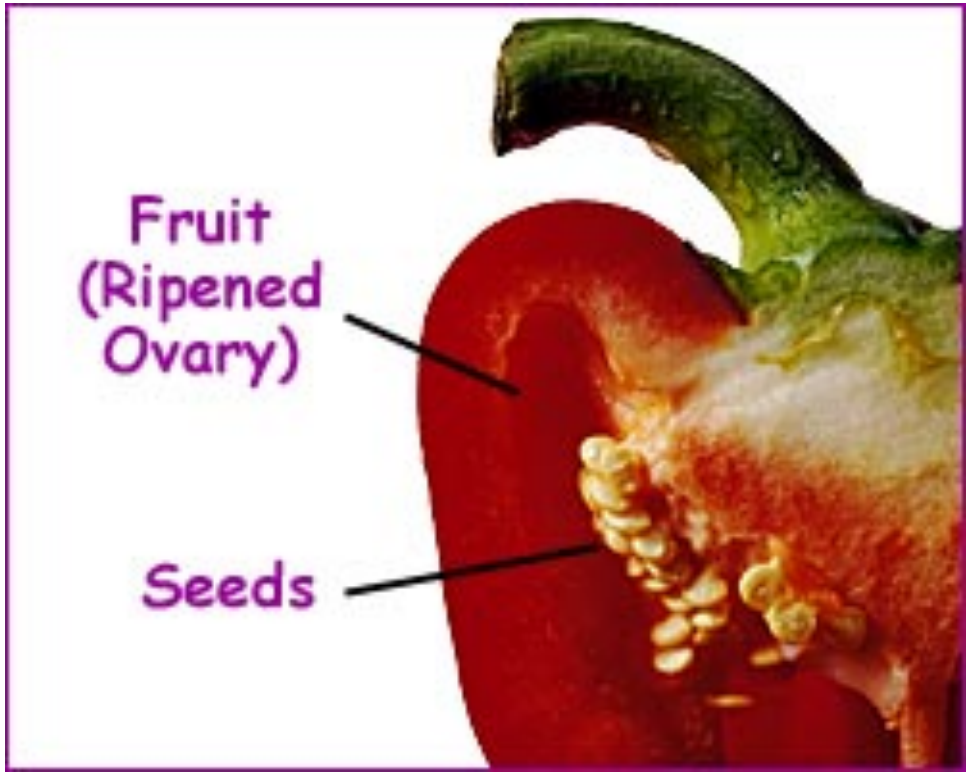




10. Ovary:

At the bottom of a flower that holds the ovules.

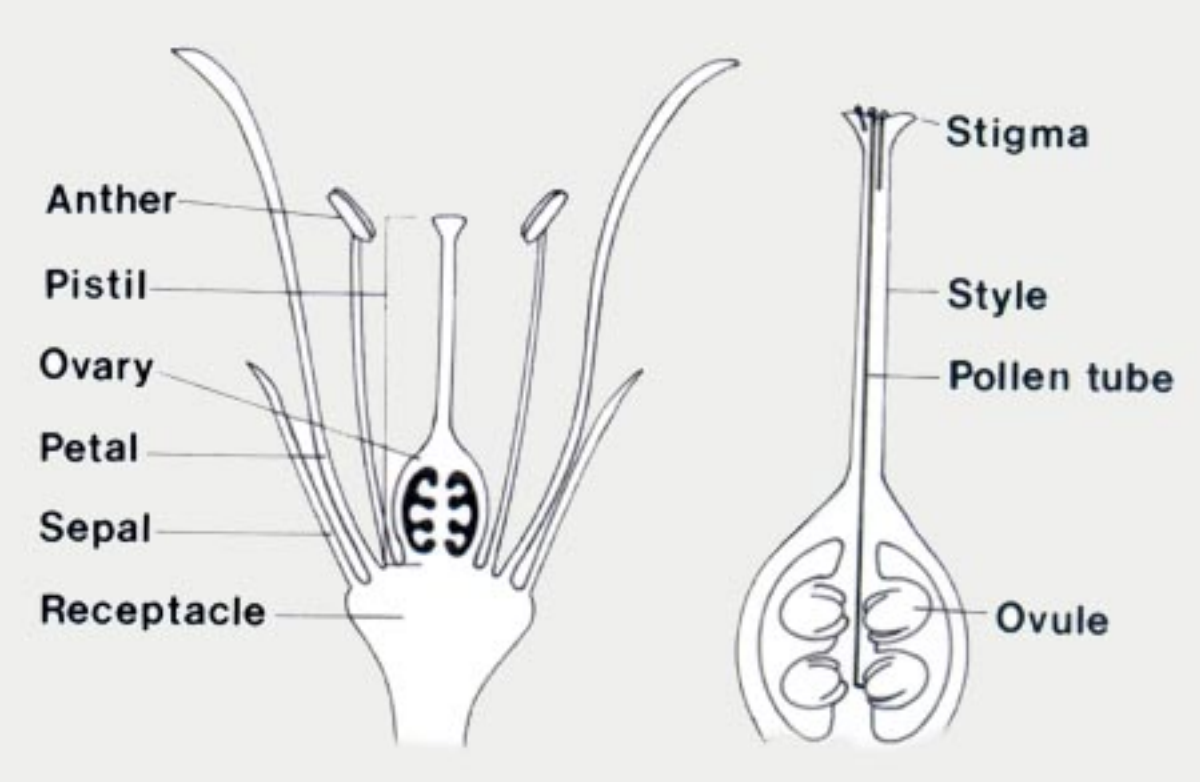
The ovary turns into the fleshy fruit we eat.



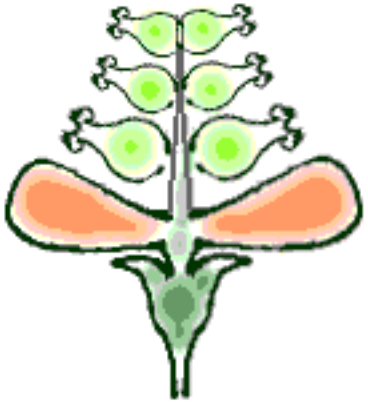
11. Ovule:

Female sex cells that donate half of its DNA (traits).

Ovules develop into seeds when fertilized by pollen.

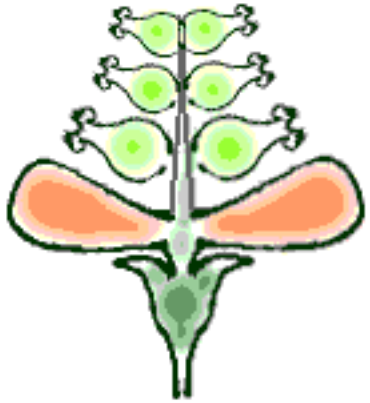


single pistil



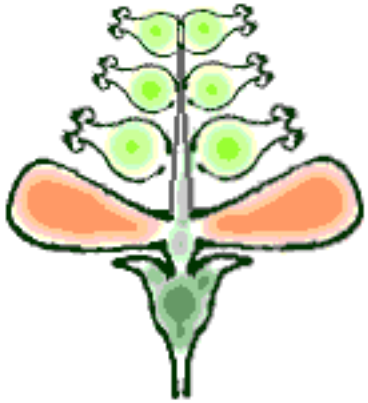
multiple pistils

single pistil



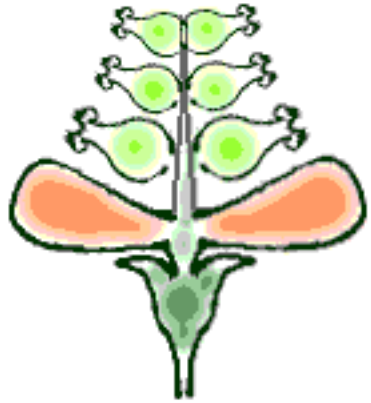
multiple pistils

single pistil



multiple pistils

single pistil



multiple pistils