

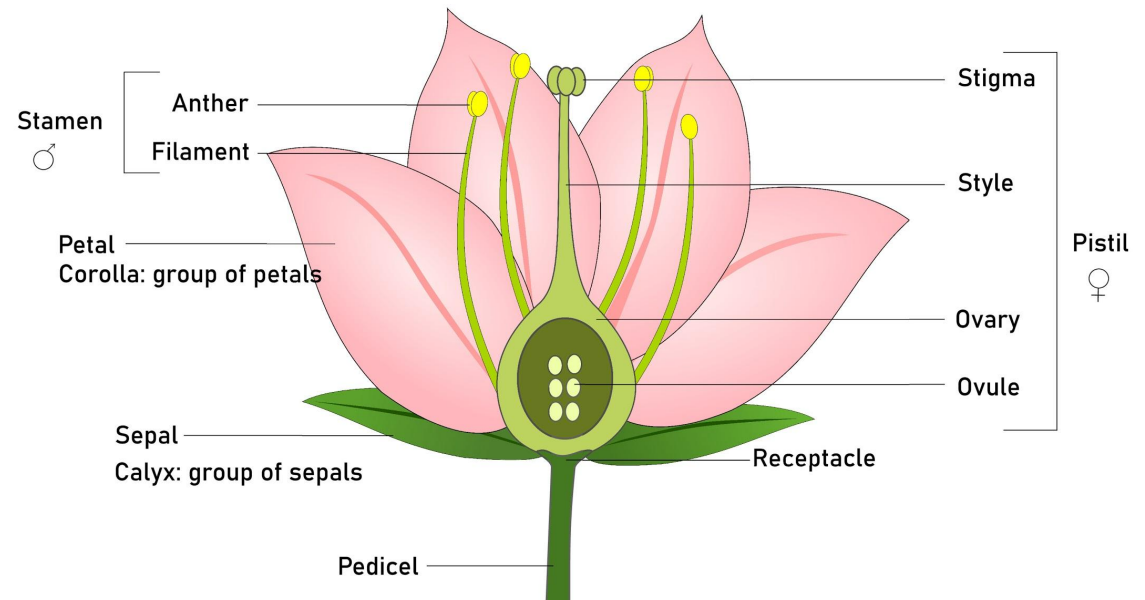
Flower Investigation

Find a flower in bloom to investigate by following these instructions.

Use the diagram to identify flower parts and their functions.

Flowers can be many different shapes, sizes, and colors, but they all share certain parts with certain jobs. See if you can identify each part in **bold** on the picture below or on a real flower.

1. **Petals** attract the attention of pollinators with colors or scent. They may form the outside of the flower, concealing other parts inside.
2. Find a structure with grainy or powdery pollen on it. These are the anthers and they might be on stalks called **stamens** that reach out of the flower, or stay tucked inside the petals. On some flowers they are in just the right place for a pollinator to brush past and get some pollen stuck to their bodies.
3. Find another structure that has a sticky end, good for getting pollen stuck to it. This is the **pistil**, and the sticky end is the stigma. If you can't find both the pollen-producing structures (anthers and stamen) and the pollen-receiving structures (pistil and stigma) on your flower, it might be that those parts are on separate flowers on that plant.
4. The **sepals** support the flower and protect it before it opens. They may look similar to leaves.
5. The **pedicel** is a stalk that connects the flower to the rest of the plant.
6. Find the **receptacle**, the part where the seeds are going to form. It can grow larger and become a fruit on some plants.



Flower Investigation

Place or draw each flower part in the circle that contains its name.

Petal - color and smell attracts pollinators

Pedicel - connects flower to the rest of plant

Stamen - holds tiny grains of pollen

Pistil - sticky to receive pollen

Sepal - protective leaves under the flower

Receptacle - where the fruit develops

