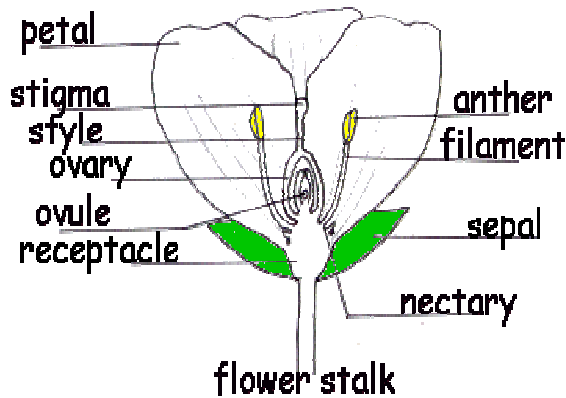


Purpose: This lab will help familiarize you with the reproductive parts of flowers.

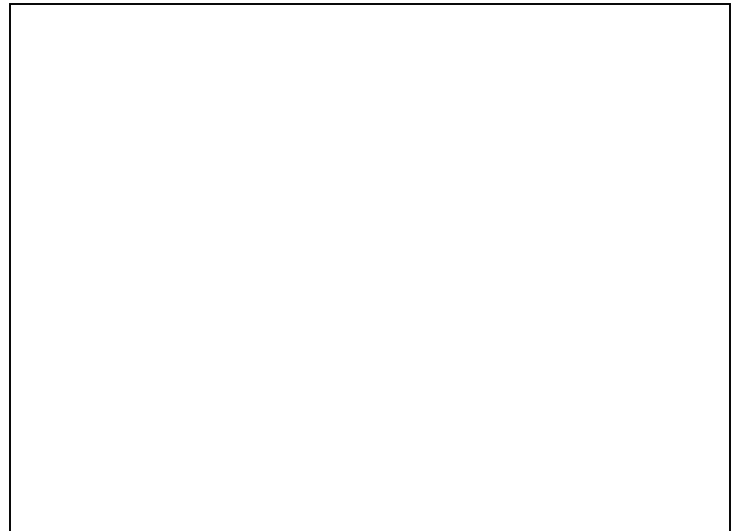
1. Common name of your flower: _____

2. Scientific name of your flower: _____

Use a magnifying lens to examine each of the following parts. Record how many you find in your simple flower. Sketch and label the parts of the flower. An example is provided for you.



Example Sketch



Your Sketch

Count and record how many of each your flower has:

- 3. Sepals? (Thick outer parts that protect the flower when it is closed) _____
- 4. Petals? (Colored parts that attract pollinators) _____
- 5. Anthers? (Football shaped male parts at the end of the stamen) _____
- 6. Pollen grains? (Tiny yellow specks on the anther) _____
- 7. Pistils? (Female part that has a swollen ovary at the bottom and a sticky part called a stigma at the top.) _____
- 8. Eggs? (Small specks found inside the ovary at the bottom of the pistil) _____

9. Describe smell of your flower: _____

15. Pollen grains are the male sex cells of the flower. Eggs are the female sex cells. When the pollen is brought to the female part of the flower it is called pollination. Why do you think that the pistil is sticky at the top?

16. There are a few different ways that pollen can be brought to the pistil: insects, wind, birds, animals and water. Which do you think pollinates your flower and why?
17. Name an insect that you have seen pollinating flowers. _____
18. Why do you think flowers are brightly colored?
19. The male sex cells are the pollen. When the pollen and eggs combine, sexual reproduction occurs and the egg is fertilized. The fertilized egg becomes a seed. Where would you predict you would find seeds in a fertilized flower?
20. How many seeds could your flower produce? _____
21. Do all flowers look the same? Why do you think that is true?