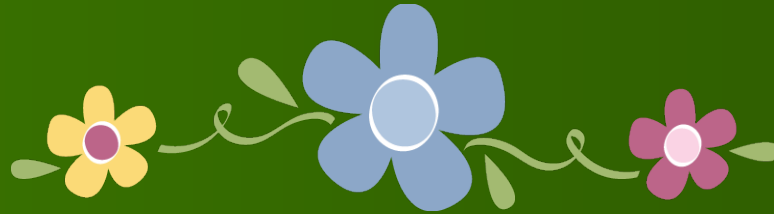


# Parts of a Flower



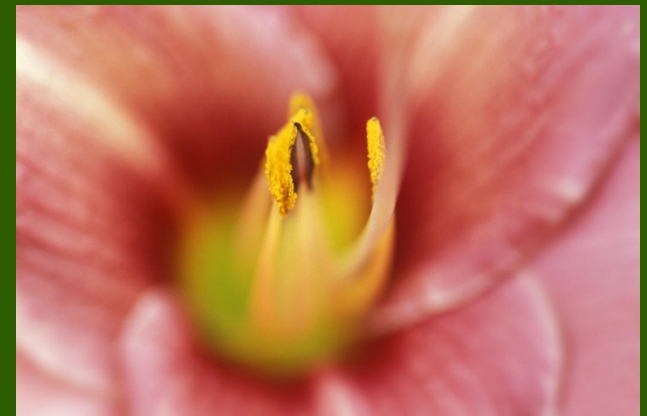
# About Flowers...

- Flowers differ in such features as size, shape, and color, but all flowers contain the same basic parts.
- These parts are necessary for the production of seeds.
- Seeds are produced by a sexual process called fertilization, with a male and female parent involved.



# About Flowers ...

- A complete flower has both male and female parts, and only one parent flower is needed. There are also incomplete flowers, which have either male or female parts on the flower but not both.
- Plants that have incomplete flowers require two parent flowers, one of each sex.
- The complete flower, that we will be working with today, has 5 main parts.



# Main Parts



- The sepals are small green leaf-like parts of a flower that cover and protect the flower bud before it opens. Sepals collectively are called a calyx.
- The receptacle is the base of the flower where all the other sexual parts of the flower attach and join together.
- The petals are actually leaves but are generally known as the most colorful and striking part of the flower. The bright colors of the petals are present to attract pollinators to the flower.



# Sexual Parts of the Flower

- The stamen is the male reproductive part of the flower.
- Each stamen consists of a short stalk called a filament and a saclike structure on top of the filament called the anther.
- The anther contains pollen, which is the male sex cell.





# Sexual Parts of the Flower

- The pistil, located in the exact center of the flower, is the female reproductive part. It produces the female sex cells, the eggs (ovules). These eggs, if fertilized, become seeds.
- The pistil has three main parts: a sticky stigma on top to catch pollen and a style, a tube that leads to the third part, the ovary.
- The egg cells develop in the ovary. After fertilization, the ovary grows to become a fruit or a seed coat depending on the type of plant.

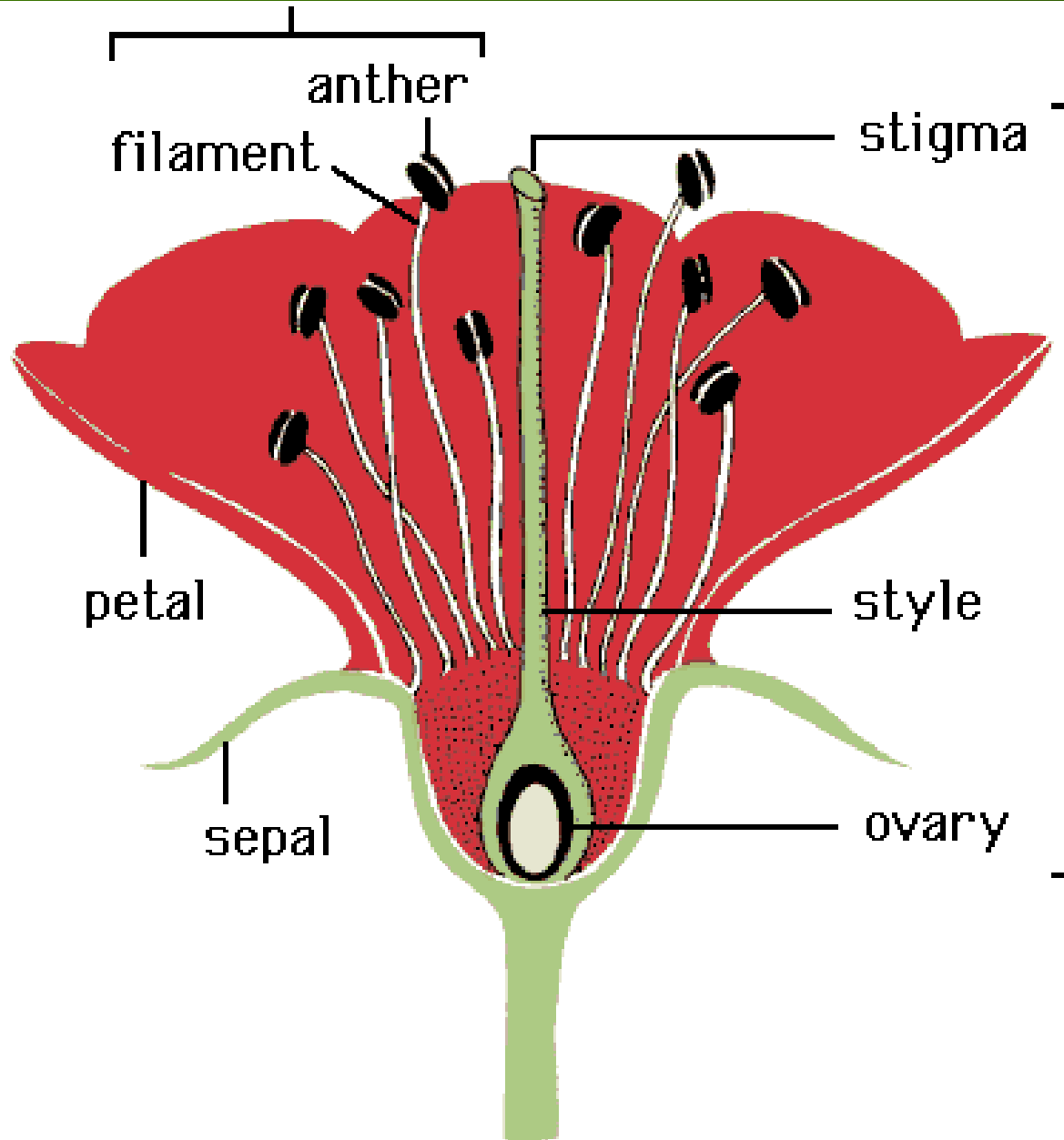


# Why is a flower pretty?

- A flower is constructed so that insects are attracted to it for nectar they must first climb over the anther and brush the pollen on the hairy surface of their bodies.
- As they climb onto the center of the flower for nectar, part of the pollen is brushed onto the stigma of the pistil. This allows the fertilization process to begin.
- The pollen grain sprouts like a seed and sends a long stalk down the style to the ovary and egg cells. The pollen sperm cell then fertilizes the egg cells and seeds begin to develop.
- The ovary enlarges into a fruit or seed coat.



# stamen (male part)



# pistil (female part)