

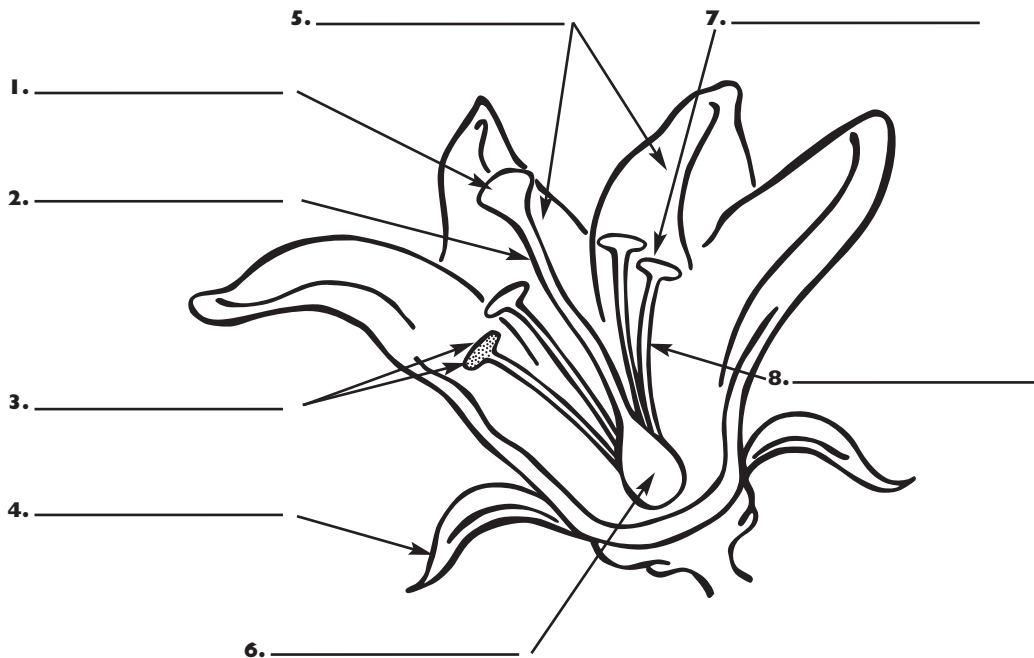
Name _____ Date _____

Flower Power



Flowers are beautiful and often fragrant to us, but for the plant, flowers serve a critical function. Flowers are how plants produce seeds to reproduce. In many cases, the flower contains both male and female parts. In order to reproduce, pollen, the male contribution, must somehow be transferred to the female part of the flower called the stigma.

Using the “Glossary of Flower Parts,” label the parts of a flower.



Glossary of Flower Parts

Male Flower Parts (called the “stamen”):

Anther—the bright sac that produces and contains the pollen grains.

Filament—the stalk that supports the anther.

Pollen grains—the powdery particles that contain the male sex cell (gametes); also a nutritious, protein-rich food for bees.

Female Flower Parts (called the “pistil”):

Ovary—the base of the female portion of the flower containing the ovules that become seeds.

Stigma—sticky surface where the pollen lands and germinates.

Style—the narrow region of the pistil between the stigma and the ovary.

Other Flower Parts:

Petals—the colorful, thin structures that surround the sexual parts of the flower and not only attract pollinators but also protect the pistil and stamen.

Sepal—commonly green, leaflike structures that protect the bud prior to opening.