

THE FLOWER: PARTS OF THE FLOWER

Materials

- Large flower
- A flower for each child

Presentation

(This is usually a group presentation)

1. Say, "I would like to talk about the parts of the flower."
2. Place a flower in front of each child.
3. Say, "I would like you to tell me what you see."
4. The children name parts of the flower that they observe.
5. Name the parts of the flower (peduncle, receptacle, pedicel, calyx, corolla, perianth, nectary, stamens, and pistil).
6. Collect the flowers from the children.
7. Dissect the parts of the flower.
8. Place each part out and name the part.
9. If the children can read, pass out labels of the parts of the flower to match to the actual flower part.
10. Say, "The flower (and the labels) will sit on the observation table for you to look at (and label)."
11. Definitions for teachers:
 - A. The Flowers - The flowers are a part of the shoot system of the plant. The flowers are specialized leaves. The flower is the reproductive part of the plant. Seeds and fruit develop from the flower. The parts of the flower are the peduncle, the receptacle, the pedicel, the calyx (sepals), the corolla (petals), the perianth, the nectary, the stamens, and the pistils.

- B. The Peduncle - The peduncle is the stalk that supports either a single flower or the entire inflorescence. The peduncle swells at its tip into a small pod named the receptacle.
- C. The Receptacle - The receptacle is the expanded tip of the peduncle or the pedicel. The receptacle is where the sepals, the petals, the stamens, and the pistils are attached.
- D. The Pedicel - The pedicel is the stalk that supports each flower of an inflorescence.
Latin: pediculus - foot stalk ped - foot
- E. The Calyx - The calyx is the outermost whorl of specialized leaves of the flower. The calyx is the outer covering of the flower. The calyx encloses and protects the flower bud before the bud opens. The calyx is usually green. The calyx is attached to the receptacle of the flower. The calyx is the collective name for the sepals.
Latin: calyx - husk, shell, cup
Latin: sepalum - covering
- F. The Corolla - The corolla is the second whorl of specialized leaves of the flower. The corolla is often brightly colored. The color of the corolla attracts insects to the flower. The corolla is separated from the calyx by a small internode. The corolla is attached to the receptacle of the flower. The corolla is the collective name for the petals.
Latin: corola - a little crown
Latin: petalum - spread out
- G. The Perianth - The perianth is the collective name for the calyx and the corolla of a single flower.

H. The Nectary - The nectary is often located at the base of the corolla. The nectary contains a small amount of nectar. The nectar is used as food by some insects and other animals. These animals carry the pollen produced by the stamens to the pistil of another flower.

I. The Stamens - The stamens are the third whorl of specialized leaves of the flower. The stamens are the male reproductive organs of the flower. The stamens produce the pollen grains. The pollen grains contain the male cells (sperm). The stamens are separated from the corolla by a small internode. The stamens are attached to the receptacle of the flower. The stamens as a group are named the androecium.

Latin: stamin - thread

Greek: andros - male oikos - house.

J. The Pistils - The pistils are the fourth whorl of specialized leaves of the flower. The pistils are the female reproductive organs of the flower. The pistils produce the female cells (eggs). The pistils are separated from the stamens by a small internode. The pistils are attached to the receptacle of the flower. The pistils as a group are named the gynoecium. The pistil also is named the carpel.

Greek: gyne - female oikos - house

Latin: gynaeceum - women's apartments

Greek: karpos - fruit

Language

Flower

Peduncle

Receptacle

Pedicel

Calyx (sepals)

Corolla (petals)

Perianth (calyx and corolla)

Nectary

Stamens

Pistil

Point of Interest

The different parts of a flower

Aim

Direct

Development of an appreciation for the parts of the flower

Indirect

The names of the parts of the flower

Control of Error

The teacher and other children

Age

2-1/2 to 5 years

Note:

The children may dissect a flower and place the parts on a piece of paper that already has the words for the parts on the paper.

THE FLOWER: PARTS OF THE FLOWER

Name _____ Date _____

Pediceel	calyx
Corola	pistil
stamen	drawing

THE FLOWER: PARTS OF THE FLOWER: PUZZLE

Materials

- Flower Puzzle
- Moveable Alphabet

Presentation

(This is usually an individual presentation)

1. Say, "Remember we talked about and looked at flower parts Here is a puzzle that has isolated the parts of the flower."
2. Allow the child to remove the parts of the puzzle and replace them.
3. Encourage the child to remove the pieces of the puzzle and name the parts of the flower as well.

Presentation 2

1. Carry a rug and unroll it.
2. Place a moveable alphabet at the top of the rug.
3. Place the flower puzzle next to the moveable alphabet.
4. Remove a part of the flower puzzle and name it. Note that several pieces of the puzzle may be required to make a complete part of the flower (corolla).
5. Place the group of pieces that make a flower part along the left edge of the rug.
6. Name the flower part.
7. With the moveable alphabet, write the word to the right of the puzzle piece(s).
8. Continue with each group of pieces that make a part of the flower. Name the part and write the word.
9. When complete, the child may trace the part of the flower on a piece of paper and write the word next to the flower part.

10. Return the puzzle pieces to the puzzle.
11. Return the moveable alphabet to the box.
12. Return the puzzle to the shelf.
13. Return the moveable alphabet to the shelf.

Language

Peduncle
Receptacle
Pedicel
Calyx (sepals)
Corolla (petals)
Perianth (calyx and corolla)
Nectary
Stamens
Pistil

Point of Interest

The different parts of the flower

Aim

Direct

Development of an appreciation for the parts of the flower

Indirect

The names of the parts of the flower

Control of Error

The teacher and other children

Age

5 years

THE FLOWER: PARTS OF THE FLOWER: SIMPLE NOMENCLATURE

Materials

- Flower nomenclature cards with a picture and a label, the picture, and the label

Presentation

(This is usually a small group presentation)

1. Say, "I would like to show you pictures of parts of the flower."
2. Place the picture with label cards in a column along the left edge of the rug. Name the isolated parts of the flower.
3. Distribute the picture cards.
4. Ask, "Who has the picture of the flower that looks like this?" Point to the appropriate picture with label.
5. Have the child place the picture to the right of the picture with label.
6. Continue in this manner with the other pictures.
7. Distribute the label cards.
8. Ask, "Who has a label for flower that looks like this?"
9. Have the child place the label below the picture.
10. Continue in this manner with the rest of the labels.
11. Upon completion, allow the children to read the labels identifying the flower parts.
12. Say, "I will place this material on the botany shelf for you to choose."

Language

Flower	Peduncle
Receptacle	Pedicel
Calyx (sepals)	Corolla (petals)
Perianth (calyx and corolla)	Nectary
Stamens	Pistil

Point of Interest

- The center of the flower has two different structures.
- The points (sepals) of the calyx equals the number of petals.

Aim

Direct

- Development of an appreciation for flowers
- Vocabulary development
- Development of knowledge of flowers.

Indirect

- The names of parts of the flower

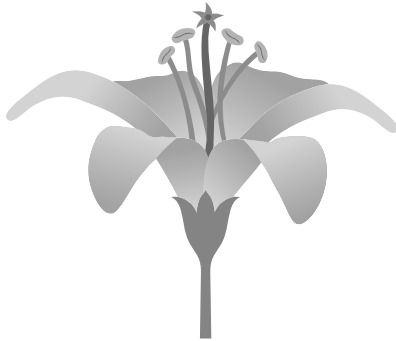
Control of Error

- Visual: the control card matches the picture and label.

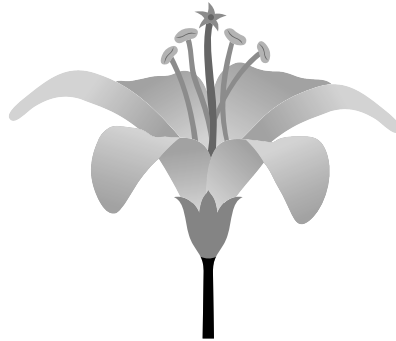
Age

- 2-1/2 to 5-1/2

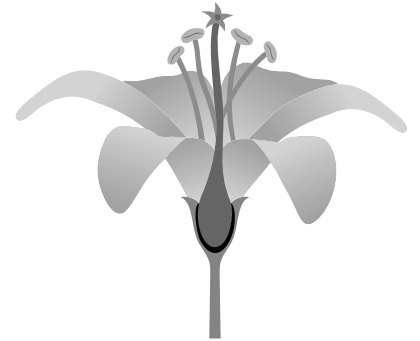
THE PARTS OF THE FLOWER



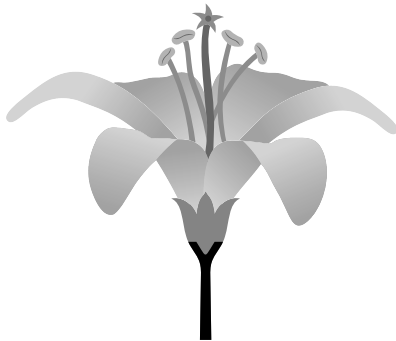
The Flower



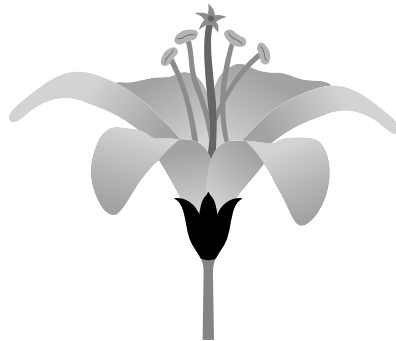
The Peduncle



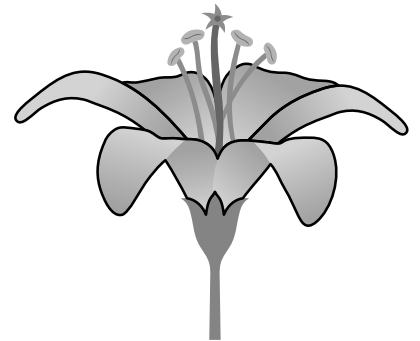
The Receptacle



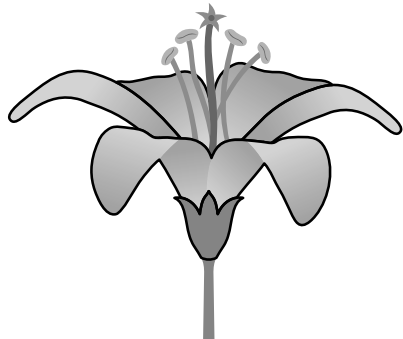
The Pedicel



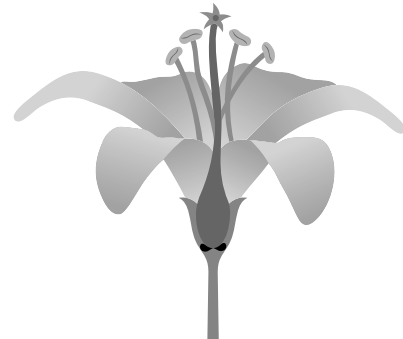
The Calyx



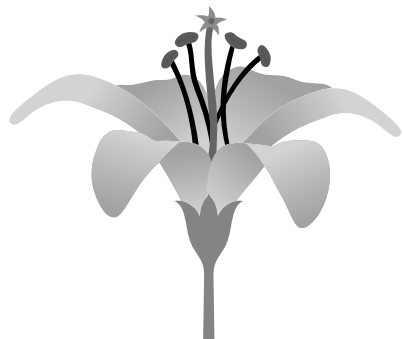
The Corolla



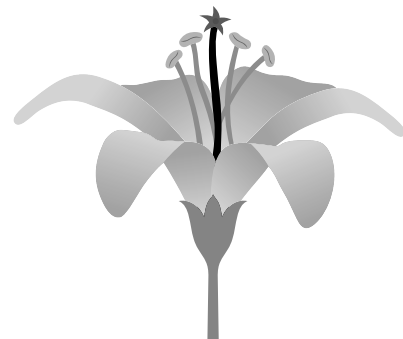
The Perianth



The Nectary



The Stamens



The Pistil