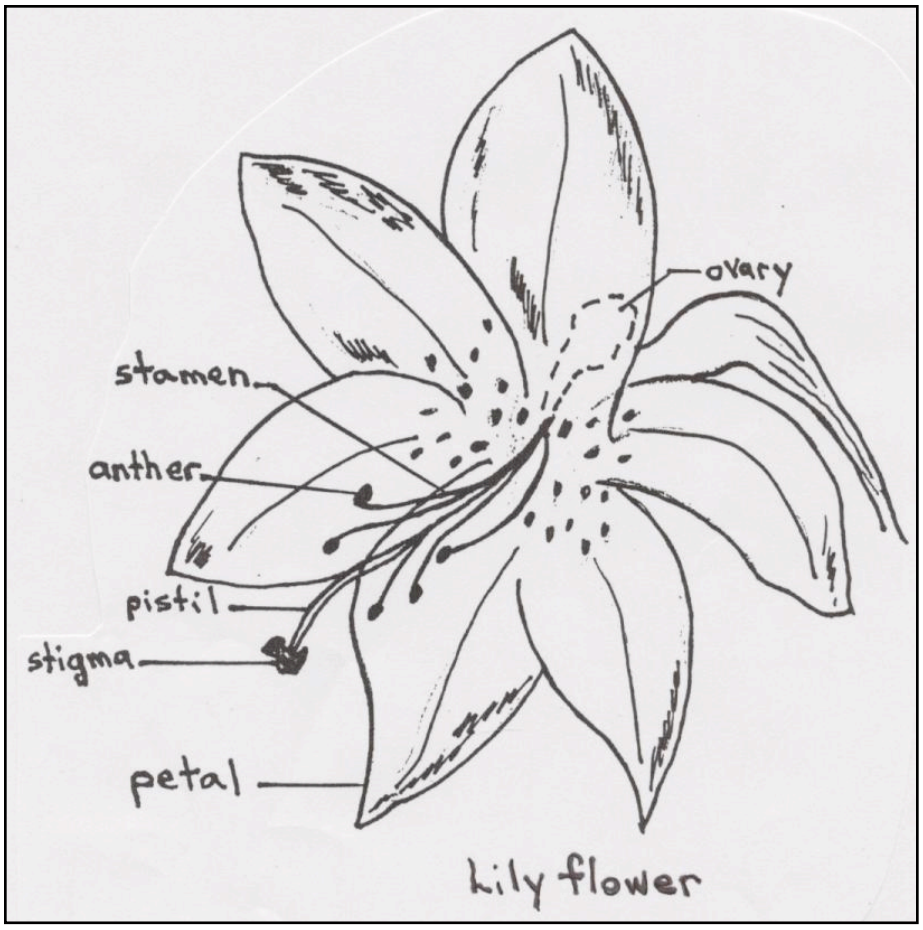
Name: _____ Homeroom: _____

Flower Dissection

Procedure:

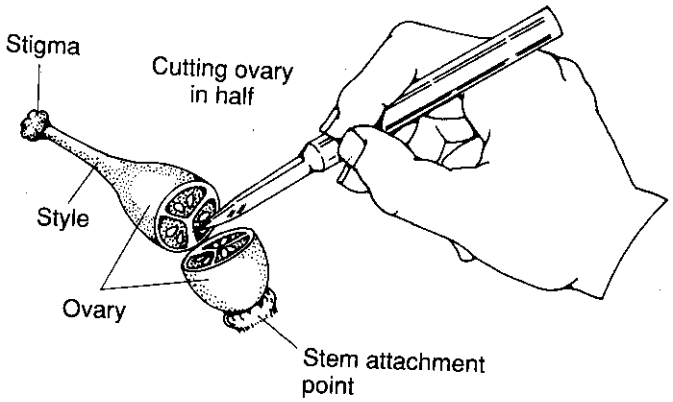
1. The diagram below is a typical flower. Your flower may be slightly different, but will have the same types of flower parts.



2. Observe your flower specimen. Use a magnifying glass or stereo microscope to see greater details of flower part structures.
3. Using your forceps, carefully take the flower apart and set them on a sheet of paper towel.
4. Draw and label your own diagram of each part (stamen, anther, pistil, stigma, petal, and ovary) in the spaces provided. Use your magnifying glass or stereo microscope to see and draw greater detail.

Name: _____ Homeroom: _____

5. Using a scalpel or single-edged razor blade, using the back of a whiteboard, cut the ovary in half at its widest part as shown in figure below. **CAUTION: Be very careful when handling sharp instruments! Always cut in a direction AWAY from your hands and body!**



6. Draw your own diagram of the inside of the ovary. Label the white, oval objects inside the chambers. They are the ovules (eggs).

Name: _____ Homeroom: _____

7. Examine the parts of your flowers and fill in the table below:

Number of Petals	Color of petals	Number of Stamens	Number of Pistils	Number of Ovary Chambers	Monocot or Dicot?

Conclusion

1. Why does a flower have more pollen grains than it does ovules?
2. Why is the stigma sticky?
3. Why do flowers that depend on animals for pollination have large flowers with bright colors or strong odor?
4. Why do flowers that depend the wind for pollination seldom have large flowers with bright colors or strong odor?
5. What is the difference between pollination and fertilization of a flower?