

## Reproduction and flower anatomy lab: D.J. Perkins

### Summary:

This lab gives students a hands-on review of the parts of a flower and acquaints them to the reproductive process.

### Materials needed:

- Peruvian lilies (any lily will work, however the Peruvian lilies are inexpensive and abundant)
- Tape

### Teacher notes and tips:

- Do not allow the students to get their own flowers, it slows the process and can create havoc. As students are ready for the lab give them pre-cut flower blooms.
- While any lily will work well, Peruvian lilies (pictured below) are easily obtained in grocery stores and are relatively inexpensive. The only trick with these lilies is that the sepals are similar in nature to the pedals. Make note not to confuse the sepals with the lower leaves on the stems. You may choose to give students flowers without leaves to limit confusion.
- This is a good way to introduce reproduction in a less awkward way—especially for middle school students. There generally is no silliness associated with this plant reproductive process.



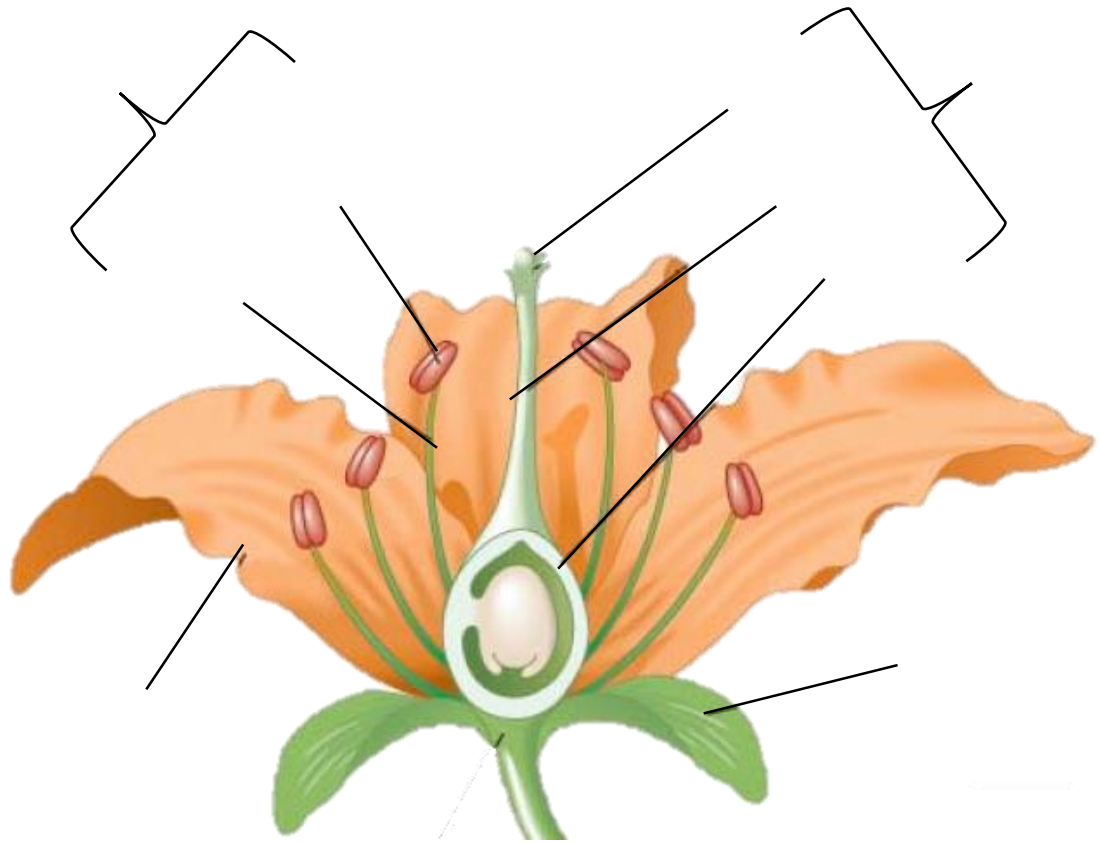
# Flower Dissection Laboratory

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Objective:

*To understand the reproductive system in plants, the process of reproduction, and parts of a flower.*

**Task #1:** Correctly label the parts of a flower using your notes and foldable. Put a small square by the male parts and put a small triangle by the female parts. Let me check it so that you may continue to the second part of the lab.



## Task #2 Procedures:

1. Locate the outermost layer of flowers. These are the sepals. Carefully remove the sepals.

a. In your data sheet, record the number of sepals in your flower, attach one, describe its function

*Sepals protect the flower*

2. Identify the petals. These form the next layer of flower parts. Carefully remove each petal.

a. In your data sheet, record the number of petals in your flower, attach one, describe its function

*Pedals protect the reproductive parts of the flower and attract pollinators*

b. Why do think that petals are colorful?

*To attract pollinators*

3. Now locate the stamen. The stamens are the   *male*   reproductive parts. These should now be exposed.

a. In your data sheet, record the number of stamens in your flower, attach one, describe its function

*Facilitate reproduction (male)*

b. What do the anthers produce?

*Pollen (male reproductive sperm)*

c. Describe two different ways that pollen can get to the stigma of a pistil?

*Falls off onto the pistil (self-pollination)*

*Transportation from pollinators (bees) to another plant*

4. The   *female*   reproductive part remains.

a. In your data sheet, record the number of pistils in your flower, attach one, describe its function

*Facilitate reproduction (female)*

**Data:**

<b>Flower Part</b>	<b>Number of</b>	<b>Attach one of each part below</b>	<b>Description of function</b>
<b>Sepal</b>			
<b>Petal</b>			
<b>Stamen</b>		(Label the anther and filament)	
<b>Pistil</b>		(Label the stigma, style, and ovary)	

Visual answer key for task #1:

