Flowers can be many different shapes, sizes, and colors, but they all share certain parts with certain jobs. See if you can identify each part in **bold** on the picture below or on a real flower.

1. **Petals** attract the attention of pollinators with colors or scent. They may form the outside of the flower, concealing other parts inside.

2. Find a structure with grainy or powdery pollen on it. These are the anthers and they might be on stalks called **stamens** that reach out of the flower, or stay tucked inside the petals. On some flowers they are in just the right place for a pollinator to brush past and get some pollen stuck to their bodies.

3. Find another structure that has a sticky end, good for getting pollen stuck to it. This is the **pistil**, and the sticky end is the stigma. If you can’t find both the pollen-producing structures (anthers and stamen) and the pollen-receiving structures (pistil and stigma) on your flower, it might be that those parts are on separate flowers on that plant.

4. The **sepals** support the flower and protect it before it opens. They may look similar to leaves.

5. The **pedicel** is a stalk that connects the flower to the rest of the plant.

6. Find the **receptacle**, the part where the seeds are going to form. It can grow larger and become a fruit on some plants.
Place or draw each flower part in the circle that contains its name.

**Petal** - color and smell attracts pollinators

**Pedicel** - connects flower to the rest of plant

**Stamen** - holds tiny grains of pollen

**Pistil** - sticky to receive pollen

**Sepal** - protective leaves under the flower

**Receptacle** - where the fruit develops