

Module 8 :

1. To see the inner parts of the flower clearly, you have to cut it open, if its petals are joined. For example, in datura and other bell shape flowers, the petals have to be cut lengthwise and spread out so that the inner parts can be seen clearly Fig.



Fig. A bell shaped flower

2. Remove the sepals and petals to see the rest of the parts. Study the Fig. carefully, compare your flower with the illustration and identify the **stamens** and **pistil** in your flower.



Fig. Parts of a flower

3. Look at the Fig. carefully. It shows the different kinds of stamens present in different flowers. Can you recognise both the parts of the stamens in your flower?

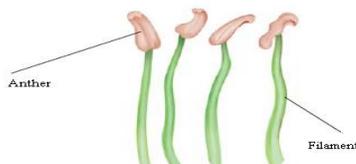


Fig. Parts of a stamen

4. How many stamens are there in your flower? Draw one stamen and label its parts.

5. The innermost part of a flower is called the **pistil** . If you cannot see it completely, remove the remaining stamens. Identify the parts of the pistil with the help of Fig.

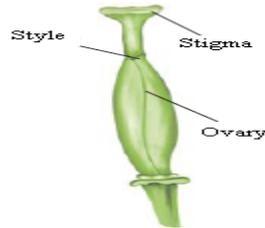


Fig. Parts of a pistil

TRY IT : Draw a neat, labelled diagram of the pistil of your flower.

6. Let us now study the structure of the ovary of a flower (Fig.). It is the lowermost and swollen part of the pistil. We will cut this part to study how it looks inside!
7. Look at Fig. (a) and (b) carefully to understand how to cut the ovary of a flower.

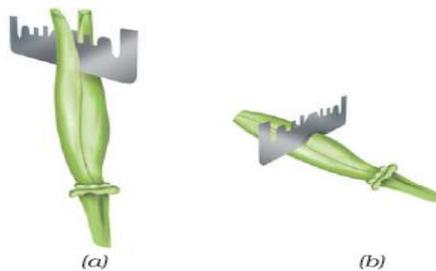


Fig. Cutting an ovary (a) longitudinal cut and (b) transverse cut

8. Take two ovaries from different flowers. Cut them in two different ways as shown in Fig.
9. To prevent them from drying, put a drop of water on each of the two pieces of the ovary, you have cut.
10. Observe the inner parts of the ovary using a lens (Fig.) Do you see some small bead like structures inside the ovary? **They are called ovules.**

TRY IT : Draw and label the inner parts of the ovary in your notebook.

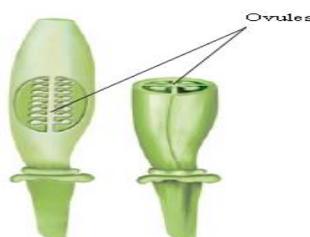


Fig. Inner structure of an ovary (a) longitudinal cut, (b) transverse cut

Observations on flowers:

Name of the flower	Number and color of petals	Number and color of sepals	Are the sepals joined together or separate?	Stamens are they free or joined to petals?	Pistil present / absent

Let us revise flower:

Flower

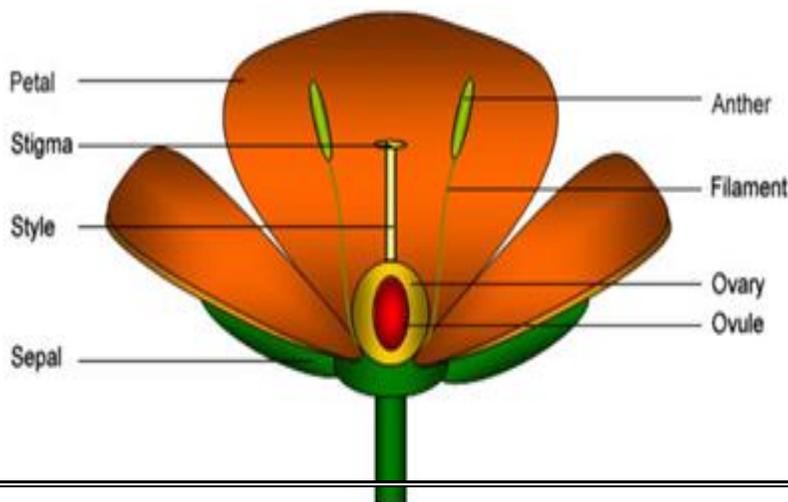
The flowers are the colourful, seed-bearing parts of the plant that grows at the end of the stem. A typical flower exhibits the following structure:

Petals: These are bright, colourful and broad parts of the flower.

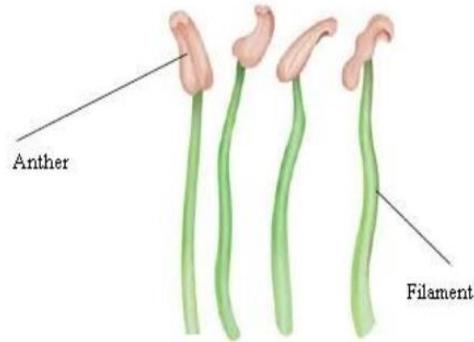
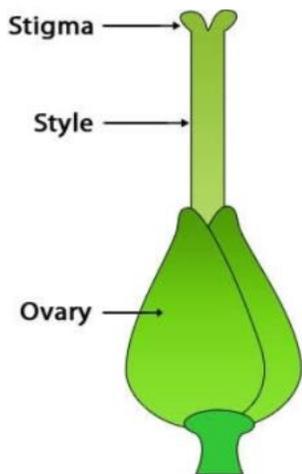
Sepal: This is the green, leaf-like structure of the flower that encloses the petals and is responsible for protecting the flower when it is in its bud form and supporting it when it is in its bloom stage.

Stamen: These are the long and slender parts of the flower that become visible upon removing the petals and sepal of a flower. Typically, a stamen consists of an anther i.e. the head of the stamen and a filament i.e. the long cream-colored stick. The stamen is also known as the male reproductive part of the plant.

Pistil: This is the innermost part of the flower, typically consisting of a stigma i.e. the head of the pistil, a style, which is the long sticky part that attaches the stigma to the ovary i.e. the small and swollen sphere at the base of the pistil. Pistil is the female reproductive part of any flower. The ovary contains small bead-like structures which are called ovules.



Identify and draw the following parts of a flower:



USEFUL LINK : 1. <https://youtu.be/RMjC6qi8-zo>