

# All About Plants

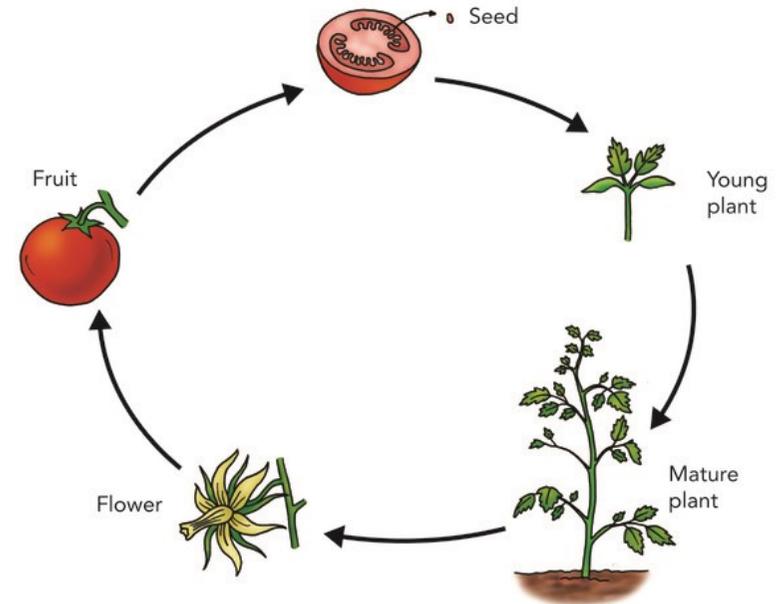
Looking closely at plants can reveal amazing things!

Search for plants to observe:

- where you live
  - in your neighborhood
  - at Descanso Gardens
- .....



Look closely at this coloring page.  
How many pollinators can you find?



Plants grow and change throughout their lives.

Many plants produce flowers, fruit and seeds.

*Find a plant to observe. Circle the lifecycle stages above that you find on your plant.*

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

# Seed Exploration

Seeds and seed cases come in different shapes and sizes.

Look at the pictures of seeds and seed cases below.

What is the same?

What is different?



***Did you know?***

Many plants protect their seeds inside a **fruit, cone, husk** or **pod**. These are called **seed cases**. Like a suitcase, they protect and carry the seed.

Look for seeds around flowers, on ends of stems or on the ground. Draw any seeds you find.



**Butterflies:** Attracted to brightly colored flowers.



**Hummingbirds:** Attracted to tube-shaped flowers that match the shape of their long, thin bills.



**Bees:** Attracted to yellow, blue, and purple flowers shaped like bells or bowls.

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**Design a flower.** Think about color and shape and which pollinator you want to attract. Draw your flower and pollinator below.

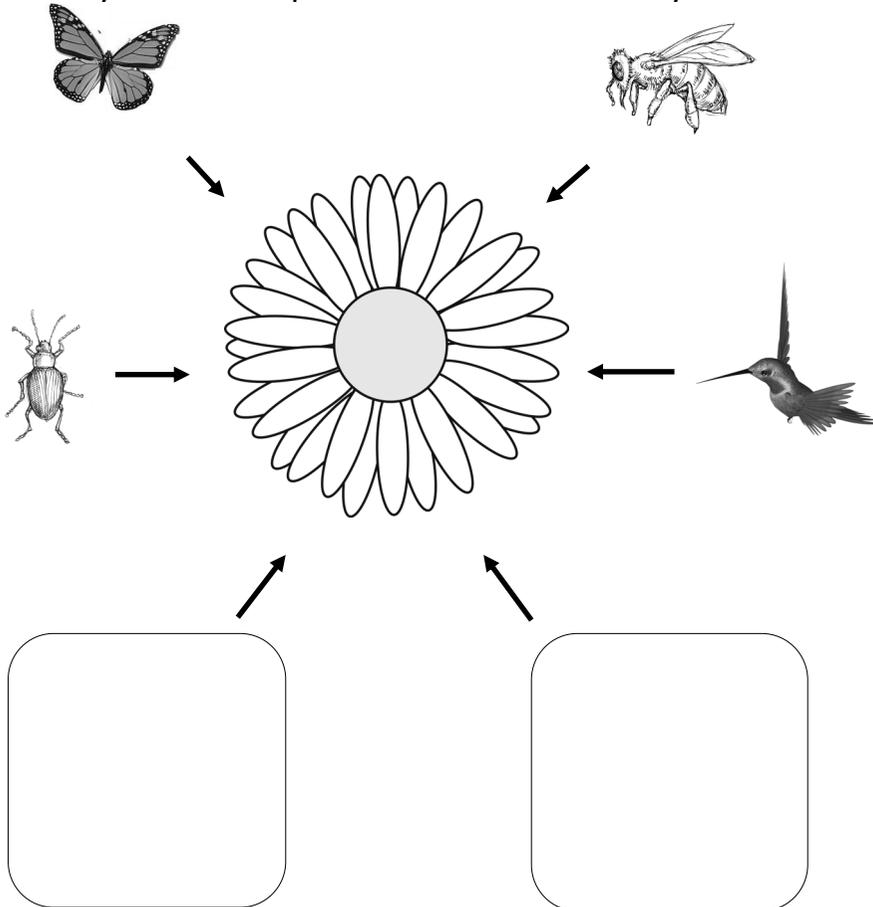


# Pollinator Search

- Seeds are created when pollen is spread from one flower part to another. This is called pollination.
- Since flowers can't move, they need help spreading their pollen.
- A pollinator is an insect or animal that helps spread pollen.

## Choose a flower to observe.

When you notice a pollinator circle it or add your own.



Plants need help spreading their seeds so that new plants have space to grow.

This is called **seed dispersal**.

- **Wind and water:** Some seeds float in wind or on water.
- **Animals:** Some seeds are eaten by animals and spread in their droppings. Some seeds cling to fur.
- **Explosion:** Some seed cases pop open and fling seeds away.

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**Draw a line to match the seed to how it might travel.**



Wind



Water



Animals



Explosion

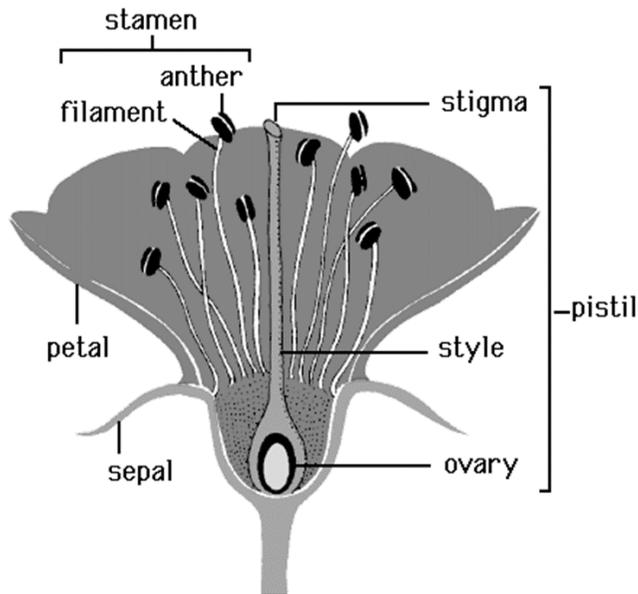


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# Flower Dissection

## Have you ever looked inside a flower?

Flowers have many different parts that help them do an important job: make new seeds. Read about these parts and find them on the diagram.



**Sepals:** Protect the flower before it opens.

**Petals:** Have bright colors to attract pollinators.

**Pistil:** The female parts of the flower.

**Stigma:** The part of a flower that traps pollen.

**Style:** A tube-like structure where pollen travels to the ovary.

**Ovary:** Contains the egg cells that will become seeds.

**Stamen:** The male parts of the flower.

**Anther:** Contains the pollen, the substance that helps make seeds.

**Materials:** A flower, scissors, glue or tape

## Directions:

- Take time to look at all the parts of your flower.
- Use the diagram on the previous page to help you identify the different parts. Not all flowers will have all parts.
- Carefully cut the different parts of the flower and glue or tape each part in the correct box below.

**Petal**

**Sepal**

**Pistil**

*Find the stigma, style and ovary.*

**Stamen**

*Find the anther and filament.*