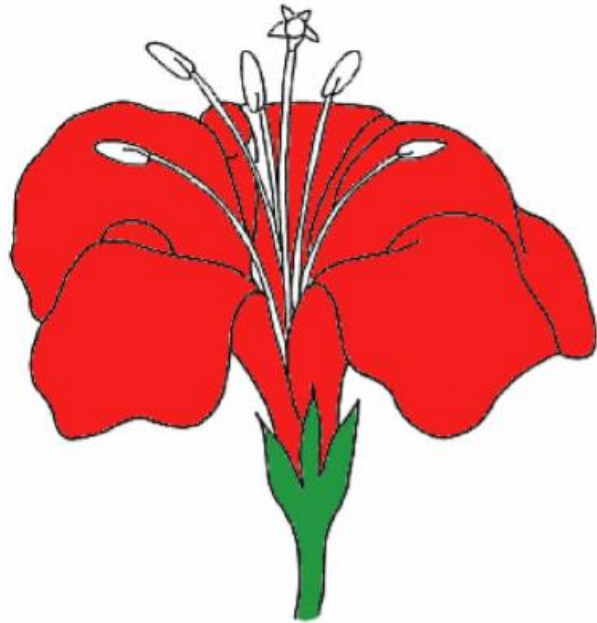


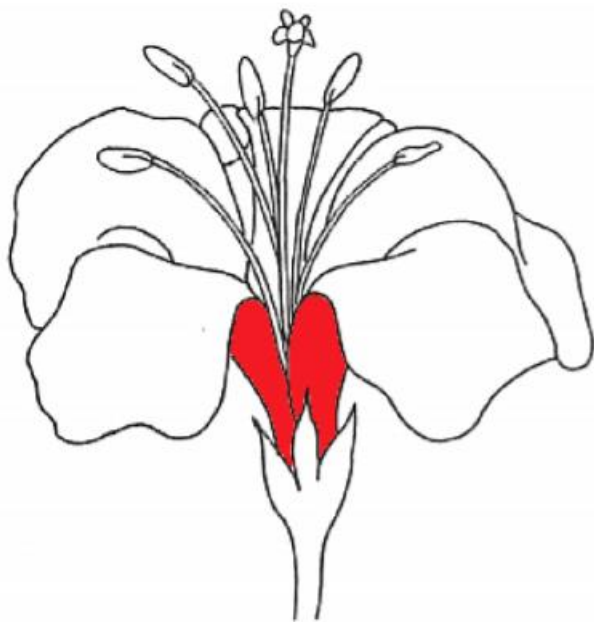
BOTANY



PARTS OF THE FLOWER

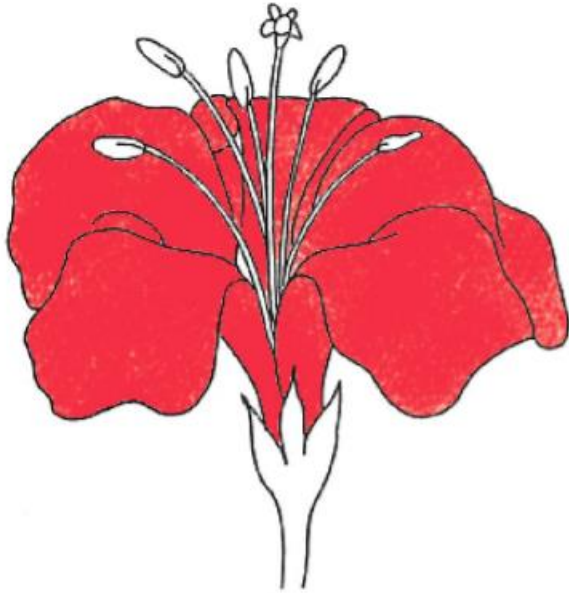


The *flower* consists of four groups of modified leaves: those forming the calyx, those forming the corolla, those forming the stamens, and those forming the pistil.



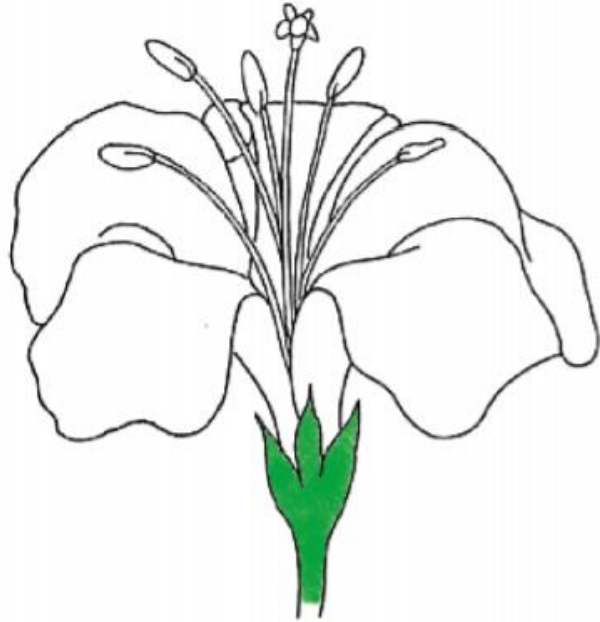
The ***axis*** is the portion of the general stalk along which the flowers are disposed.

Latin: *axis* – axle



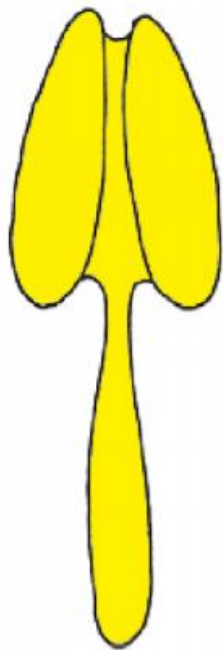
The ***corolla*** is built up of petals (Greek: *petalos* – out-spread, flat) that are sometimes brightly colored.

Latin: *corona* – a little crown



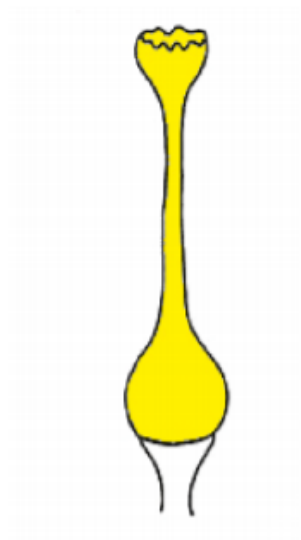
The *calyx* is the outermost covering of the flower. It is usually a green envelope made up of sepals.

Latin: *calyx* – husk, shell, cup



The ***stamens*** form the male part of the flower and produce the pollen.

Greek: *stemon* – warp, thread
Latin: *stare* – to stand upright



The ***pistil*** forms the female part of the flower and produces the ovules, which mature into seeds. It is the central part of the flower and consists of one or more transformed leaves which, by folding together and uniting at the edges, form closed receptacles called carpels.

Latin: *pistillum* - pestle