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Chapter 1 : Blog - Floret Flowers

Whether you have a garden full of flowers or a garden with a few flowering plants or one or two plant pots by the front door you can still preserve and press flowers and make a wonderful pressed flower project like these two below.

Main parts of a mature flower Ranunculus glaberrimus. Diagram of flower parts. Floral parts The essential parts of a flower can be considered in two parts: A stereotypical flower consists of four kinds of structures attached to the tip of a short stalk. Each of these kinds of parts is arranged in a whorl on the receptacle. The four main whorls starting from the base of the flower or lowest node and working upwards are as follows: Perianth , Sepal , and Corolla flower Collectively the calyx and corolla form the perianth see diagram. Petal Androecium from Greek andros oikia: Stamens consist of two parts: Gynoecium from Greek gynaikos oikia: The carpel or multiple fused carpels form a hollow structure called an ovary, which produces ovules internally. Ovules are megasporangia and they in turn produce megaspores by meiosis which develop into female gametophytes. These give rise to egg cells. The gynoecium of a flower is also described using an alternative terminology wherein the structure one sees in the innermost whorl consisting of an ovary, style and stigma is called a pistil. A pistil may consist of a single carpel or a number of carpels fused together. The sticky tip of the pistil, the stigma, is the receptor of pollen. The supportive stalk, the style, becomes the pathway for pollen tubes to grow from pollen grains adhering to the stigma. The relationship to the gynoecium on the receptacle is described as hypogynous beneath a superior ovary , perigynous surrounding a superior ovary , or epigynous above inferior ovary. Structure Although the arrangement described above is considered "typical", plant species show a wide variation in floral structure. The four main parts of a flower are generally defined by their positions on the receptacle and not by their function. In some families, like Ranunculaceae , the petals are greatly reduced and in many species the sepals are colorful and petal-like. Other flowers have modified stamens that are petal-like; the double flowers of Peonies and Roses are mostly petaloid stamens. Specific terminology is used to describe flowers and their parts. Many flower parts are fused together; fused parts originating from the same whorl are connate , while fused parts originating from different whorls are adnate ; parts that are not fused are free. When petals are fused into a tube or ring that falls away as a single unit, they are sympetalous also called gamopetalous. Connate petals may have distinctive regions: A sympetalous flower, with bilateral symmetry with an upper and lower lip, is bilabiate. Flowers with connate petals or sepals may have various shaped corolla or calyx, including campanulate, funnelform, tubular, urceolate, salverform or rotate. Referring to "fusion," as it is commonly done, appears questionable because at least some of the processes involved may be non-fusion processes. For example, the addition of intercalary growth at or below the base of the primordia of floral appendages such as sepals, petals, stamens and carpels may lead to a common base that is not the result of fusion. A normal zygomorphic Streptocarpus flower. An aberrant peloric Streptocarpus flower. Many flowers have a symmetry. When the perianth is bisected through the central axis from any point and symmetrical halves are produced, the flower is said to be actinomorphic or regular, e. This is an example of radial symmetry. When flowers are bisected and produce only one line that produces symmetrical halves, the flower is said to be irregular or zygomorphic , e. Flowers may be directly attached to the plant at their base sessileâ€”the supporting stalk or stem is highly reduced or absent. The stem or stalk subtending a flower is called a peduncle. If a peduncle supports more than one flower, the stems connecting each flower to the main axis are called pedicels. The apex of a flowering stem forms a terminal swelling which is called the torus or receptacle. Inflorescence The familiar calla lily is not a single flower. It is actually an inflorescence of tiny flowers pressed together on a central stalk that is surrounded by a large petal-like bract. Inflorescence In those species that have more than one flower on an axis, the collective cluster of flowers is termed an inflorescence. Some inflorescences are composed of many small flowers arranged in a formation that resembles a single flower. The common example of this is most members of the very large composite Asteraceae group. A single daisy or sunflower , for example, is not a flower but a flower head

â€”an inflorescence composed of numerous flowers or florets. An inflorescence may include specialized stems and modified leaves known as bracts. Floral diagrams and floral formulae Main articles: Floral formula and Floral diagram A floral formula is a way to represent the structure of a flower using specific letters, numbers and symbols, presenting substantial information about the flower in a compact form. It can represent a taxon , usually giving ranges of the numbers of different organs, or particular species. Floral formulae have been developed in the early 19th century and their use has declined since. The use of schematic diagrams can replace long descriptions or complicated drawings as a tool for understanding both floral structure and evolution. Such diagrams may show important features of flowers, including the relative positions of the various organs, including the presence of fusion and symmetry, as well as structural details. It has compressed internodes, bearing structures that in classical plant morphology are interpreted as highly modified leaves. The transition must take place at a time that is favorable for fertilization and the formation of seeds , hence ensuring maximal reproductive success. To meet these needs a plant is able to interpret important endogenous and environmental cues such as changes in levels of plant hormones and seasonable temperature and photoperiod changes. Florigen is produced in the leaves in reproductively favorable conditions and acts in buds and growing tips to induce a number of different physiological and morphological changes. This occurs as biochemical changes take place to change cellular differentiation of leaf, bud and stem tissues into tissue that will grow into the reproductive organs. Growth of the central part of the stem tip stops or flattens out and the sides develop protuberances in a whorled or spiral fashion around the outside of the stem end. These protuberances develop into the sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels. Once this process begins, in most plants, it cannot be reversed and the stems develop flowers, even if the initial start of the flower formation event was dependent of some environmental cue. Yvonne Aitken has shown that flowering transition depends on a number of factors, and that plants flowering earliest under given conditions had the least dependence on climate whereas later-flowering varieties reacted strongly to the climate setup. Organ development Main article: ABC model of flower development The ABC model of flower development The molecular control of floral organ identity determination appears to be fairly well understood in some species. In a simple model, three gene activities interact in a combinatorial manner to determine the developmental identities of the organ primordia within the floral meristem. These gene functions are called A, B and C-gene functions. In the first floral whorl only A-genes are expressed, leading to the formation of sepals. In the second whorl both A- and B-genes are expressed, leading to the formation of petals. In the third whorl, B and C genes interact to form stamens and in the center of the flower C-genes alone give rise to carpels. The model is based upon studies of mutants in Arabidopsis thaliana and snapdragon, Antirrhinum majus. For example, when there is a loss of B-gene function, mutant flowers are produced with sepals in the first whorl as usual, but also in the second whorl instead of the normal petal formation. In the third whorl the lack of B function but presence of C-function mimics the fourth whorl, leading to the formation of carpels also in the third whorl. Most genes central in this model belong to the MADS-box genes and are transcription factors that regulate the expression of the genes specific for each floral organ. Floral function See also: Plant reproductive morphology A "perfect flower", this Crateva religiosa flower has both stamens outer ring and a pistil center. The principal purpose of a flower is the reproduction of the individual and the species. All flowering plants are heterosporous, producing two types of spores. Microspores are produced by meiosis inside anthers while megaspores are produced inside ovules, inside an ovary. In fact, anthers typically consist of four microsporangia and an ovule is an integumented megasporangium. Both types of spores develop into gametophytes inside sporangia. As with all heterosporous plants, the gametophytes also develop inside the spores are endosporic. In the majority of species, individual flowers have both functional carpels and stamens. Botanists describe these flowers as being perfect or bisexual and the species as hermaphroditic. Some flowers lack one or the other reproductive organ and called imperfect or unisexual. If unisex flowers are found on the same individual plant but in different locations, the species is said to be monoecious. If each type of unisex flower is found only on separate individuals, the plant is dioecious. Flower specialization and pollination Further information:

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Pollination syndrome Flowering plants usually face selective pressure to optimize the transfer of their pollen , and this is typically reflected in the morphology of the flowers and the behaviour of the plants. Others use biotic vectors including insects entomophily , birds ornithophily , bats chiropterophily or other animals. Some plants make use of multiple vectors, but many are highly specialised. Cleistogamous flowers are self-pollinated, after which they may or may not open. Many Viola and some Salvia species are known to have these types of flowers. The flowers of plants that make use of biotic pollen vectors commonly have glands called nectaries that act as an incentive for animals to visit the flower. Some flowers have patterns, called nectar guides , that show pollinators where to look for nectar. Flowers also attract pollinators by scent and color. Still other flowers use mimicry to attract pollinators. Some species of orchids, for example, produce flowers resembling female bees in color, shape, and scent. Flowers are also specialized in shape and have an arrangement of the stamens that ensures that pollen grains are transferred to the bodies of the pollinator when it lands in search of its attractant such as nectar, pollen, or a mate. In pursuing this attractant from many flowers of the same species, the pollinator transfers pollen to the stigmasâ€”arranged with equally pointed precisionâ€”of all of the flowers it visits.

Chapter 2 : DIY: Tissue Paper Flowers - Project Nursery

Free Printable Book Page Flower Template + Tutorial. May 1, Leave a Comment. I thought these were really cute! They would be fun to try out, maybe.

Chapter 3 : Cricut Paper Flowers: Make a Hydrangea by Lia Griffith - Creativebug

We're The Flowerful Project: an online flower shop. We make bouquets of flowers for every occasion and put out hearts into them. Online flower delivery Dubai & UAE: get your custom bouquet designed with an european style.

Chapter 4 : Flower - Wikipedia

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Chapter 5 : Flower and Gift Shops | MD Anderson Cancer Center

Our Wilderwood bouquet is a rustic mix of fresh native, wildflower and fun foliage ingredients creatively styled into a unique bunch. Designed in-house by our team, our bunches are wrapped in recycled coffee bags donated by local coffee roasters.

Chapter 6 : Pressed Flower Cards: Two Easy Pressed Flower Project Ideas to Make

Find this Pin and more on flower art projects by Dana Messina. a Wonderful Life: Straw Flowers Creating a Wonderful Life means teaching art, quilting, cooking, treasuring time with family and friends, and finding ways to make a difference.

Chapter 7 : DIY Planter Flower Market Pots - Crafts Unleashed

Alethea Harampolis and Jill Rizzo are the authors of The Flower Recipe Book and founders of Studio Choo, a San Francisco-based floral design studio that serves up fresh, wild, and sophisticated flower arrangements for any occasion.

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Chapter 8 : Free Cross Stitch Patterns by EMS Design. Free Project - Flower of the Month (Motif 12)

New Innovations in Seasonal Floral Design: A Conversation with Holly Chapple Every Saturday of the summer, couples across the country will say "I do" while holding fresh flowers that were grown with love and harvested by hand from a local flower farm or a designer's own cutting garden.

Chapter 9 : Spoonflower Quick Sew Project Book | Spoonflower

Pressed flowers don't only preserve one of nature's most beautiful gifts, but they're also perfect for adorning just about any project, whether it be for use in the home, on accessories, featured on ornaments and so much more.