

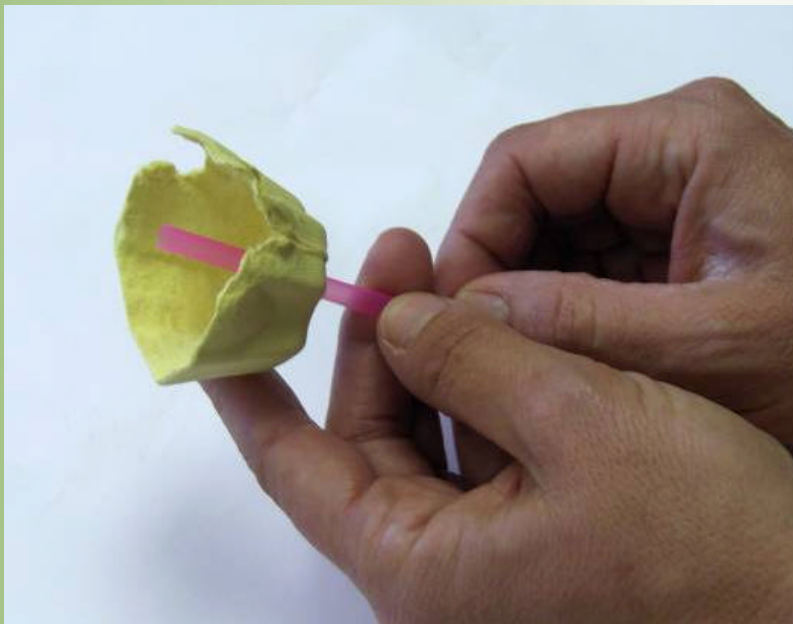
Activity Sheet:

Make A Giant Poppy

You will need:

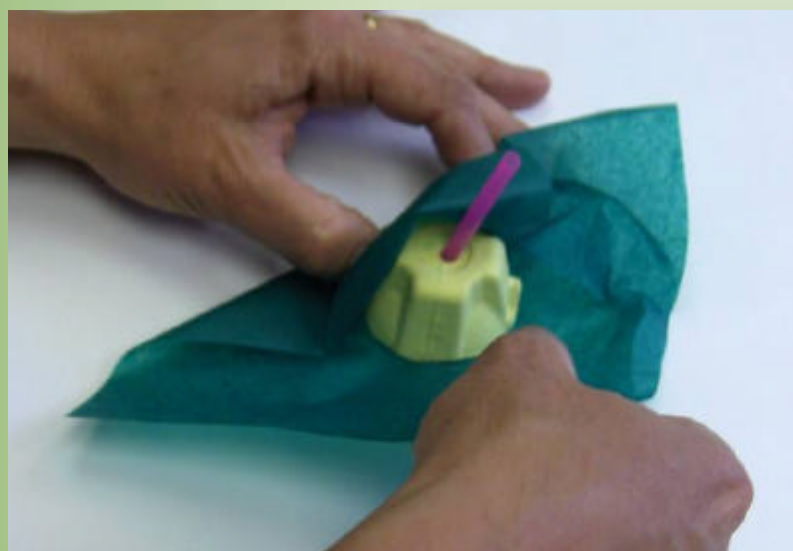
- 4 red tissue paper petals (cut out to the size of dinner plates with on flattened edge).
- 1 circle of back tissue paper (cut to the size of a small side plate and cut around the edges to give a fringed effect).
- 1 15cm square of green tissue paper.
- A 3 to 6ft willow withy .
- 1 cup from an egg box.
- Half a dinking straw.
- Sticky tape.
- Brown parcel tape.
- Scissors.

Study a real poppy or a picture of a poppy before you start this project so that you can make your giant poppy as realistic as possible.



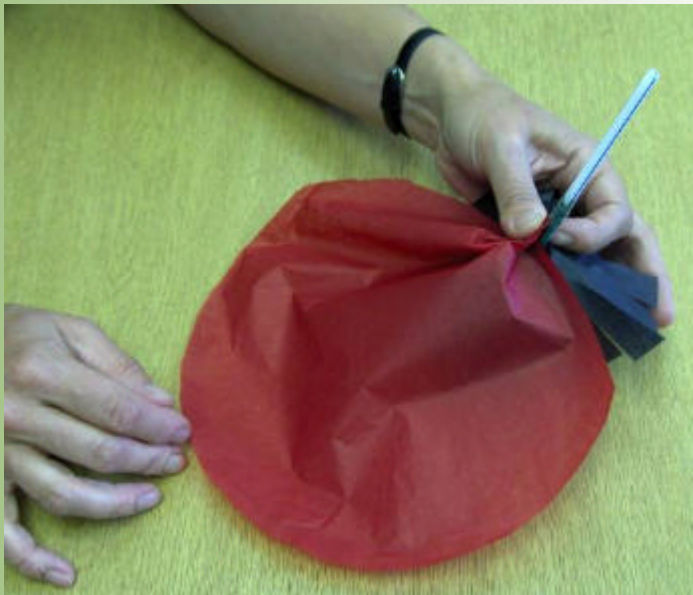
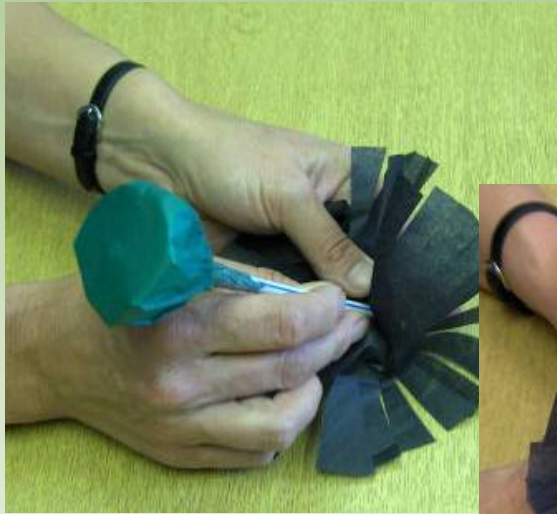
Method:

- Pierce a hole in the middle of the base of the eggcup.
- Take the straw push it through the hole.
- Wrap the green tissue paper around the eggcup and straw and secure with sticky tape at the base. Be careful to leave the end of the straw protruding. This forms the ovary and stigma of the poppy.

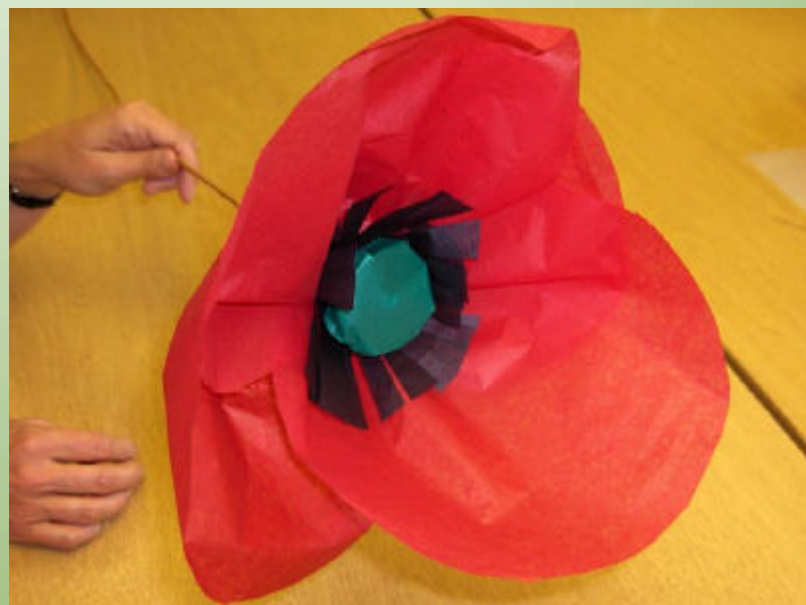
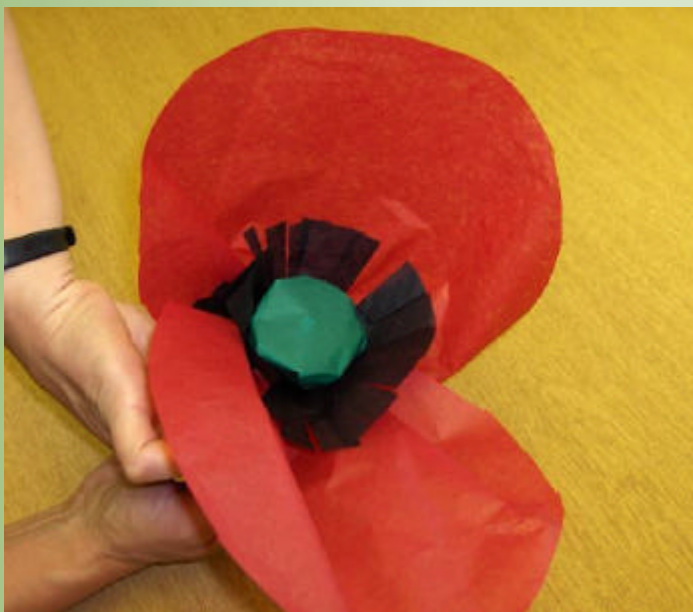




- › Pierce a hole in the middle of the black tissue paper circle and push the end of the straw through it. Ease the paper up to the base of the ovary. This forms the anthers of the poppy.



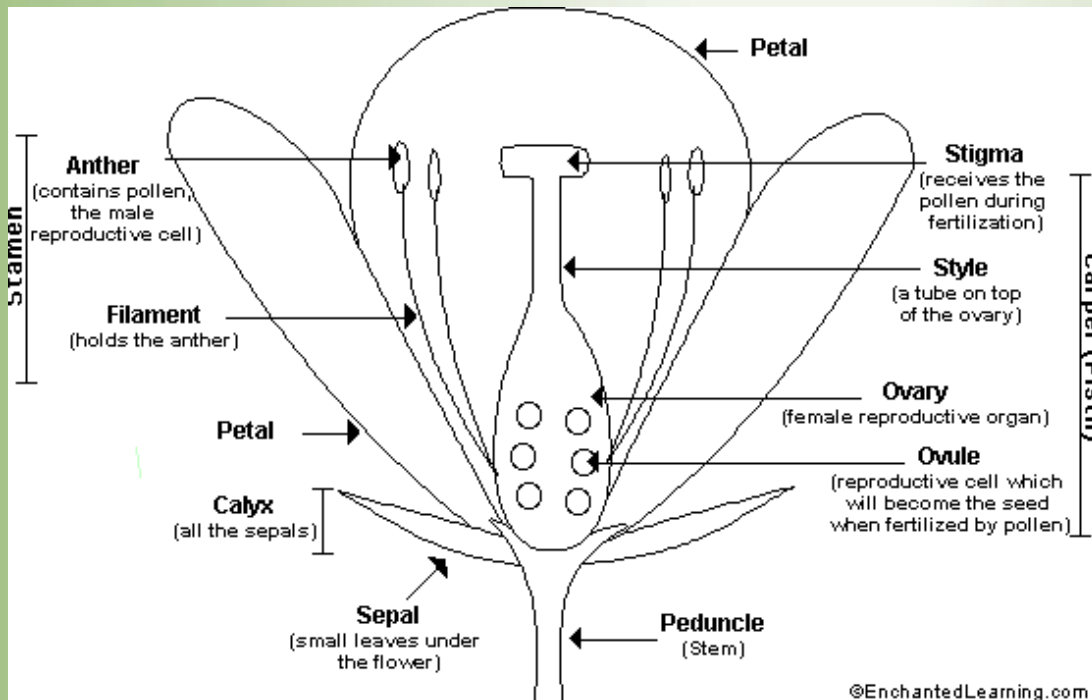
- Attach the poppy petals to the base of the ovary by gathering the flat end against the stem and securing with sticky tape.
- Put the second petal opposite the first and the third and fourth staggered from the first and second and opposite each other.
- Slide your willow withy into your straw thus giving it a stem. Take care not to pierce the green tissue, which forms the surface of the stigma, and tape it on with brown parcels tape to give a neat appearance.





The finished poppies look great in bunches!

More about Flower Anatomy



The Flower:

The flower is the reproductive unit of some plants (angiosperms). Parts of the flower include petals, sepals, one or more carpels (the female reproductive organs), and stamens (the male reproductive organs).

The Female Reproductive Organs:

The pistil is the collective term for the carpel(s). Each carpel includes an ovary (where the ovules are produced; ovules are the female reproductive cells, the eggs), a style (a tube on top of the ovary), and a stigma (which receives the pollen during fertilization).

The Male Reproductive Organs:

Stamens are the male reproductive parts of flowers. A stamen consists of an anther (which produces pollen) and a filament. The pollen consists of the male reproductive cells; they fertilize ovules.

Fertilization:

Pollen must fertilize an ovule to produce a viable seed. This process is called pollination, and is often aided by animals like bees, which fly from flower to flower collecting nectar. As they visit flowers, they carry pollen, depositing it on some stigmas. After the pollen grains have landed on the stigma, pollen tubes develop within the style, burrowing down to the ovary, where the sperm fertilizes an egg cell, inside the ovule. After fertilization, the ovule develops into a seed in the ovary.