10342 Pretty Pink Flower Bouquet
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Cultivate creativity with the LEGO® Botanicals Pretty Pink Flower Bouquet (10342) building kit for adults. Bursting with authentic blooms and lovely colors that will never fade, this Lego flower decor set is a delightful gift for women, men and nature-lovers.

Budding florists can relax and unwind as they build the bouquet, which consists of 15 Lego flower stems, including daisies, cornflowers, eucalyptus, elderflowers, roses, ranunculus, cymbidium orchids, a waterlily dahlia and a campanula. All the stems are adjustable, encouraging builders to arrange a bespoke bouquet that they can use as floral home or office decor. For added customization, the flowers can be arranged with other Lego bouquets, sold separately, to create a larger, unique floral display.

Flower decor – Let creativity bloom with the LEGO® Botanicals Pretty Pink Flower Bouquet, a nature-inspired home decor DIY building kit for adults

Lego flowers – The set features 15 buildable flower stems, including daisies, cornflowers, eucalyptus, elderflowers, roses, ranunculus, cymbidium orchids, a campanula and a waterlily dahlia

Arrange the bouquet – Each Lego flower has an adjustable stem, encouraging builders to create a bespoke bouquet by arranging and rearranging their creation.

Lego decor – Once complete, the Lego flower set becomes a piece of colorful home or office decor that can be displayed in a vase (not included).

Nature gift – The flowers make a lovely gift for women, men and flower-lovers and can be given as a Valentine's Day gift, Mother's Day gift or housewarming gift.

Dimensions – The set includes 749 pieces and flower lengths vary but, as a guide, the cymbidium orchids stand over 12.5 in. (32 cm) tall

The front of the box shows the completed bouquet in a glass vase against a black background. The bouquet is composed of two white cornflowers, two sand green eucalyptus twigs, two sand green elder branches, two bunches of light blue daisies, a tall stem of white Canterbury bells, a pair of pink roses, two orange Persian buttercups, a flesh-pink waterlily dahlia, and three boat orchid blooms. The glass vase is not included in the set.

The top panel of the box shows a different arrangement of the flowers, as if they have been laid on a table and we are looking directly at the blooms. Superimposed over the top of the picture is a small white box in which we are encouraged to write the name of the recipient if the set is intended as a gift.

The back of the box features a large lifestyle photo which shows how the set may be displayed in your home. The bouquet sits in a glass vase on a blue-grey shelf alongside an empty green glass bottle and a small dish occupied by a brass key. Below the picture is a series of three inserts. The left insert shows one of each of the builds included in the set as seen from above. The middle insert shows six of the set's plants laid out on a surface with the bottoms of their stems broken apart; this is intended to show that the builder can customize the stems to be their preferred lengths. The right panel shows a wireframe diagram of a boat orchid with one flower at the top of its stem with text alongside declaring it to stand 32 centimeters (12.5 inches) tall.

This set contains 749 pieces and is aimed at ages 18+.

Welcome to text-based instructions from Bricks for the Blind. Before you start building, here are some terms we'll be using:

- In Front of/Front: towards you.
- Behind/Back: away from you.
- Up: towards the ceiling.
- Down: towards the floor.

- Stud: the bump on a LEGO brick. Example: A 2x1 brick has two studs on it.
- Vertically: with the longest side going from front to back
- Horizontally: with the longest side going from left to right.
- Upright: pointing up towards the ceiling.
- Standing upright: The piece is perpendicular to the ground, like a wall.
- Lying flat: The piece is parallel to the ground, like a piece of toast which fell off the table.
- That one/ppp: previously placed piece.
- Plate: piece with studs.
- Tile: smooth piece without studs (unless otherwise specified)
- A jumper plate is a 1x2 plate with a single stud on top, or a 1x3 plate with only two studs on top.
- “Anti-stud” is a term for the portion of a LEGO piece which accepts studs, like the bottom of a plate or brick.
- Symmetrically: a mirror image. Example: If you place a 2x1 brick with Technic connector on the front wall at the right, connector to the front, and then place another such piece symmetrically on the back wall, at the right, the Technic connector of the second piece should point to the back, since it will be placed symmetrically.
- Centered-vertically: even amount of space in front of and behind piece
- Centered-horizontally: even amount of space left and right of piece.
- Row: studs lined up horizontally (left to right/side to side).
- Column: studs lined up upright or vertically (top to bottom/back to front).

A note on Lego Technic™ part names. These parts are somewhat different from regular Lego bricks. Here are some definitions in case the builder or helper is not familiar with Lego Technic™.

Axles – An axle is a connector which has an X shaped cross-section. Because their cross section is not round, anything connected to an axle using an axle-hole will rotate with that axle. Axles are longer than they are wide, and the length of an axle corresponds with how many bricks long it is. Aka a 3L axle is three bricks long. Axles come in a variety of lengths, with a 2L axle being the shortest available. They may be combined with pins or have circular stops on them. A stop prevents the axle from sliding through an axle-hole at a specific point on the axle.

Pins – A pin is a connector which has a circular cross section and a flanged notch out of one or both ends. This flanged notch allows them to click into bricks with a pin hole. Pins come with and without friction ridges, which are small bumps on the pin which prevent them from rotating freely. For standard pins, black is a high friction pin, and gray is a low friction pin. A standard length pin is two brick lengths long, with a stop in the middle. This prevents a brick from being pushed from one side of the pin to the other. A 1L pin is one brick long and still retains the stop; however it also includes a hollow stud at the other end. A 3L pin is three bricks long, and only contains a stop at one side, allowing two bricks to be pushed onto the other side of the pin. Pins may also have one side which is an axle.

Technic brick – a brick which contains one or more holes which accept Technic pins.

Lift-arms – A lift-arm is a basic structural element, similar to a brick or a plate, but usually without any studs. It is a beam with rounded ends and with holes in it, with the same spacing as the studs on a LEGO brick. lift-arms come in a variety of lengths, including a 1x1 lift-arm which looks like a cylinder. Thick lift- arms are as wide as a LEGO brick, and thin lift-arms are half as wide as a LEGO brick, but not the same thickness as a LEGO plate! The holes in a lift-arm arm may accept axles or pins. They also come in a variety of shapes, including tees, ells and triangles.

Gears – A gear is a functional element. They are typically discs with teeth on the outside, there are also worm gears which look like a spiraling cylinder! Gears connected by axles transmit or even transform rotational motion!

Axle and Pin Connectors – These elements are typically smaller than lift-arms and are used to connect some combination of pins or axles. They might have pins or axles, as well as axle or pin holes. They have a lot of different angle combinations! The simplest just connects two axles or pins together in a straight line.

Bushes/Bushings - Lego Technic™ uses bushes largely as spacers, but they also can reduce friction between rotating parts or can form useful elements such as handles. Bushes are typically light gray,

generally cylindrical, and have an axle-hole running through the middle. They have a flange at the front and back to make it easier to pull them on and off.

For builders with low vision, or a sighted building partner who may want to follow along with the printed visual instructions that come with each set, PDF versions are always online at: [https://www.lego.com/en-us/service/buildinginstructions/10342] As low vision users may benefit from viewing the instructions on a personal device where they can zoom in on content and use assistive technologies to enhance the visuals.

To begin a successful build, it helps to sort the pieces into groups, bags or small containers. Have a sighted friend or family member do this in advance following the instructions below. You will see that the pieces should be sorted into groups according to the building steps in the set. Doing this in advance makes locating the pieces easier. See below on how to sort the pieces to correspond to the steps in this set. Number the containers using letters A-Z, numbers or meaningful names. The parts will be collected into a small number of steps in the instructions. Example: Steps 1-3 means collect all the parts used in steps 1, 2 and 3, and put them in one container.

Bag 1 (4 groups of bricks) – cornflowers and eucalyptus branch
Group 1 – first cornflower, steps 1-7. Please put the brown minifigure head on the stud of the dark green crown element to distinguish it from the white crowns.
Group 2 – second cornflower, steps 1-8
Group 3 – second cornflower, steps 9-16
Group 4 – eucalyptus branch, steps 1-6

Bag 2 (5 groups of bricks) – elder branches
This bag contains the parts to create two identical elder branches. The builder has a choice of whether to build them in series or in parallel. If they wish to build the branches in series, please create two of each group; if they wish to build them in parallel, please double the number of pieces placed in each group.
Group 1 – step 1
Group 2 – steps 2-4
Group 3 – steps 5-7
Group 4 – steps 8-14
Group 5 – steps 15-21

Bag 3 (6 groups of bricks) – pink roses and blue daisies
This bag contains the parts for two roses with identical heads and two daisies with identical heads. As with the previous bag, please either double the number of pieces in each of groups 1, 2, 4 and 5 or create two of each of these groups.
Group 1 – rose heads, steps 1-6
Group 2 – rose heads, steps 7-10
Group 3 – rose stems, steps 11-14
Group 4 – blue daisies, steps 1-3
Group 5 – blue daisies, step 4
Group 6 – blue daises, step 5

Bag 4 (4 groups of bricks) – Canterbury bells and Persian buttercups
This bag contains some of the parts for two Persian buttercups with identical heads. As with previous bags, please either double the number of pieces in groups 2 and 3 or create two of each of these groups.
Group 1 – Canterbury bells, steps 1-7
Group 2 – Canterbury bells, steps 8-16
Group 3 – Persian buttercup heads, steps 1-6
Group 4 – Persian buttercup heads, steps 7-11

Bag 5 (4 groups of bricks) – Persian buttercups (continued) and waterlily dahlia
Group 1 – Persian buttercups, step 12
Group 2 – Persian buttercups, step 13
Group 3 – waterlily dahlia, steps 1-7
Group 4 – waterlily dahlia, steps 8-14

Bag 6 (5 groups of bricks) – boat orchids
Steps 6-14 of the second orchid require the builder to construct two identical flower heads which may either be built together or one after the other. Please either double the number of pieces in groups 4, 5, and 6 or create two of each of these groups according to how the builder wishes to proceed.
Group 1 – first orchid, steps 1-8
Group 2 – first orchid, steps 9-13
Group 3 – second orchid, steps 1-5
Group 4 – second orchid, steps 6-8
Group 5 – second orchid, steps 9-11
Group 6 – second orchid, steps 12-15

The print instructions begin with a note from the Lego Botanicals Design Team: “Elegant by nature: When we design a Lego flower arrangement, nature offers us a cornucopia of colors, plant species and scents for inspiration. Styling pastel and vibrantly colored blossoms with elegant evergreens, we experimented with new techniques (and creative uses of Lego elements) to bring this lavish bouquet to life. Every detail is meticulously recreated as an authentic and artistic tribute to nature’s own diverse treasures.

The first bag of the set contains the parts to build two cornflower stems and a eucalyptus branch. The print instructions feature the following information on each plant:

“Cornflower (Centaurea cyanus): From rebellious weed to beloved bouquet flower, this beauty thrives in Europe and North America and is wildly popular with bees and butterflies.”

“Eucalyptus ‘Baby Blue’ (Eucalyptus pulverulenta): Also known as Australian silver-leaved mountain gum, this member of the eucalyptus species often complements flowers in bouquets around the world.”

Collect the first bag and an additional two dark green 32L axle and one sand green 32L axle. Let’s start building!

1. Retrieve the first group of pieces and take out a brown minifigure head and a dark green minifigure crown element. The minifigure head should be connected to the middle of the crown to distinguish the crown from other colors. Leave it as it is, else place the minifigure head on the stud of the crown element.

2. Obtain a dark pink ring element with three bars and three bar holes – this piece has a hollow stud in the center with the bar and bar holes respectively spaced equally around the ring. Place the piece on top of the minifigure head.

3. Next, gather three white 1L bars with clip and three white minifigure crown elements. Make three identical parts by holding a bar with clip vertically upright and inserting the bar into the stud of a crown from above. (The orientation of the clip in the crown does not matter.) Then, locate the holes in the ring placed previously and insert the bar protruding from the back of each part into a hole. Rotate the clips so the hands face up and down.

4. Collect three more white 1L bars with clip. Connect each clip to one of the bars that lie between the parts previously placed. The bars of the clips should point directly away from the center.

5. Locate three white minifigure crown elements. Take one and slide it onto one of the bar clips from the last step so the stud faces out from the center. Place the other crowns similarly on the remaining bar clips.

The print instructions include the following observation: “These little Lego bricks used for the cornflower petals are actually minifigure crowns.”

6. Locate a dark green 1x1 round plant plate with three leaves, a dark green 1x1 cone brick, and a brown 2L bar with stop ring. Use them to make a part:
6.1. Put the plant plate on top of the cone.

6.2. Hold the 2L bar vertically upright and insert it into the stud of the part from above. Push it in until the stop ring prevents it penetrating further.
6.3. The part is complete. Connect it under the flower head so the bar passes through the stud of the dark green minifigure crown element at the base.

7. Find a dark pink flower stem with six stems and a bar at the base. Insert the bar into the stud in the center of the flower head. The orientation does not matter – the connection is a bit loose, so the stem will rotate in place very easily.

The head of the cornflower is complete! All that remains is to build the stem.

8. The remaining pieces in the group are three red 2L axles, four dark green 3L Technic axle connectors, and a dark green 32L axle. Create the stem as follows:
8.1. Orient a 3L connector vertically upright, then insert a 2L axle into the top of the connector. Take a second 3L connector and slide it onto the exposed end of the axle.
8.2. Insert a 2L axle into the top of the upper Technic connector. Then slide another Technic connector onto the exposed end of the axle.
8.3. Take the final 2L axle and insert it into the top of the stem. Connect the final 3L connector to the top of the part.
8.4. Lastly, take the 32L axle and orient it vertically upright. Insert its lower end into the top of the stem.
8.5. The stem is complete! Attach it to the flower by inserting the top end of the stem into the bottom of the 1x1 cone brick at the bottom of the flower head.

The first cornflower stem is complete! A long dark green stem supports the delicate flower, which has a pink center, and white petals arranged in a ring.

We will now build a second cornflower stem, this time having two flower heads!

1. Obtain the second group of pieces. Open it and take out two dark green plant stems with bar, bar holder and hollow stud. These pieces have a thick tube with a bar at the top and a bar hole at the bottom. A bar curves off to the side of the piece which terminates in a hollow stud. Orient the first piece vertically upright with the stud to the right. Place the second stem on top of the first by inserting the bar at the top of the bottom stem into the bar hole at the bottom of the top stem. Align the top stem with the stud to the left.

2. Find a dark green candlestick element – this part feels like a tube with a short bar at the top and a bar hole at the bottom. Hold it vertically upright and connect it to the top of the assembly by sliding the bar hole at the base onto the bar at the top of the build.

3. Take a dark green 1x1 cone brick. Orient it upside-down so the stud faces down. Slide the stud down onto the bar at the top of the model.

4. Locate a brown 2L bar with a stop ring and a dark green 1x1 round plant plate with three leaves. Hold the plant plate upside-down so the leaves fan between the left and front, then connect it to the top of the cone placed previously. Orient the 2L bar vertically upright and insert it into the anti-stud of the plant plate as far as possible.

5. Get two dark green 1x1 round plates with hollow studs. Put a plate on each of the studs to the sides of the plant stems at the base of the build.

6. Retrieve two dark green 3L bars and two black 1L bars with angled hollow stud. Insert one end of a 3L bar into each of the angled studs to make a pair of parts. Orient one part with the 1L bar vertically upright and the 3L bar to the left. Insert the 1L bar into the left hollow stud placed in the previous step. Add the second part symmetrically to the right of the assembly. Twist the 3L bars slightly forward so they form a more organic angle.

7. Gather a white 1x1 round flower plate, a brown minifigure head, and a dark green minifigure crown. Make a part by putting the minifigure head on top of the crown, then placing the flower plate on top of the head. To add the part to the build, insert the top of the left 3L bar into the bottom of the crown.

Push the part down as far as possible. The part represents a cornflower about to bloom, with the white petals just beginning to emerge from the bud.

Next, we will construct two flower heads. Steps 8 to 13 show how to construct a single flower head – you may either build the flower heads in parallel or return to step 8 upon completion of the first flower head. Collect the third group of pieces. Note that four pieces remain of the second group of pieces: two brown minifigure heads and two dark green minifigure crowns. Keep these pieces separate from the parts in the third group.

8. Take a brown minifigure head and a dark green minifigure crown. Place the head on the stud of the crown.

9. Find a dark pink ring element with three bars and three bar holes and put it on top of the minifigure head.

10. Gather three white 1L bars with clip and three white minifigure crown elements. Make three identical parts by holding a bar with clip vertically upright and inserting the bar into the stud of a crown from above. (Don't worry about the orientation of the clip in the crown.) Locate the holes in the ring placed previously and insert the bar protruding from the back of each part into a hole. Orient the clips with the hands facing up and down.

11. Retrieve three more white 1L bars with clip. Connect each clip to one of the bars that lie between the parts previously placed. The bars of the clips should point directly away from the center.

12. Get three white minifigure crown elements. Take one and slide it onto one of the bar clips from the last step so the stud faces out from the center. Place the other crowns similarly on the other bar clips.

13. Find a dark pink flower stem with six stems and a bar at the base. Insert the bar into the stud in the center of the flower head.

14. You should now have two identical flower heads – if you do not, return to step 8 and build a second. Let's combine them with the assembly from earlier. Take the first flower head and slide it onto the vertically upright bar at the top of the stem, pushing it down as far as possible. Add the second to the angled bar at the lower right side of the assembly.

15. To attach the assembly to the rest of the stem, we need to fashion a connection! Find a brown 2L bar with stop ring and two dark green 1x1 round plant plates with three leaves. Position one of the plant plates so its middle lead points to the right. Hold the 2L bar vertically upright and insert the bottom of the bar into the stud of the plant plate from above. Push it through until the stop ring sits on the stud. Next, orient the second plant plate so its middle leaf points left and slide it onto the upper end of the 2L bar from above. Press it down as far as possible. Connect the part to the model by inserting the top of the 2L bar into the bar hole at the base of the model. Twist the part so the middle leaf of the bottom plant plate aligns with the curved bar of the bottom plant stem piece.

16. The last pieces in the group are a dark green 1x1 round cone brick and a dark green 32L axle. Combine them to make the stem by inserting one end of the axle into the base of the cone. Complete the cornflower by inserting the protruding section of the 2L bar at the base of the cornflower head into the stud of the cone. Press the parts firmly together so that the top of the cone connects to the lower plant plate.

Well done, you have completed the second cornflower! This stem is shorter than the previous one but has two flowers and a bud at the top.

The final assembly of the first bag is the branch of eucalyptus.

1. Take the fourth and final group of bricks and get a sand green 3L Technic axle connector and a light grey connector hub with three axles. Hold the axle connector vertically upright, then insert one of the connector hub's three axles into the top of the axle connector. (The orientation of the connector hub does not matter, as the axle hole in the center of the piece goes unused.)

Put the part created in the first step to the side. Across steps 2 to 4 we are tasked with creating two identical parts. As with the cornflower heads, you may either build them in parallel or in series.

2. Find a sand green 3L axle connector and a sand green curved bar with 1L axle at one end and double-sided stud at the other. Position the curved bar with the 1L axle horizontal pointing left and the stud to the right in the rear. Orient the axle connector horizontally and insert the axle of the curved bar into the right end of the connector.

3. Obtain a sand green 2x2 round tile. Center the tile on the stud of the curved bar and connect them.

4. Gather five dark green 1x1 round plates with hollow studs, five sand green modified 1x1 plates with clip and five sand green 2x2 round tiles. Use them to make five of the following part:
4.1. Hold a clip plate with the clip to the left. Put a 1x1 round plate on top of the clip plate.
4.2. Take a 2x2 round tile. Center it on the stud of the round plate.
4.3. Repeat the above steps to create five identical parts. The parts will act as the leaves of our eucalyptus. Take three of the parts and orient them with the clips in the rear. Clip the first part to the front of the bar at the left end, then add the other two to the right so the three parts are equally spaced along the front of the bar. Two parts remain – orient them with the clips in front. Add one immediately to the right of the leftmost part at the rear of the bar, then add the second to the immediate left of the rightmost part. This spacing ensures that the two rear parts do not collide. If you find that the rear parts are colliding, shift them further apart.

You should now have two identical parts. If you only have one, please return to step 2 and repeat the above steps.

5. Retrieve the part created in step 1 and orient it vertically with the connector hub in the rear.. Take one of the parts completed in the previous step and hold it with the axle connector to the right. Insert the left axle of the connector hub into the axle connector of the part. Next, take the second part and hold it with the axle connector to the left. Insert the right axle of the connector hub into the axle connector of the part.

6. All that remains is to give the eucalyptus a stem! The remaining pieces of the bag are two red 2L axles, three sand green 3L axle connectors, and a sand green 32L axle. Use them to create the stem as follows:
6.1. Hold an axle connector horizontally. Take a 2L axle and insert it into the right end of the connector. Get a second axle connector and orient it horizontally. Slide its left end onto the exposed end of the 2L axle.
6.2. Get a 2L axle and insert it into the right end of the right connector. Take the final axle connector and orient it horizontally. Connect its left end to the protruding section of axle.
6.3. Lastly, take the 32L axle and insert it into the right end of the rightmost axle connector.
6.4. Add the stem to the eucalyptus by inserting the free end of the 32L axle into the end of the free axle connector.

The eucalyptus branch is complete! The branch consists of a long stem that splits at the top into two twigs covered in round, flat leaves, just like the real plant.

The first bag is complete! The second bag contains all the parts necessary to build two branches of elder. The print instructions feature the following information on the plant:

“Elder (Sambucus nigra): Deciduous elder shrub species vary globally but most produce delicate white flowers and dark purple berries. Both are popular flavors in food and drinks.”

Below are the instructions for building one branch of elder. As before, you may build them in parallel or in series.

1. Open the first group of pieces and gather eleven red 2L axles and eleven dark grey 2L axle connectors. Orient all the parts horizontally. Insert an axle into the right end of each axle connector. Then, connect the parts to one another by inserting the axle at the right end of a part into the left end of another. Together, the parts form a long stem.

2. Set the stem to one side. Collect the second group of pieces and retrieve a yellow 3L axle and a dark grey angled Technic connector number 3. (The number 3 angled connector makes an angle of 157.5 degrees, meaning that 16 of them can be joined to complete a loop.) Hold the angled connector upright with the pin holes facing left and right, so that the top section is vertical and the lower section angles backward. Insert the 3L axle into the top of the connector.

3. Find a dark grey Technic axle connector hub with two bar holders. Hold it horizontally with the axle hole facing up and down, then slide it onto the axle and down as far as possible.

4. Locate two light grey T bars. Hold one horizontally with the middle perpendicular bar vertically upright. Insert the left horizontal section if the bar into the right bar hole of the previously placed axle connector hub. Add the second T bar symmetrically to the left side of the assembly.

5. Set the part created above to the side while we make another part. Get the third group of pieces. Gather one sand green 4x3 leaf piece, three sand green flower stems with three stems each, and nine lime minifigure cherry pieces. Use them to construct the part as follows:
5.1. Orient a 4x3 leaf piece horizontally with the base stud to the left. The base is where the limbs of the leaf piece branch from.
5.2. Use the remaining pieces to create three of the following sub-part:
5.2.1. Take a flower stem and a cherry piece. The cherry piece has a short bar where the stems of the cherries meet which has a micro bar hole underneath it. Attach the cherry to one of the stems by inserting the stem into the micro bar hole in the cherry piece.
5.2.2. Turn the cherry in place so that the cherries hang toward the next stem counterclockwise – the cherry stems should curve in toward the stem rather than out.
5.2.3. Add the other two cherries symmetrically to the other stems of the stem piece. Each cherry should hang toward their counterclockwise neighbor so that they collectively curl inward to form a dense cluster.
5.2.4. Repeat the above steps twice more so you have three stem-and-cherry parts. Attach the parts to the 4x3 leaf by inserting the bars under the stems into the rightmost stud and the two bar holes to the right of the leftmost stud. You may need to twist the stems to avoid collisions between the parts.
5.3. Retrieve the part created before this one. Combine the parts by sliding the hollow stud at the left end of the subassembly onto the upright bar of the right T bar. Push the right end of the leaf back roughly 30 degrees, then tilt the upright section of the T bar forward slightly to achieve an organic look.

The print instructions include the following note from the designers: “The unopened elder buds here are built using classic Lego minifigure cherries.”

6. Collect a sand green 4x3 leaf piece, three sand green flower stems with three stems each, and nine light aqua 1x1 round flower plates. Use them to make a part:
6.1. Orient the 4x3 leaf piece horizontally with its base stud to the right. As a reminder, the base stud is where the limbs of the leaf piece branch out from.
6.2. Use the remaining pieces to make three of the following part:
6.2.1. Take a stem and a flower plate. Connect the flower plate to a stem by inserting the stem into the micro bar hole in the center of the stud from below. Get two more flower plates and connect them similarly to the other two stems of the piece.
6.2.2. Repeat until you have a total of three stem-and-flower parts. Attach them to the 4x3 leaf piece by inserting the bars at the base of each subpart into the leftmost stud and the two bar holes to the left of the rightmost stud. You may need to twist the stems to avoid collisions between the parts.
6.3. Connect the part to the model by sliding the hollow stud at the right end of the subassembly onto the upright bar of the left T bar. Push the left end of the leaf back roughly 30 degrees, then tilt the upright section of the T bar forward slightly so the left assembly mirrors the right assembly.

7. Retrieve the stem built in step 1. Hold it vertically upright with the axle at the top, then combine it with the rest of the model by inserting the axle into the bottom of the angled axle connector at the base.

The model is starting to look much more like a branch! At the top of the stem are two leaves. The left leaf is covered in light aqua flowers while the right features a dense cluster of unopened buds. Next, we will extend the branch and supplement it with additional leaves.

8. Find the fourth group of pieces. Extract a dark grey 1x2 hinge plate with two fingers on the end and a sand green 1x2 round plate with rounded leaf. The latter piece feels like a 1x2 round plate with a long rounded leaf that extends four studs to the side horizontally. Orient the hinge plate horizontally with the fingers to the right. Hold the plant plate with the studs to the right and put it on top of the hinge plate.

9. Locate a dark grey hinge cylinder with a single finger and a yellow 3L axle. Orient the hinge cylinder horizontally with the finger to the left and upright. Push the finger of the hinge cylinder between the two fingers of the hinge plate. They should connect with a ‘click’. Insert the 3L axle into the axle hole at the right end of the hinge cylinder.

10. Obtain a dark grey axle connector hub with four bars and a dark grey angled axle connector. Hold the connector hub so the axle holes face left and right, then slide it onto the previously placed axle from the right. Hold the angled connector horizontally so the pin hole faces front and back with the left side horizontal and the right side angling down. Connect its left end to the protruding axle at the right end of the assembly.

11. Take another yellow 3L axle and insert it into the right end of the angled axle connector placed previously.

12. Fetch a dark grey axle connector hub with four bars and a dark grey angled axle connector. Hold the connector hub with the axle hole facing left and right and slip it onto the axle placed previously from the right. Next, orient the angled connector horizontally so the pin hole faces front and back with the left side horizontal and the right side angling down. Connect the left end of the angled connector to the protruding section of axle.

13. Collect four sand green 1x2 round plates with rounded leaves. Reorient the part so it is vertical with the plant plate in the rear. Locate the upright bar in front of the plant plate. Take a plant plate and hold it horizontally with the studs to the left, then slide the left stud onto the upright bar. Get a second plant plate, orient it horizontally with the studs to the right, and connect its right stud on top of the left stud of the previous plate. Locate the upright bar in front of the plant plates and connect the remaining two plant plates similarly to the last pair. When all the pieces have been placed, swing them all slightly back so they form a more organic angle with the stem.

14. The subassembly is complete! Retrieve the stem constructed previously and hold it vertically upright. Connect the subassembly to the model by inserting the section of axle at the top of the stem into the free end of the angled connector at the base of the subassembly.

The final section of the elder is a twig which branches off from the main stem. Let’s continue building!

15. Collect the fifth group of pieces and get a dark grey 1x2 hinge plate with two fingers at one end and a sand green 1x2 round plate with rounded leaf. Orient the hinge plate horizontally with the fingers to the right and the plant plate with the studs to the right. Connect the plant plate’s studs to the top of the hinge plate.

16. Find a dark grey hinge cylinder with a single finger and a yellow 3L axle. Hold the hinge cylinder horizontally with the finger to the left and upright, then push the finger between the two fingers of the hinge plate. Insert the 3L axle into the axle hole at the right end of the hinge cylinder.

17. Obtain a dark grey axle connector hub with four bars and a dark grey angled axle connector. Orient the connector hub with the axle hole facing left and right, then slide it onto the axle at the right end of the part. Hold the angled connector horizontally so the pin hole faces up and down with the left side horizontal and the right side angling towards you. Connect its left end to the section of axle protruding to the right of the assembly.

18. Get a blue pin axle and insert the axle into the right end of the angled connector placed previously.

19. Take a sand green 1x2 round plate with rounded leaf. Orient the piece vertically with the studs in front. Slide the front stud onto the vertically upright bar of the axle connector hub in the center of the assembly, then tilt it to the left roughly 30 degrees.

20. Find another sand green 1x2 round plate with rounded leaf and hold it vertically with the studs in the rear. Slide the rear stud onto the vertically upright bar so it sits on top of the front stud of the previously placed plant plate. Tilt the front end of the piece to the right roughly 30 degrees, mirroring the previously placed piece.

21. The subassembly is complete! Retrieve the main model and orient it vertically upright with the branch bending away from you. Locate the pin hole under the cluster of buds which faces to the right. Orient the completed subassembly with the pin pointing left. Insert the pin into the pin hole.

If you have chosen to build the branches one after another then please return to step 1 to begin constructing the second elder.

The elder branches are complete! Each has a thick dark grey stem leading up to two twigs, one long and the other short, which sprout wide, rounded leaves which are a dusty green in color. Just above the branch point are a cluster of pale blue-green flowers and a crop of lime green unopened buds.

You have reached the end of the second bag. Please collect the third bag, which contains the parts to build two pink roses and two blue daisy stems.

The print instructions contain the following information on the roses and daisies:

“Rose (Rosa): Gifted as symbols of love and tokens of beauty for centuries, roses in every color add grace to any bouquet – in real life, and in Lego form.”

“Blue daisy (Felicia amelloides): Commonly found in Europe and North America, blue daisies symbolize commitment and trust, making them a perfect gift for a loved one.”

We will start with the pink roses, constructing two identical flower heads before giving them different stems. Depending on whether you wish to build the flower heads together or separately, either duplicate the actions in each step or return to step 1 upon completion of the first flower head. Let’s get going!

1. Locate the first group of bricks. Take a yellow 3L axle and a dark green angled axle connector. Orient the axle connector vertically upright with the pin hole facing forward and back. The lower section of the connector should bend to the left. Insert the axle into the upper section of the connector.

2. Get a dark grey half-pin and orient it vertically with the stud in front. Insert the pin into the hole in the axle connector from the front.

3. Fetch a brown pin connector with four clips. Slide it onto the axle from above.

4. Identify a sand green modified 2x2 plate with octagonal bar frame and a dark green 1x1 cone brick. Take the modified plate and slide it onto the axle via the axle hole in the center of the plate. Then put the cone in the middle of the plate, covering the protruding section of the axle. You may have to turn the cone in place to get it to connect properly to the axle.

5. Obtain a light nougat 2x2 round dome bottom. Connect it to the top of the cone placed previously.

6. Find a dark orange 1x1 round plate and a white peony rose piece. The peony rose element is a small round flower, slightly larger than a 1x1 round plate, and has two layers of ridges around the upper rim which represent petals. Place the peony rose on top of the 1x1 round plate, then place the part inside the dome bottom placed previously, attach it to the stud at the bottom of the bowl.

The print instructions feature the following note from the designers: “Our Lego minifigures like flowers too. This little flower, originally designed as a small peony, now forms the center of a rose.”

7. Open the second group of pieces and gather four white modified 1x1 plates with clip, four pink 1x2 inverted curved slopes, and four pink mudguard elements. Use them to make four identical parts as follows:
7.1. Take a pink 1x2 inverted slope and orient it horizontally with the lower stud to the left. Get a white modified 1x1 plate with clip and hold it with the clip in the rear. Connect the clip plate to the left stud of the inverted slope.
7.2. Obtain a pink mudguard element and orient it with the arch of the mudguard in front. Place the back row of the element on top of the studs of the part.
7.3. You should now have four identical parts. Take one and flip it upside-down so the studs face down and the arch of the mudguard is toward you. Attach the part to the model by connecting the clip at the rear of the part to the middle of the front bar of the octagonal bar frame. Repeat symmetrically to the back, then the left and the right of the bar frame.

8. Swing each of the previously placed parts up and in toward the center until they are at right angles with the octagonal bar frame beneath them. You should be able to feel that each mudguard is off-center in such a way that the arch of each mudguard can nearly touch its clockwise neighbor. Carefully swing each part inwards by small amounts so that the parts interlock to form a swirl of curves which create the effect of petals unfurling.

The print instructions contain the following note from the designers: “The central spiral of petals in this rose is built from Lego car wheel arches.”

9. Collect four pink armor shells. These pieces have a smooth curved surface and are roughly oval in shape. At one end is a bar handle with open ends. Take one and hold it so the outer convex surface faces down and the bar handle lies horizontally at the rear and on top of the piece. Navigate to the octagonal bar frame, then down to locate the pin connector with four clips. The piece may have spun around, so first align it so the clips sit directly beneath the mudguard assemblies placed previously. Then take the armor shell and clip the right bar handle into the front clip. Repeat symmetrically to the back, then the left and right.

10. Swing each of the armor shells up and in toward the center by small amounts so that the shells mutually overlap to form another layer of petals.

If you have chosen to build the flowers in succession, please repeat steps 1 through 10 to create the second rose. In the remaining steps, we will add pieces to both flower heads.

11. Find the third group of pieces, which contains all the parts we need to finish the roses. Take the rose heads and orient them horizontally with the angled connectors in front and the studs of the half-pins set into the angled connectors facing up. Obtain a dark tan tooth element, a black T bar, and a dark green round 1x2 plant plate with layered leaves. This latter piece has two hollow studs and a broad leaf to the side with serrated edges and a texture akin to layered leaves. Begin by taking the tooth element and inserting the bar at its base into the hollow stud of the half-pin on the left flower head. Twist the tooth in place so it curves upward to form a thorn. Next, make a part: Orient the plant plate upside-down and horizontal with the studs to the left, then hold the T-bar horizontally with the center bar upright. Insert the center bar into the left stud of the plant plate from below. Add the part to the model by inserting the bar at the left of the part into the hollow stud of the half-pin on the right flower.

12. Gather a red 2L axle, a dark tan tooth element, a dark green angled axle connector, and a dark grey half-pin. Use them to make a part as follows:
12.1. Orient the angled connector upright with the pin hole facing forward and backward and the upper section bending to the right. Insert the half-pin into the pin hole from the front so the stud faces you.
12.2. Take the 2L axle and insert it into the upper end of the connector.
12.3. Get the tooth element and insert the bar at its base into the hollow stud of the half-pin. Twist it in place so it bends up.
12.4. The part is complete. Turn it over so the tooth is in the rear, then insert the protruding section of axle at the top into the bottom of the left flower’s angled connector.

13. Get two dark green 32L axles. Insert one into the angled connector at the base of each flower to create the stems.

14. The final pieces of the group are a red 2L axle and two dark green 3L axle connectors. Orient the parts horizontally and make a part: Insert the axle into the right end of one of the axle connectors, then connect the second connector to the protruding section of axle. Reorient the part so it is vertical and slide the back end of the rear connector onto the bottom of the right flower's stem to extend it.

The pink roses are complete! They differ from one another only slightly, with one having thorns and the other a leaf beneath the bloom. The differing lengths of their stems allows for more interesting arrangements, though if you prefer you can remove the extension added in the previous step.

Next, we will build the blue daisies! The daisies have identical heads, which you may build either one after another or in parallel.

1. Collect the fourth group of bricks and find a dark green 1x1 round plant plate with upright leaf and a sand green minifigure weapon hilt. Orient the hilt upright and connect the plant plate on top with the leaf to the right.

2. Take a dark green 3L bar and hold it upright. Insert the bottom of the bar into the hollow stud of the plant plate from above. Push the bar in as far as possible to secure the connection between the plant plate and the hilt.

3. Obtain a dark green 1x1 round brick with three diagonal bars. This part is just like a 1x1 round brick but has three bars equally spaced around the brick that angle up and away from the base of the piece. Orient the part with one bar on the left and two on the right. Slide it onto the bar and push it down so it connects to the stud of the plant plate.

The print instructions contain the following note from the designers: "This little tripod element was meant to help minifigures steady their cameras. Now it holds a little bunch of blue daisies."

4. Open the fifth group of parts and gather four black 1L bars with angled stud, four bright light orange hair tufts, and four light blue 2x2 round flower plates with single center stud. Use the pieces to make four of the following part:
4.1. Put a hair tuft on the stud of a flower plate.
4.2. Take a bar with angled stud and orient it with the bar upright and the stud underneath. Insert the bar into the stud of the flower plate from below.
4.3. Repeat the above to get four identical parts. Take one of the completed parts and push the angled stud under the flower onto one of the three diagonal bars of the round 1x1 brick so that the flower faces out from the brick. Place two of the remaining parts symmetrically on the other diagonal bars. Attach the final flower via the angled stud to the upright bar in the center of the cluster so the flower sits between the front right and left daisies.

If you chose to build the daisies in sequence, please repeat steps 1 to 4 to construct a second bunch of daisies. Now all that remains is to add the stems!

5. Fetch the sixth and final group of bricks for the third bag. The group contains nine sand green minifigure weapon hilts and nine 6L bars with stop rings. Orient all the parts horizontally, making sure the stop rings of the bars lie to the right. Then make nine of the following part: insert the right end of a bar into the left stud of a weapon hilt. Next, take five of the parts and connect them to make a stem by inserting the left end of each bar into the right stud of a weapon hilt. Make a second stem in the same way with the four remaining segments. Finally, attach the stems to the daisies by inserting the bar at the left end of each stem into the bottoms of the weapon hilts under the daisies.

Congratulations, you have completed the daisies and finished the third bag of the set! The daisies are a delicate flower, with baby blue petals and a contrasting orange center. They provide a lovely counterpoint to the large pink roses, both in color and in form.

Collect the fourth bag, which contains the pieces to build a stem of Canterbury bells and begin a pair of Persian buttercups which will be completed using pieces from the fifth bag.

The print instructions contain the following information on the plants:

“Canterbury bells (Campanula medium): A Southern European biennial, the Campanula’s cup- or bell-shaped blossoms can usually be seen in blue, white or pink hues all through the summer.”

“Persian buttercup (Ranunculus): Native to Europe, North America and Asia, the Persian buttercup, with its intricate layers of pastel-colored petals, is always popular bouquet material.”

We will begin with the stem of Canterbury bells.

1. Open the first group of pieces and retrieve a dark green 1x1 cone and a dark green 1x1 round plant plate with upright leaf. Place the plant plate on top of the cone with the leaf to the left.

2. Find a sand green 6L bar with stop ring. Orient it upright with the stop ring towards the bottom. Insert the bar into the hollow stud of the plant plate – the stop ring will prevent you from pushing it too far in.

3. Get another dark green 1x1 round plant plate with upright leaf. Hold it with the leaf to the right. Slide it onto the bar and push it all the way down.

4. Locate a dark green 1x1 cone and a dark green 1x1 round brick with three diagonal bars. Orient the round brick so that one diagonal bar lies to the left. Slide the part onto the bar and push it down until it connects to the plant plate placed previously. Then slip the cone onto the bar and push it down to connect to the top of the round brick.

5. Retrieve another dark green 1x1 round brick with three diagonal bars and orient it with one of the bars to the right. Slide it down the bar to connect to the top of the cone placed previously.

6. Gather the following pieces: two white 2x2 plant bricks with four petals, two white 2x2 dome bricks, two white 2x2 round plates, two dark green 1x1 round plant plates with three leaves, two dark green 1x1 round plates with hollows studs, two black 1L bars with angled studs, and two bright light orange carrot tops. Use the pieces to create two of the following part:
6.1. Take a 2x2 brick and a 2x2 round plate. Put the round plate on top of the brick.
6.2. Get a dome brick and put it on top of the part. Find a 1x1 plant plate with three leaves and orient it so the middle leaf points to the right. Attach it to the stud of the dome brick.
6.3. Locate the 1L bar with angled stud and hold it with the bar upright pointing down and the stud to the right facing diagonally up. Insert the bar into the hollow stud of the plant plate placed previously and push it all the way in. Get a 1x1 round plate with hollow stud and attach it to the angled stud.
6.4. Take a carrot top and insert the bar into the central anti-stud of the brick at the base of the part, pushing it in as far as possible.
6.5. Repeat the above steps to obtain a second part. The parts represent two of the large, bell-shaped flowers that give the Canterbury bells its name. Let’s add the flowers to the stalk. Navigate to the lower of the two round bricks with three diagonal bars. Connect the first flower to the left diagonal bar via the angled stud so the flower points away from the stalk. Add the second similarly to the front right diagonal bar.

7. Bring together the rest of the parts in the group, which are: two white 2x2 plant bricks with four petals, two white 2x2 dome bricks, two white 2x2 round plates, two dark green candlestick elements, and two bright light orange carrot tops. Use the parts to assemble two of the following part:
7.1. Find a 2x2 plant brick and a 2x2 round plate. Put the round plate on top of the leaf piece.
7.2. Take a dome brick and place it on top of the part. Next, take a candlestick and insert the bar at one end into the hollow stud of the dome brick.
7.3. Take a carrot top and insert the bar into the central anti-stud of the plant brick.
7.4. You should now have two identical parts. These parts are slightly different versions of the parts created in step 6 and represent more flowers. Connect the first by sliding the free end of the candlestick onto the rear right diagonal bar behind the right flower placed in step 6. Navigate up to the top round brick with diagonal bars, then add the second flower to the front left diagonal bar.

The Canterbury bells are coming along very nicely! Next, we will build the top of the plant. Set aside the main assembly for a few steps while we construct it.

8. Retrieve the second group of parts and extract a dark green 1x1 cone and a dark green plant stem with three stems. Orient the stem piece so that the longest stem points forward. Insert the bar at its base into the stud of the cone.

9. Find a dark green candlestick element and a dark green stem piece with three stems. Orient the candlestick upright with the bar at the bottom and insert the bar into the center of the stem placed previously. Next, orient the stem piece with the longest stem pointing to the right and insert the bar at its base into the top of the candlestick.

10. Get another dark green candlestick and a dark green stem piece with three stems. Hold the candlestick upright with the bar at the bottom and insert it into the middle of the stem piece placed previously. Orient the stem piece so the longest stem points to the left and insert the bar at its base into the top of the candlestick.

11. Grab a dark green candlestick element and a dark green 3L bar. Orient the candlestick upright with the bar at the bottom and insert it into the middle of the stem piece placed previously. Take the 3L bar and hold it upright, then insert it into the top of the candlestick.

The structure of the stalk is finished, so now we can add some flowers!

12. Collect three white bell-shaped flower pieces. These parts have a smooth surface with a rounded top and a flared, frilled base. The part has an anti-stud at the base and a micro-pin hole on the top. Take the first piece and hold it upside down so the anti-stud faces up. Locate the front right stem of the top stem piece and push the stem into the micro-pin hole of the flower piece. Move down to the middle stem and add the other flower pieces to the right and front left stems.

The print instructions feature the following observation from the designers: “One of our characters from the Lego Dreamzzz line is used here to represent a small Campanula blossom.”

13. Gather three white 1x1 flower plates and three yellowish green egg pieces. Each egg has an anti-stud at its base and a micro-pin hole at the top. Make three parts by putting an egg on top of each flower plate. Connect the parts via the micro-pin holes in the tops of the eggs to the front stem of the bottom stem piece, the rear left stem of the middle stem piece, and the rear right stem of the top stem piece.

14. Take a yellowish green egg piece and a dark green 1x1 round plant plate with upright leaf. Put the egg on the stud of the plant plate to make a part. Orient the part with the leaf on the front right. Slide the part onto the bar at the top of the stalk, pushing it down as far as possible to secure the connection.

15. Retrieve the main assembly. To combine the assemblies, connect the cone at the base of the part you have just finished to the stud of the round brick with three diagonal bars in the center of the main assembly.

16. All that remains is to add a stem! Locate two red 2L axles, three dark green 3L axle connectors, and a dark green 32L axle. Orient all the parts horizontally. Start by taking a 2L axle and inserting it into the right end of a 3L connector. Next, take a second connector and slide its left end onto the axle. Get the second 2L axle and insert it into the right end of the part, then add the third connector to the right via the axle. Finally, insert the left end of the 32L axle into the right connector. Hold the stem upright with the connectors at the base. Attach the stem to the flower by inserting the top of the axle into the cone at the base of the flower from below.

The Canterbury bells are complete! Flowers of varying sizes come together to form a towering cone, with large blooms at the base and smaller flowers and buds near the top.

Next, we will build a pair of Persian buttercups. The heads of the buttercups are identical and can be built together or separately.

1. Locate the third group of pieces and find a yellow 5L axle and a dark green angled axle connector. Hold the axle connector upright with the upper section bending to the left. Insert the axle into the angled section of the connector.

2. Find a dark grey half-pin with stud and insert it into the pin hole of the axle connector from the front so the stud faces you.

3. Take a dark green 1x1 round plant plate with upright leaf and a brown carroty top. Orient the plant plate on its side with the stud facing you and the leaf to the right. Connect it to the stud of the half-pin placed previously. Get the carrot top and insert the bar into the stud of the plant plate, pushing it all the way in.

4. Fetch a dark green 2x2 round plate and a reddish orange 6x6 dish. Place the round plate on the studs of the dish to make a part. Flip the part so the studs face down, then slide the part onto the axle and down as far as possible.

5. Get a dark green steering wheel. This piece has a 2x2 of studs in the center and a curved bar circling it. Orient the part so the struts connecting the center to the outer ring lie vertically, facing 6 o'clock and 12 o'clock. Slide the part onto the axle via the central axle hole and push it all the way down.

6. Find an orange 2x2 round tile with pin hole. Slip it down the axle and attach it to the studs of the steering wheel.

7. Collect the fourth group of pieces. This group contains many copies of just one piece: reddish orange axe heads! We will use them as petals for our buttercups. Reorient the buttercup so you can look down on the steering wheel so the struts are horizontal, facing 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock. Gather six reddish orange axe heads and note that each piece has a clip opposite the axe's edge which can be either left or right of the center. Orient one of the pieces with the clip in front and to the left of the center. Clip the piece to the rear of the steering wheel at 12 o'clock. Add the other pieces similarly around the wheel at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 o'clock. The orientation of the clips is important, as the wheel will soon get very busy with clips! Once placed, press on the blades of the axes from above to tilt them back slightly – this allows us to add more axe heads without collisions while also creating the effect of layered petals.

The print instructions contain the following note from the designers: "The steering wheel, designed for large-scale Lego cars, now constructs the center of our Lego flowers. The minifigure axe head was introduced in 2005 for the Lego Vikings line.

8. Gather a further six reddish orange axe heads. Orient one with the clip pointing left and in front. Attach it to the right side of the ring at the 3 o'clock position. Place the remaining five pieces at the 1, 5, 7, 9 and 11 o'clock positions. Ensure the axe heads lie flat.

9. Get another six reddish orange axe heads. Orient the first with the clip in front and to the left. Clip it to the ring between the axe heads at 11 and 12 o'clock. Move two axe heads around the wheel and add another between the axe heads at 1 and 2 o'clock. Repeat with the remaining axe heads, placing them in the gap between the axe heads at 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, and 9 and 10 o'clock. This set of pieces should be angled slightly up to avoid colliding with the previous layer of petals.

10. The steering wheel is now nearly covered with axe heads, but we can sneak in a few more. Take four reddish orange axe heads. Hold an axe head horizontally upright with the clip beneath and to the left. Locate the axe head at 9 o'clock, then move back and to the right to locate the third gap between clips. Add the piece here. Attach another axe head to the right of the axe head at 12 o'clock. Now move round to the axe head at 3 o'clock. Count three gaps forward and to the left and connect another axe head here. Finally, add the final axe head to the left of the axe head at 6 o'clock.

11. Tilt the four axe heads back and out from the center of the flower so that they rest against the pieces beneath.

You have reached the end of the fourth bag. To continue building the Persian buttercups, please open the fifth bag.

12. Get the first group of pieces from the fifth bag of the set. Gather the following pieces: an orange 2x2 round tile with pin hole, eight orange axe heads, a reddish orange octagonal bar frame, and a bright light orange 2x2 plant leaf piece with four petals. Use them to construct the following part:
12.1. Put the octagonal bar ring on top of the 2x2 plant piece.
12.2. Get the 2x2 round tile and place it on the studs of the bar ring.
12.3. Fetch four orange axe heads. Clip them to the diagonal bars in the front left, front right, rear left and rear right of the bar frame. Align the parts so they are centered on their respective bars.
12.4. Push on the blades of the axes to tilt them down. They should rest against the building surface.
12.5. Take the remaining four axe heads and clip them to the front, rear, left and right bars of the bar frame so they are centered on their respective bars.
12.6. Tilt the axe heads placed previously down as far as possible, so they lie against the other axe heads.
12.7. The subassembly is complete. To add it to the flower, first flip it over so the anti-studs of the plant piece face up, then slide it onto the axle which protrudes up from the center of the flower.

The print instructions feature the following note from the designers: “This is, perhaps, the most axes ever used in a Lego flower.”

If you chose to build the heads of the Persian buttercups one at a time, please return to step 1.

The heads of the Persian buttercups are complete! We will now build and add their stems.

13. Collect the second group of pieces. The group contains three red 2L axles, three dark green 3L axle connectors, one dark green angled axle connector, and two dark green 32L axles. Orient all the parts horizontally and the angled connector so the pin holes face up and down and bend forward to the right.
13.1. To make the first stem, take the angled connector and connect it to one end of a 32L axle, then insert a 2L axle into the free end of the connector. Take a flower head and attach it to the stem by inserting the end of the 2L axle into the angled axle connector under the flower head so that the angled connectors bend in the same direction.
13.2. To create the second stem, start by taking a 2L axle and insert it into the right end of a 3L axle connector. Next, connect a second 3L axle connector to the protruding section of axle, then insert another 2L axle into the right end of the connector. Add the final 3L connector to the right of the last and finish by inserting the left end of the 32L axle into the right end of the right connector. Bring back the second flower head and insert the free end of the 32L axle into the angled connector under the flower head.

The Persian buttercups are complete! Their orange blooms stand out among the other members of the pretty pink flower bouquet, having a gradient of oranges from a reddish orange around the outside to orange, then bright light orange, finishing with a dot of yellow in the center.

The next construction is the waterlily dahlia. The designers have included the following information on the plant:

“Waterlily dahlia (Dahlia nymphae): Symbols of elegance and grace, the decorative waterlily dahlia blossoms unfold like a luxurious firework display.”

1. Take the third group of pieces and find a black 4L axle and a dark green angled axle connector. Orient the axle connector upright with the lower section vertical and the upper section angling toward you. Insert one end of the axle into the upper section of the angled connector.

2. Fetch a dark green steering wheel element. Orient it so the struts connecting the hub with the outer ring are horizontal. Insert the axle into the hole in its center from beneath and slide it down so the bottom of the steering wheel touches the top of the angled axle connector.

3. Gather eight white bent skeleton arms and eight light nougat triangular shield elements. The skeleton arms have a vertical clip at one end and a horizontal clip at the other, with a bend in the

middle at the ‘elbow’. (A vertical clip is such that a bar held by the clip would be upright, while a horizontal clip would hold a bar horizontally.) The shields have a flat front with a flat top and curved sides, while in the back is a bar which points perpendicular to the shield which has a horizontal bar protruding from it. Use the pieces to create eight of the following part:
3.1. Orient a shield so the flat surface faces down and the flat edge is to the right.
3.2. Take a skeleton arm and orient it with the vertical clip to the left so the right section of the arm angles up to the right. Attach the vertical clip to the bottom of the upright bar protruding from the shield.
3.3. Once you have eight parts, flip them so that the flat face of each shield faces up. Take one of the parts and orient it with the arm to the left. Clip the left end of the arm to the steering wheel just in front of the right strut. Wiggle the arm up and down – it should be able to move freely without colliding with the strut but also be as close as possible to the strut. Connect a second part symmetrically behind the strut. The parts are spaced by almost exactly an eighth of the circumference of the ring. Add two more parts symmetrically to the left side of the steering wheel. Place another two parts along the front section of the wheel so that they are approximately equally spaced with the parts in front of the struts. Finally, add the remaining two parts symmetrically to the rear of the steering wheel. The shields are excellent dahlia petals! Tilt the petals down slightly so they angle away from the center of the steering wheel.

4. Get a dark green steering wheel and orient it so the struts lie horizontal. Slide it into the axle and push it down to connect to the lower steering wheel.

5. Gather another eight white skeleton arms and eight light nougat triangular shields. Use them to create eight more parts, identical to those created in step 3:
5.1. Orient a shield face-down with the flat edge to the right.
5.2. Hold a skeleton arm with the vertical clip to the left and the right section of the arm angling up to the left. Connect the vertical clip to the bottom of the upright bar protruding from the middle of the shield element.
5.3. Once you have eight parts, flip them so the flat face of each shield faces up. Take one of the parts and hold it with the arm to the left. Clip the left end of the part to the middle of the right strut. Add a second symmetrically to the middle of the left strut. Next, orient a part so the arm is in the rear and clip it to the front of the steering wheel so the part hangs forward. Add another part to the right, halfway between the middle and right parts, and then another halfway between the middle and left parts. Finally, connect the remaining parts symmetrically to the rear of the steering wheel. The parts should be equally spaced around the wheel. To angle them correctly, tilt the parts on the struts as far up as possible – their motion is limited by the struts – then approximately match the orientation of the other parts on the wheel to theirs.

The print instructions include the following note on part selection: “Congratulations! You are now better equipped than our Lego knights were when these shields were introduced back in 1978!”

6. Collect eight white skeleton arms and eight light nougat triangular shields and use them to create eight more parts:
6.1. Orient a shield face-down with the flat edge to the right.
6.2. Hold a skeleton arm with the vertical clip to the left and the right section of the arm angling up to the left. Connect the vertical clip to the bottom of the upright bar protruding from the middle of the shield element.
6.3. Flip the eight parts so that the flat face of each shield faces up. Take each part and connect it so the clip sits halfway between each pair of parts placed previously, directly above the lowest layer of petals. Once placed, angle the petals down so they touch against the parts placed previously.

You may be pleased to know that we are finished with the skeleton arms and shields. The dahlia is coming together: three full rings of shields form the dense, layered petals for which the dahlia is famous.

7. The last piece in the group is a medium nougat 2x2 round brick. Slide it onto the axle jutting from the center of the flower and push it down to connect to the hub of the steering wheel below.

8. Put the dahlia to the side while we work on a subassembly which will form the center of the flower. Collect the fourth and final group of pieces and take out a dark tan 2x2 round jumper tile and a medium nougat octagonal bar frame. Put the jumper on the studs of the bar frame.

9. Now we will build up the center of the flower with a series of small petals made using tooth plates. Locate a brown modified 1x1 brick with studs on all sides and a dark orange 1x1 round plate. Place the brick on the stud of the jumper at an angle so the studs all face toward a corner of the bar frame. Put the 1x1 round plate on top of the brick.

10. Find four medium nougat modified 1x1 plates with tooth. Hold a tooth plate vertically upright with the tooth pointing up and the stud facing you. Connect it to the front right side stud of the 1x1 brick placed previously. Apply the remaining three tooth plates symmetrically to the other side studs of the brick.

11. Gather four medium nougat modified 1x1 plates with horizontal clips, four light nougat 1x1 tiles, and four light nougat modified 1x1 plates with horizontal tooth. Use the pieces to create four of the following part:
11.1. Orient a clip plate with the clip to the left, then orient a tooth plate with the tooth pointing right. Place the tooth plate on top of the clip plate.
11.2. Get a 1x1 tile. Put it on the stud of the tooth plate at a 45 degree angle so that the front corner of the tile points toward you.
11.3. You should now be in possession of four identical parts. Take one and orient it vertically upright with the clip at the bottom. Clip it to the middle of the front right bar of the octagonal bar frame with the tile facing out from the center. Attach the other parts symmetrically at the front left, rear right, and rear left of the bar frame. Push the parts in so that they rest against the central structure.

12. Collect four medium nougat modified 1x1 plates with horizontal clips, and four light nougat modified 1x1 plates with tooth, and four light nougat 2x2 triangular tiles. Use the pieces to create four of the following part:
12.1. Orient a clip plate with the clip to the left, then hold a tooth plate with the tooth pointing right. Place the tooth plate on top of the clip plate.
12.2. Take a triangular tile and hold it with the right angle pointing right. Put the right angle of the tile on the stud of the tooth plate.
12.3. You should now have four identical parts. Take one and hold it vertically upright with the clip at the bottom and the flat face of the tile facing you. Clip the part to the middle of the front bar of the bar frame. Add the others symmetrically to the left, right and rear of the bar frame.

13. The dahlia's center is complete! Retrieve the rest of the flower. Combine the assemblies by placing the bar frame on top of the 2x2 round brick in the middle of the first assembly.

14. Get a dark green 32L axle and a dark green 3L axle connector. Hold the axle upright and insert the top end into the angled axle connector under the flower. Take the axle connector and slide it onto the bottom of the axle.

The waterlily dahlia is complete! It is an impressive flower, with many layers of flesh-pink petals peeling away from a clay-brown center. It has a commanding presence in the bouquet!

The sixth and final bag contains the parts needed to build two boat orchids. The print instructions feature the following information on the plant:

"Boat orchid (Cymbidium): Cymbidium orchids are documented in records from the time of Confucius, around 500 BCE, making them the oldest known cultivated orchid species."

1. Open the sixth bag and retrieve the first group of pieces. Take out a yellow 3L axle and a dark green angled axle connector number 5 – this connector has an interior angle of roughly 122 degrees. It is the only angled connector in the group, so don't worry about confusing it with another. Hold the connector upright with the bottom section oriented vertically and the top section angling toward you. Insert the axle into the top section.

2. Get a dark grey half-pin with stud and hold it horizontally with the stud to the right. Insert it into the pin hole of the angled connector from the right.

3. Find a dark pink 2x2 round plate and a dark green steering wheel element. Orient the steering wheel with the struts connecting the hub to the rim horizontal at 3 and 9 o'clock. Slide it onto the axle via the axle hole in its center and push it down as far as possible. Next, take the round plate and slide it onto the axle via the axle hole in its center. Push it down so it connects to the studs of the hub of the steering wheel.

4. Take a dark green 1x1 cone. Connect it to the end of the axle so the cone connects to the center of the 2x2 round plate previously placed.

5. Collect two dark pink 1x1 round plates with hollow studs, two lavender 1L bars with clips, and two magenta 1x2 round plates with pointed leaves. The plant plates have a round 1x2 of hollow studs and a broad leaf to one side that curves down to a pointed tip. Use the pieces to make two of the following part:
5.1. Orient a 1x2 plant plate horizontally with the studs to the left. Take a 1x1 round plate and put it on the plant plate's left stud.
5.2. Get a 1L bar with clip and hold it upright with the clip at the bottom with the clip hands facing left and right. Insert the bar into the left hollow stud of the plant plate from below, pushing it up as far as possible.
5.3. You should now have two identical parts which we will use to represent the large, waxy petals of the orchid. Hold the main assembly so the cone in the center points up. Clip one of the parts to the right side of the steering wheel's outer ring just in front of the right strut. Add the second symmetrically to the left side.

6. Gather the following pieces: a dark pink 1x1 round plate with hollow stud, a lavender 1L bar with clip, a magenta 1x2 round plate with pointed leaf, a dark red 1L bar with angled stud, and a white frog element. Use them to create another petal:
6.1. Orient the plant plate horizontally with the studs to the left. Put the 1x1 round plate on the left stud of the plant plate.
6.2. Take the 1L bar with clip and hold it upright with the clip at the bottom with the clip hands facing left and right. Insert the bar into the left hollow stud of the plant plate from below and push it all the way up.
6.3. Get the 1L bar with angled stud and hold it with the stud facing up and the bar angling to the right. Take the frog element and put it on the stud so the frog's head overhangs the part to the left. Reorient the part so the bar is upright, and the stud is to the right. Insert the bar of the part into the right hollow stud of the plant plate.
6.4. The petal is complete! Hold the petal with the clip in front and connect it at the steering wheel's 12 o'clock.

The print instructions feature the following comment from the designers: "Even a Lego frog can be used to mimic parts of a flower!"

7. The final pieces of the group are two dark pink 1x1 round plates with hollow studs, two lavender 1L bars with clips, and two magenta 1x2 round plates with pointed leaves. Use them to create two more petals, slightly different than the last pair:
7.1. Orient a plant plate with the studs to the left and connect a 1x1 round plate under the left stud.
7.2. Take a 1L bar with clip and hold it upright with the clip at the bottom with the clip hands facing left and right. Insert it into the hollow stud of the 1x1 round plate placed previously and push it all the way in.
7.3. You should now have two petals. Note that the slightly different construction of these petals means that, when attached to the steering wheel, the petals will be higher than the others, avoiding collisions. Clip the first behind the right strut at the 10 o'clock position. Add the second symmetrically to the left side of the steering wheel at the 2 o'clock position.

8. Let's get the petals into a more realistic position. Tilt the pair of petals placed previously in toward the flower's center as far as possible. Then, tilt the remaining three petals inward until they rest against the prior pair. The flower now has a much more realistic shape, with the petals appearing to flare out from the center.

9. Retrieve the second group of pieces. We will use these parts to build the center of the flower. Pull out a lavender 1L bar with clip and a magenta 3x3 inverted dish. Orient the dish with the stud facing up and hold the bar clip upright with the clip at the top so the clip hands face the front and back. Insert the bar into the hollow stud of the dish and push it all the way in. Attach the part to the model by inserting the bar protruding under the dish into the top of the cone in the middle of the flower. Push the part down – this causes the dish to lock the petals in place.

10. Gather the following pieces: a white modified 1x2 plate with open-ended bar, a white 1x1 round plant plate with upright leaf, a dark red 1x2 jumper tile, a dark red 1x2 rounded plate with upright leaf, and a tan short horn. Use them to create the labellum of the orchid:
10.1. Orient the modified 1x2 plate with open-ended bar horizontally with the bar in front. Put the 1x2 plant plate horizontally on top of the plate with the leaf in the rear.
10.2. Place the 1x2 jumper plate horizontally on top of the studs of the plant plate placed previously.
10.3. Get the 1x1 plant plate and orient it with the leaf in the rear. Attach it to the stud of the jumper plate placed previously.
10.4. Hold the short horn with the bar upright at the bottom and the tip of the horn pointing back. Insert the bar into the hollow stud of the plant plate placed previously – the horn is the perfect size for the tip to just touch the groove of the plant plate.
10.5. The part is complete. To connect it to the model, first reorient it so the leaves are in front, then push the middle section of the bar handle into the clip in the center of the flower. Tilt it down as far as possible to ensure it is correctly positioned.

11. Collect six lavender 1x1 quarter round tiles and two white 2x2 round plates with rounded bottoms. Use them to make two of the following part:
11.1. Take a quarter round tile and orient it with the curved edge in the rear left. Place it on the back left stud of a 2x2 round plate.
11.2. Find another quarter round tile and hold it with the curved edge in the front left, then connect it to the front left stud of the part. Get a third quarter round tile and orient it with the curved edge in the back right and put it on the back right stud of the part.
11.3. You should now have two identical parts. Take one of the parts and hold it upright with the tiles facing right and the uncovered stud at the bottom. Slide the uncovered stud onto the left end of the bar handle, to the left of the clip which holds the labellum in place. Add the second part symmetrically to the right end of the bar handle.

12. The orchid is complete! As an additional detail, we will add a part representing a flower bud. Fetch the following pieces: a lavender 1x1 flower plate, a dark pink 1x1 round plate with hollow stud, a magenta minifigure head, and a dark green dinosaur tail. Construct the bud according to the below:
12.1. Put the minifigure head on top of the 1x1 round plate with hollow stud.
12.2. Get the flower plate and place it on top of the minifigure head.
12.3. Take the dinosaur tail and orient it with the thick end pointing right and the thin end pointing up. Insert the thin end into the anti-stud of the part.
12.4. Turn the part around so the thick end of the dinosaur tail points to the left. Locate the hollow stud on the right side of the angled axle connector behind the flower. Insert the bar at the thick end of the tail into the hollow stud. The bud is now connected to the flower.

13. Lastly, take a dark green 32L axle and insert one end into the free end of the angled axle connector.

The first boat orchid is complete! Next, we will build a second orchid, this time with a more complex stem capable of supporting two flowers.

1. Let’s begin with the stem. Retrieve the third group of pieces and withdraw a red 2L axle and a dark green 3L axle connector. Orient the pieces upright, then insert the axle into the top of the connector.

2. Take another dark green 3L axle connector and orient it upright. Connect it to the top of the part.

3. Obtain a dark green 32L axle and hold it upright. Insert the bottom of the axle into the top of the part.

4. Gather the following: a black 2L pin, a black 1L pin with pin hole, a black 2L liftarm with axle hole, a blue 2L pin axle, a dark green 2L pin connector, and a dark green angled axle connector. Use the pieces to build a subassembly:
4.1. Orient the 2L liftarm horizontally with the pin hole facing up and down and the axle hole to the right. Take the 2L pin and insert one end into the pin hole at the left end of the liftarm from above.
4.2. Find the 1L pin with pin hole. Orient it horizontally with the pin to the left and the pin hole facing up and down. Connect the pin hole to the upright pin at the left end of the subassembly.
4.3. Get the 2L pin connector and connect it horizontally to the pin of the part placed previously. Then, take the pin axle and insert the pin end into the left end of the connector.
4.4. Locate the angled axle connector. Hold it horizontally with the pin hole facing front and back so the right side is horizontal and the left side angles up. Slide the right end of the connector onto the axle protruding to the left of the subassembly.
4.4. The subassembly is complete. To add it to the stem, slide the axle hole at the right end of the subassembly onto the 32L axle from above. Push the part down approximately 4 studs – you can measure this for yourself by removing one of the 3L axle connectors at the base and holding it on top of the left side of the assembly. If the top of the axle connector is level with the top of the 32L axle, then the part is placed correctly. However, an estimate is good enough!

5. The remaining three pieces in the group are a red 2L axle and two dark green angled axle connectors. Orient an axle connector upright with the bottom section upright and the upper section angling forward. Insert the axle into the top of the connector. Take the second connector and slide it onto the axle so that it angles forward. Attach the part to the top of the stem by sliding the bottom connector onto the top of the 32L axle.

The stem is complete! Set it to the side as we begin to work on two identical orchid flowers. Note that steps 6 through 14 must be completed twice to create the two flowers. As before, you may build them together or separately – the choice is yours.

6. Open the fourth group of bricks and extract a dark green steering wheel element and a dark pink 2x2 round plate. Orient the steering wheel with the struts at the 3 and 9 o'clock positions. Put the 2x2 round plate on top of the studs in the center of the steering wheel.

7. Find a yellow 3L axle and a dark green 1x1 cone brick. Orient the axle upright and connect the cone to the top of the axle. Insert the bottom of the axle into the axle hole in the center of the 2x2 round plate placed previously. Push down so the base of the cone connects to the center of the round plate.

8. Gather two dark pink 1x1 round plates with hollow studs, two lavender 1L bars with clips, and two magenta 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaves. The plant plates have two hollow studs and a broad leaf to one side that curves down to a pointed tip. Use the pieces to make two of the following part:
8.1. Orient a plant plate horizontally with the studs to the left. Take a 1x1 round plate and put it on the plant plate's left stud.
8.2. Get a 1L bar with clip and hold it upright with the clip at the bottom so the hands of the clip face left and right. Insert the bar into the left hollow stud of the plant plate from below, pushing it up as far as possible.
8.3. You should now have two identical parts representing the orchid's petals. Hold the main assembly so the cone in the center points up. Clip one of the parts to the right side of the steering wheel's outer ring just in front of the right strut. Add the second symmetrically to the left side.

9. Collect the following pieces: a dark pink 1x1 round plate with hollow stud, a lavender 1L bar with clip, a magenta 1x2 rounded plate with pointed leaf, a dark red 1L bar with angled stud, and a white frog element. Use them to create another petal:
9.1. Orient the rounded plate horizontally with the studs to the left. Put the 1x1 round plate on the left stud of the plant plate.
9.2. Take the 1L bar with clip and hold it upright with the clip at the bottom so the hands of the clip face left and right. Insert the bar into the left hollow stud of the plant plate from below and push it all the way up.
9.3. Get the 1L bar with angled stud and hold it with the stud facing up and the bar angling to the right. Take the frog element and put it on the stud so the frog's head overhangs the part to the left. Reorient

the part so the bar is upright, and the stud is to the right. Insert the bar of the part into the right hollow stud of the plant plate.
9.4. The petal is complete! Hold the petal with the clip in front and connect it to the middle rear of the steering wheel.

10. Get two dark pink 1x1 round plates with hollow studs, two lavender 1L bars with clips, and two magenta 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaves. Use them to create two more petals, slightly different than the last pair:
10.1. Orient a plant plate with the studs to the left and connect a 1x1 round plate under the left stud.
10.2. Take a 1L bar with clip and hold it upright with the clip at the bottom so the clip hands face left and right. Insert it into the hollow stud of the 1x1 round plate placed previously and push it all the way in.
10.3. You should now have two identical parts. Clip the first behind the right strut. Add the second symmetrically to the left side of the steering wheel.

11. Tilt the pair of petals placed previously in toward the flower's center as far as possible. Then, tilt the remaining three petals inward until they rest against the prior pair. The flower now has a much more realistic shape, with the petals appearing to flare out from the center.

12. Retrieve the sixth and final group of pieces. Locate a lavender 1L bar with clip and a magenta 3x3 inverted dish. Orient the dish with the stud facing up and hold the bar clip upright with the clip at the top so the clip hands face front and back. Insert the bar into the hollow stud of the dish and push it all the way in. Attach the part to the model by inserting the bar protruding under the dish into the top of the cone in the middle of the flower. Push the part down so that the dish locks the petals in place.

13. Gather the following parts: a white modified 1x2 plate with bar handle with free ends, a white 1x1 round plant plate with upright leaf, a dark red 1x2 jumper tile, a dark red 1x2 round plate with upright leaf, and a tan short horn. Use them to create the labellum of the orchid:
13.1. Orient the modified 1x2 plate with bar handle horizontally with the bar in front. Put the 1x2 plant plate horizontally on top of the plate with the leaf in the rear.
13.2. Place the 1x2 jumper plate horizontally on top of the studs of the plant plate placed previously.
13.3. Get the 1x1 plant plate and orient it with the leaf in the rear. Attach it to the stud of the jumper plate placed previously.
13.4. Hold the short horn with the bar upright at the bottom and the tip of the horn pointing back. Insert the bar into the hollow stud of the plant plate placed previously – the horn is the perfect size for the tip to just touch the groove of the plant plate.
13.5. The part is complete. To connect it to the model, first reorient it so the leaves are in front, then push the middle section of the bar handle into the clip in the center of the flower. Tilt it down as far as possible to ensure it is correctly positioned.

The print instructions include the following comment from the designers: "A plant built from plants? The labellum of this orchid is built using two Lego fern leaves."

14. Collect six lavender 1x1 quarter round tiles and two white 2x2 round plates with rounded bottoms. Use them to make two of the following part:
14.1. Take a quarter round tile and orient it with the curved edge in the rear left. Place it on the back left stud of a 2x2 round plate.
14.2. Find another quarter round tile and hold it with the curved edge in the front left, then connect it to the front left stud of the part. Get a third quarter round tile and orient it with the curved edge in the back right and put it on the back right stud of the part.
14.3. Repeat the above steps to obtain two identical parts. Take one of the parts and hold it upright with the tiles facing right and the uncovered stud at the bottom. Slide the uncovered stud onto the left end of the bar handle, to the left of the clip which holds the labellum in place. Add the second part symmetrically to the right end of the bar handle.

If you have chosen to build the orchid flowers in sequence, please repeat steps 6-14.

The orchid flowers are complete! All that's left to do is to attach them to the stem.

15. Retrieve the stem and orient it upright with the angled connectors at the top angling toward you and the lower structure protruding to the left. Take one of the flower heads and connect it to the very top of the stem by inserting the axle under the steering wheel into the top of the angled axle connector. Place the second by inserting the axle into the angled axle connector at the left end of the protruding section of stem. Swing the protruding section forward so the flower is presented at 45 degrees to the horizontal axis.

The boat orchids are complete! The stem with two flowers is very impressive, with two enormous magenta flowers commanding attention. They are undoubtedly the centerpiece of the bouquet. The stem is also the longest in the set, so the flowers are both the aesthetic and literal pinnacle of the set.

You have come to the end of the set. It is now up to you to choose how to display the plants, be that together in a vase, wrapped in paper for a friend or loved one, or separated into smaller bunches or displayed singularly.

At the end of the instruction booklet are advertisements for the following sets in the Botanicals line:
10313 Wildflower Bouquet
10328 Bouquet of Roses
10329 Tiny Plants
10343 Mini Orchid

Thank you for building this set – we hope you enjoyed it!

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