10347 Petite Sunny Bouquet
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Let kids 'creativity bloom with the LEGO® Botanicals Petite Sunny Bouquet building set. Blooming with mood-boosting pastel shades and authentic details, the bouquet becomes a piece of flower decor that can be treasured forever.

Budding florists of all ages will have lots of fun building the bouquet, which is filled with a variety of LEGO spring flowers, before using the adjustable stems to create a bespoke floral display. Once they've finished building and customizing the bouquet, kids and adults can display it proudly in their bedrooms or use it as desk decor.

LEGO flowers – The bouquet blooms with 6 species of spring flowers in pastel shades, including Billy buttons, bluebells, Cleopatra ferns, yellow yarrows, a gerbera daisy, a peony and a tulip.

Adjustable stems – Features adjustable stems that encourage builders to get creative and customize their own bouquet.

Build more blooms – This brick-built bouquet can be combined with other sets (sold separately) in the LEGO Botanicals collection.

The bouquet building set includes 373 pieces and is for ages 9 and up. Dimensions vary, but one arrangement measures over 8.5 in. (22 cm) high, 3 in. (8 cm) wide and 2 in. (5 cm) deep.

The front of the box features an arrangement of the completed bouquet, with a mix of pastel yellow, pink, blue and white flowers with some greenery and leaves in a clear vase (which is not included). The text indicates the set can be assembled by 1 to 2 builders. The left side of the box includes a close-up of the same flowers. The top of the box includes a close-up of some of the bouquet's greenery as well as several yellow and white daisies and yellow yarrow. It also includes a 1-to-1-sized comparison image of one white and yellow flower piece.

The back of the box includes an image showing the dimensions of the bluebell and its stem, which measures 10 in. (25 cm). The main image is an arrangement of the completed bouquet sitting in a clear vase sitting on a side table, providing decor for a room. It also demonstrates the adjustable stem options on a pink gerbera daisy and a yellow Billy button, with three different length options depending on which pieces you add to the main stem. There is also a closeup image of the pastel pink gerbera daisy, yellow tulip and white peony in the bouquet.

The box contains five bags and two instruction booklets. Bags 1 and 2 are covered in the first booklet and include the pieces for the peony, daisies, Billy buttons, bluebells, yellow yarrow and Cleopatra ferns. Bags 3 and 4 are covered in the second booklet and include the pieces for more Billy buttons, bluebells, Cleopatra ferns and yellow yarrow, as well as a gerbera daisy and a tulip. The fifth bag contains the main stem pieces.

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.

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/building-instructions/10347]. 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.

Sorting the pieces:

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. Note that where there are multiple colors of the same brick in a step, the colors will be split into two groups to make telling the difference easier for the builder!

Instruction booklet 1:
Bag 1: Parts for the Billy button, bluebells, Cleopatra fern and yellow yarrow.
Group 1: Billy button, steps 1-5.
Group 2: Bluebells, steps 1-6, as well as 1 stem from the additional bag.
Group 3: Cleopatra fern, steps 1-6.
Group 4: Yellow yarrow, steps 1-14, as well as 1 stem from the additional bag.

There will be several leftover pieces: one lime 1x1 round plate with a hollow stud, one tan 2L bar with stop ring, two bright light yellow flowers with pointed petals and small pins, one sand green plant flower stem with three stems, one bright light orange flower with a bar and micro pinhole, one yellow ½ bush, one dark bluish gray ½ pin, one bright green plant stem with a bar and three leaves, and one yellowish green 1x1 round tile with a bar and pinhole.

Bag 2: Parts for the daisies and peony.
Group 5: Daisies, steps 1-6.3, as well as 1 stem from the additional bag.
Group 6: Daisies, step 6.4.1.
Group 7: Daisies, step 6.4.2.
Group 8: Peony, steps 1-12, as well as 1 stem from the additional bag.

There will be several leftover pieces: one bright light orange plant stem with a bar, one bright light orange 1x1 round flower plate, one green 1x1 round flower plate, one green plant flower stems with three stems, one bright green 3L bar and one yellow small fang.

Instruction booklet 2:
Bag 3: Parts for more Billy buttons, bluebells, Cleopatra ferns and yellow yarrow. (These are the same pieces and steps as in bag 1, except there are no leftover pieces.)
Group 9: Billy buttons, steps 1-5.
Group 10: Bluebells, steps 1-6, as well as 1 stem from the additional bag.
Group 11: Cleopatra fern, steps 1-6.
Group 12: Yellow yarrow, steps 1-14, as well as one stem from the additional bag.

Bag 4: Parts for the tulip and gerbera daisy.
Group 13: Tulip, steps 1-11, as well as one stem from the additional bag.
Group 14: Gerbera daisy, steps 1-7, as well as one stem from the additional bag.

There are no leftover pieces.

The first booklet of building instructions includes photographs of the real flowers and plants included in the set as well as images of their LEGO counterparts, the plants' Latin names and translations into other languages. This booklet includes the Billy buttons (Pycnosorus globosus), bluebells (hyacinthoides non-scripta), yellow yarrow (Eriophyllum confertiflorum), Cleopatra ferns (Dryopteris intermedia), peony (Paeonia suffruticosa) and daisies (Bellis perennis).

The second booklet of building instructions includes photographs of the real flowers and plants included in the set as well as images of their LEGO counterparts, the plants' Latin names and translations into other languages. This booklet includes the Billy buttons (Pycnosorus globosus), bluebells (hyacinthoides non-scripta), yellow yarrow (Eriophyllum confertiflorum), Cleopatra ferns (Dryopteris intermedia), Gerbera daisy (Gerbera jamesonii) and tulip (Tulipa).

Let's build!

Bag 1, groups 1-4 (the Billy button, bluebells, Cleopatra fern and yellow yarrow).

Group 1 — the Billy button.

1. Build the Billy button flower. Locate one yellow 1x1 sunflower and one bright light orange flower with a bar and micro pinhole. Place the sunflower in front of you. Place the stem of the other flower in the hole in the center of the sunflower.

2. Locate one lime 1x1 brick with four side studs and one lime 1x1 round plate with a hollow stud. Place the 1x1 brick in front of you. Attach the base of the sunflower to the stud on top of the brick. Attach the 1x1 round plate to the bottom of the 1x1 brick.

3. Locate one bright green 6L bar with a stop ring. Attach the bar to the round plate you just placed, with the short end of the bar (above the stop ring) going into the anti stud at the bottom of the build.

4. Locate four yellow 1x1 sunflowers and four bright light orange flowers with a bar and micro pinhole. Make four identical combined flowers. Place one sunflower in front of you. Place the stem of the other flower in the hole in the center of the sunflower. Repeat three times to make four combined flowers. Place a combined flower upright in the front-facing side stud of the 1x1 brick; repeat symmetrically to the back, then the left and right, until each stud has a flower in it.

5. Finish the stem and connect it to the flowers. Locate three bright green 6L bars with stop rings and three bright green weapon hilts. Attach one hilt vertically to the short end of one bar. Repeat that step two times so you have three combined hilts and bars. Attach the open part of one combined hilt and bar vertically to the base of the bar that's attached to the flower. To continue the stem, attach another combined hilt and bar vertically by the hilt to the bar you just placed. Repeat with the last remaining combined hilt and bar to complete the stem.

Congratulations, you built the first Billy button!

Group 2 — the bluebells.

1. Make the stem. Locate one sand green 3L axle connector and one black 2L notched axle. Place the connector in front of you horizontally. Attach the notched axle to the right-facing axle hole.

2. Locate one sand green 3L axle connector. Attach it to the right-facing axle.

3. Locate one sand green 1L curved bar with axle and 1x1 round plate end. Attach the axle end of this piece to the right-facing axle hole from the previous step, with the curved part of the bar facing downward to the right.

4. Locate two sand green bar holders with a clip. Place one of them in front of you with the bar facing left. Attach it by the clip to the curved bar from the previous step, about one stud width above the 1x1 round plate on the bar, with the hole facing left. Attach the hole of the other new piece to the bar from the previous step, below its 1x1 round plate, with the clip hands of the new piece facing up and down.

5. Make the flowers. Locate two sand green plant flower stems with three stems and six bright light blue bell-shaped plant flowers with micro pinholes. Place one flower stem in front of you. Attach the pinhole end of one bell-shaped flower to each of the three plant stems. Repeat these steps so that you have a second combined plant stem with three flowers attached. Holding the build upright horizontally, attach one of the plant stem bases to the left-facing hole of the bar holder from the previous step, with the flowers facing you. Attach the other plant stem base to the clip of the other bar holder, with the flowers facing you.

6. Finish the stem and connect it to the flowers. Locate two green 3L axle connectors, one black 2L notched axle and one bright green 16L axle. Place one connector vertically upright in front of you. Attach the notched axle in the top-facing axle hole. Attach one connector vertically to the notched axle. Attach the 16L axle to the top-facing axle hole. Attach the other end of the 16L axle to the left-facing axle hole of the flower portion of the build so it is horizontal.

Congratulations, you built the first bluebells!

Group 3 — the Cleopatra fern.

1. Make the stem. Locate four green 3L axle connectors and four black 2L notched axles. Place one connector vertically upright in front of you. Attach one notched axle to the top-facing axle hole. Repeat these steps three times so you have four combined axles and connectors. Connect a combined axle and connector to the one you placed vertically earlier in this step, attaching the notched axle of the new combination to the remaining opening in the connector of the other combination. Repeat twice until all four combinations are connected and part of one notched axle remains exposed at the top of the stem.

2. Locate one black 2L notched axle and one green angled axle and pin connector. Attach one end of the connector vertically to the top-facing axle, with the remaining axle hole facing up and to the right. Attach the notched axle to the right-facing axle hole.

3. Locate one green angled axle and pin connector, one dark bluish gray axle and pin connector hub with 2 axles on opposite sides, and one dark bluish gray ½ pin with a stud. Attach the angled connector to the right-facing axle from the previous step, with the remaining arm of the new piece facing right. Place the connector hub in front of you horizontally, with the circular opening in the center facing up. Place the pin in the top-facing pinhole so the stud faces up. Place the left-facing axle in the right-facing axle hole so the stud faces up.

4. Make a palm leaf and attach it to the stem. Locate one sand green 1x2 locking hinge cylinder with an axle hole and a finger, one dark bluish gray 1x2 locking hinge plate with two fingers, and one 1x2 green round plate with palm leaf. Place the hinge plate horizontally in front of you with the fingers facing left. Place the hinge cylinder in front of you with the finger positioned vertically and facing to the right. Connect the hinge cylinder's finger to the two fingers of the hinge plate. Place the palm leaf horizontally in front of you with the leaf facing right, and attach the studs of the palm leaf to the studs of the hinge plate, with the leaf still facing right. Attach the combined leaf to the stem: Connect the hinge cylinder's hole to the right-facing axle, with the leaf facing to the right. Angle the leaf slightly downward: Holding the hinge plate with the leaf on it, gently push down on the studs of the leaf until you feel two clicks, meaning it is at approximately a 45-degree angle.

5. Attach the fern's other leaves. Locate two 1x2 green round plate with palm leaves. Place one leaf horizontally in front of you with the leaf facing right. Place it on the left stud of the already placed leaf, angling the new piece slightly toward you so that the remaining stud of the new piece is bumping against the remaining stud of the previously placed piece and can't go any closer to it. Place the other leaf on the left stud of the leaf you just placed, symmetrically opposite that leaf.

6. Stabilize the leaves. Locate one bright green plant stem with a bar and three leaves. Place the stem of the new piece in the left stud of the last placed leaf and push it as far as possible through the studs of the leaves.

Congratulations, you built the first fern!

Group 4 — the yellow yarrow.

1. Make the stem. Locate one green 3L axle connector and one black 2L notched axle. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you. Place the notched axle into the top-facing axle hole.

2. Locate one green 3L axle connector. Attach it vertically to the top-facing axle from the previous step.

3. Locate one bright green 16L axle. Attach it vertically into the top-facing axle hole from the previous step.

4. Locate one black 2L notched axle and one bright green axle and pin connector with an angled arm and two straight arms. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you with the angled arm facing down and to the right. Attach the connector's bottom axle hole vertically to the top-facing axle from the previous step, with the angled arm facing down and to the right. Place the notched axle in the top-facing axle hole, facing down and to the right.

5. Locate one bright green 2L curved axle connector. Attach one open end of it horizontally to the bottom-right-facing axle, with the curved part of the new piece facing up and to the right.

6. Make the flowers. You will be making two groups of flowers by completing steps 6-13 twice. Locate one dark tan 3L axle with stud and one yellow gear knob cog wheel with an axle hole. Hold the wheel vertically upright in front of you so that the axle hole faces left and right. Place the axle through the right-facing axle hole in the center of the wheel, pushing it all the way through to the left so that the stud is on the right side.

7. Locate one yellow ½ bush. Place it on the axle to the left of the previous piece, pushing it all the way onto the axle.

8. Locate one lime 1x1 round plate with a hollow stud and one yellowish green 1x1 round tile with an upright bar. Rotate the build 90 degrees upright so that the axle is now facing down. (It will not stand up, so you will want to hold the build by the axle.) Place the base of the round plate on the stud of the already placed axle. Place the round tile on top of the round plate, with the bar of the new tile facing up.

9. Locate four tan 2L bars with stop rings. Place one bar vertically upright in the top-facing hole of the knob of the wheel located at 12 o'clock until you reach the stop ring. Repeat this, moving clockwise, with the remaining bars and knobs until each knob is filled.

10. Attach the leaves. Locate four bright light yellow plant 1x1 plates with three leaves each. Hold the build by the axle with the bars from the previous step lined up at 12 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock. Attach one of the leaves to one of the bars, with the leaves facing right at a 45-degree angle; push the new piece as far down on the bar as it can go. Repeat this symmetrically with each leaf and bar until each bar has a leaf on it. Ask a friend to consult the diagram from the instruction book, which gives an overhead view of how the leaves should be positioned.

11. Locate four bright light yellow plant 1x1 plates with three leaves each. Hold the build by the axle with the bars from the earlier step lined up at 12 o’clock, 3 o’clock, 6 o’clock and 9 o'clock. Attach one of the leaves on top of one of the previous leaves, with the new leaves facing left at a 45-degree angle; push the new piece as far down as it can go. Repeat this symmetrically with each leaf and bar until each previously placed leaf has a second leaf on it. Ask a friend to consult the diagram from the instruction book, which gives an overhead view of how the leaves should be positioned.

12. Locate four bright light yellow flowers with pointed petals and micro pins. Attach the pin of one flower to the the pinhole of the leaves you placed in the previous step. Repeat with the remaining flowers and leaves until each of the leaves has a flower in it.

13. Locate one bright light yellow flower with pointed petals and a micro pin. Attach the pin of the flower to the micro pinhole at the center of the flower build.

14. Finish and attach the flowers. Repeat steps 6-13 to make a second flower group. Attach one of the flower groups vertically upright by the axle to the opening of the connector on the stem, with the flowers facing up. Attach the other one vertically to the end of the curved axle connector, with the flowers facing up and to the right.

Congratulations, you built the first yellow yarrow!

Bag 2, groups 5-8 (the daisies and peony).

Group 5 — starting the daisies.

1. Make the stem. Locate one green 3L axle connector and one black 2L notched axle. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you. Place the notched axle vertically into the top-facing axle hole.

2. Locate one green 3L axle connector. Attach it vertically to the top-facing axle from the previous step.

3. Locate one bright green 16L axle. Attach it vertically to the top-facing axle hole from the previous step.

4. Locate one bright green axle and pin connector with an angled arm and two straight arms. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you with the angled arm facing up and to the right. Attach the connector vertically to the end of the axle from the previous step, with the angled arm facing up and to the right.

5. Locate two black 2L notched axles. Place one in each of the top-facing axle holes.

6, sub-steps 1-3. Make the flowers. Locate two bright light orange 1x1 flower plates, two bright green 3L bars, two green plant flower stems with three stems, two bright green 1x1 cones and two white 1x1 sunflowers. You will repeat all parts of this step twice. Place one cone vertically in front of you. Attach the base of one plant flower stem to the top opening of the cone. Place one 3L bar vertically in the center of the plant stem you just placed. Place one sunflower in front of you. Place one 1x1 round flower plate on the sunflower. Attach the sunflower to the top of the bar you placed in the previous step. Repeat these steps to make a second flower group.

Group 6 — more daisies.
6, sub-step 4.1. Keep building the flowers. Locate six white 1x1 sunflowers and six green 1x1 round flower plates. Place one flower plate in front of you. Place the sunflower on top of it. Repeat these steps five times until you have six flowers.

Group 7 — the last of the daisies.

6, sub-step 4.2. Finish building the flowers and attach them to the stem. Locate six bright light orange 1x1 round flower plates. Place the base of one on top of one sunflower. Repeat this five times, on each sunflower from the previous step, to finish all six daisies (across two groups of flowers). Place one sunflower on the stem of a plant flower stem. Repeat five times with the remaining sunflowers until all five remaining plant flower stems across the two groups have a flower on them. Place the cone of each flower group on one of the top-facing axles.

Congratulations, you built the daisies!

Group 8 — the peony.

1. Make the stem. Locate one 3L green axle connector and one black 2L notched axle. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you. Place the notched axle vertically into the top-facing axle hole.

2. Locate one green 3L axle connector. Attach it vertically to the top-facing axle hole from the last step.

3. Locate one bright green 16L axle. Attach it vertically to the top-facing axle hole from the previous step.

4. Locate one yellow 3L axle and one bright green axle and pin connector with an angled arm and two straight arms. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you with the angled arm facing the top right. Attach the connector vertically to the end of the axle from the previous step, with the angled arm facing up and to the right. Place the axle in the right top-facing axle hole.

5. Make the flower. Locate one white steering wheel with 2x2 center studs and an axle hole and one lime 2x2 round plate with an axle hole. Place the wheel flat in front of you on the table. Place the round plate on top of the wheel.

6. Locate one lime 2x2 round plate with an axle hole. Place it on top of the round plate from the previous step.

7. Locate one yellow 4x4 round plate with a hole. Place it centered horizontally on the round plate from the previous step.

8. Locate one yellow 2x2 round tile with a stud. Place it centered horizontally on the round plate from the previous step.

9. Locate one bright light orange carrot top and one yellow crown. Place the crown on the stud of the round tile from the previous step. Place the plant stem’s bar upright in the center of the crown, with the shorter branch of the top stem on the left side.

10. Let’s make four identical parts. Locate eight yellow fangs and four bright light yellow 1x2 rounded plates with hollow studs. Place one rounded plate in front of you horizontally. Place the fang upright in the right hollow stud of the 1x2 rounded plate so it curves to the front. Repeat symmetrically in the left hollow stud. Repeat these steps three more times to create four rounded plates with two fangs each. Place one rounded plate vertically on the right column so the fangs curve toward the crown. Repeat three times symmetrically moving clockwise, making sure the fangs always face inward toward the crown.

11. Let’s make five identical parts, the petals. Locate five white 2x2 round inverted tiles with rounded bottoms, five white 1x2 plates with studs and upright clips, and five white clamshells with 2x2 studs. Place one clamshell horizontally in front of you with the clamshell facing right. Place the 2x2 round plate on the 2x2 anti-studs of the clamshell. Place one 1x2 plate horizontally in the back row of the clamshell’s studs, with the clip on the left. Repeat four times to make five petals. Now, attach the petals. Attach the clip of one petal upright at a 45-degree angle to the rim of the wheel. Proceeding clockwise, place the clips of the remaining four petals spaced evenly around the rest of the wheel rim. Ask a friend to check the placement of the petals against the overhead view diagram in the instructions.

12. Attach the flower to the stem. Holding the flower by the base of the wheel and the crown, attach the center anti-stud of the wheel to the axle in the angled connector arm on the stem.

Congratulations, you built the peony!

Bag 3, groups 9-12 (the second Billy button, bluebells, Cleopatra fern and yellow yarrow). Please note these flowers and steps are identical to the flowers from bag 1.

Group 9 — the Billy button.

1. Build the Billy button flower. Locate one yellow 1x1 sunflower and one bright light orange flower with a bar and micro pinhole. Place the sunflower in front of you. Place the stem of the other flower in the hole in the center of the sunflower.

2. Locate one lime 1x1 brick with four side studs and one lime 1x1 round plate with a hollow stud. Place the 1x1 brick in front of you. Attach the base of the sunflower to the stud on top of the brick. Attach the 1x1 round plate to the bottom of the 1x1 brick.

3. Locate one bright green 6L bar with a stop ring. Attach the bar to the round plate you just placed, with the short end of the bar (above the stop ring) going into the anti stud at the bottom of the build.

4. Locate four yellow 1x1 sunflowers and four bright light orange flowers with a bar and micro pinhole. Make four identical combined flowers. Place one sunflower in front of you. Place the stem of the other flower in the hole in the center of the sunflower. Repeat three times to make four combined flowers. Place a combined flower upright in the front-facing side stud of the 1x1 brick; repeat symmetrically to the back, then the left and right, until each stud has a flower in it.

5. Finish the stem and connect it to the flowers. Locate three bright green 6L bars with stop rings and three bright green weapon hilts. Attach one hilt vertically to the short end of one bar. Repeat that step two times so you have three combined hilts and bars. Attach the open part of one combined hilt and bar vertically to the base of the bar that's attached to the flower. To continue the stem, attach another combined hilt and bar vertically by the hilt to the bar you just placed. Repeat with the last remaining combined hilt and bar to complete the stem.

Congratulations, you built the second Billy button!

Group 10 — the bluebells.

1. Make the stem. Locate one sand green 3L axle connector and one black 2L notched axle. Place the connector in front of you horizontally. Attach the notched axle to the right-facing axle hole.

2. Locate one sand green 3L axle connector. Attach it to the right-facing axle.

3. Locate one sand green 1L curved bar with axle and 1x1 round plate end. Attach the axle end of this piece to the right-facing axle hole from the previous step, with the curved part of the bar facing downward to the right.

4. Locate two sand green bar holders with a clip. Place one of them in front of you with the bar facing left. Attach it by the clip to the curved bar from the previous step, about one stud width above the 1x1 round plate on the bar, with the hole facing left. Attach the hole of the other new piece to the bar from the previous step, below its 1x1 round plate, with the clip hands of the new piece facing up and down.

5. Make the flowers. Locate two sand green plant flower stems with three stems and six bright light blue bell-shaped plant flowers with micro pinholes. Place one flower stem in front of you. Attach the pinhole end of one bell-shaped flower to each of the three plant stems. Repeat these steps so that you have a second combined plant stem with three flowers attached. Holding the build upright horizontally, attach one of the plant stem bases to the left-facing hole of the bar holder from the previous step, with the flowers facing you. Attach the other plant stem base to the clip of the other bar holder, with the flowers facing you.

6. Finish the stem and connect it to the flowers. Locate two green 3L axle connectors, one black 2L notched axle and one bright green 16L axle. Place one connector vertically upright in front of you. Attach the notched axle in the top-facing axle hole. Attach one connector vertically to the notched axle. Attach the 16L axle to the top-facing axle hole. Attach the other end of the 16L axle to the left-facing axle hole of the flower portion of the build so it is horizontal.

Congratulations, you built the second bluebells!

Group 11 — the Cleopatra fern.

1. Make the stem. Locate four green 3L axle connectors and four black 2L notched axles. Place one connector vertically upright in front of you. Attach one notched axle to the top-facing axle hole. Repeat these steps three times so you have four combined axles and connectors. Connect a combined axle and connector to the one you placed vertically earlier in this step, attaching the notched axle of the new combination to the remaining opening in the connector of the other combination. Repeat twice until all four combinations are connected and part of one notched axle remains exposed at the top of the stem.

2. Locate one black 2L notched axle and one green angled axle and pin connector. Attach one end of the connector vertically to the top-facing axle, with the remaining axle hole facing up and to the right. Attach the notched axle to the right-facing axle hole.

3. Locate one green angled axle and pin connector, one dark bluish gray axle and pin connector hub with 2 axles on opposite sides, and one dark bluish gray ½ pin with a stud. Attach the angled connector to the right-facing axle from the previous step, with the remaining arm of the new piece facing right. Place the connector hub in front of you horizontally, with the circular opening in the center facing up. Place the pin in the top-facing pinhole so the stud faces up. Place the left-facing axle in the right-facing axle hole so the stud faces up.

4. Make a palm leaf and attach it to the stem. Locate one sand green 1x2 locking hinge cylinder with an axle hole and a finger, one dark bluish gray 1x2 locking hinge plate with two fingers, and one 1x2 green round plate with palm leaf. Place the hinge plate horizontally in front of you with the fingers facing left. Place the hinge cylinder in front of you with the finger positioned vertically and facing to the right. Connect the hinge cylinder's finger to the two fingers of the hinge plate. Place the palm leaf horizontally in front of you with the leaf facing right, and attach the studs of the palm leaf to the studs of the hinge plate, with the leaf still facing right. Attach the combined leaf to the stem: Connect the hinge cylinder's hole to the right-facing axle, with the leaf facing to the right. Angle the leaf slightly downward: Holding the hinge plate with the leaf on it, gently push down on the studs of the leaf until you feel two clicks, meaning it is at approximately a 45-degree angle.

5. Attach the fern's other leaves. Locate two 1x2 green round plate with palm leaves. Place one leaf horizontally in front of you with the leaf facing right. Place it on the left stud of the already placed leaf, angling the new piece slightly toward you so that the remaining stud of the new piece is bumping against the remaining stud of the previously placed piece and can't go any closer to it. Place the other leaf on the left stud of the leaf you just placed, symmetrically opposite that leaf.

6. Stabilize the leaves. Locate one bright green plant stem with a bar and three leaves. Place the stem of the new piece in the left stud of the last placed leaf and push it as far as possible through the studs of the leaves.

Congratulations, you built the second fern!

Group 12 — the yellow yarrow.

1. Make the stem. Locate one green 3L axle connector and one black 2L notched axle. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you. Place the notched axle into the top-facing axle hole.

2. Locate one green 3L axle connector. Attach it vertically to the top-facing axle from the previous step.

3. Locate one bright green 16L axle. Attach it vertically into the top-facing axle hole from the previous step.

4. Locate one black 2L notched axle and one bright green axle and pin connector with an angled arm and two straight arms. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you with the angled arm facing down and to the right. Attach the connector's bottom axle hole vertically to the top-facing axle from the previous step, with the angled arm facing down and to the right. Place the notched axle in the top-facing axle hole, facing down and to the right.

5. Locate one bright green 2L curved axle connector. Attach one open end of it horizontally to the bottom-right-facing axle, with the curved part of the new piece facing up and to the right.

6. Make the flowers. You will be making two groups of flowers by completing steps 6-13 twice. Locate one dark tan 3L axle with stud and one yellow gear knob cog wheel with an axle hole. Hold the wheel vertically upright in front of you so that the axle hole faces left and right. Place the axle through the right-facing axle hole in the center of the wheel, pushing it all the way through to the left so that the stud is on the right side.

7. Locate one yellow ½ bush. Place it on the axle to the left of the previous piece, pushing it all the way onto the axle.

8. Locate one lime 1x1 round plate with a hollow stud and one yellowish green 1x1 round tile with an upright bar. Rotate the build 90 degrees upright so that the axle is now facing down. (It will not stand up, so you will want to hold the build by the axle.) Place the base of the round plate on the stud of the already placed axle. Place the round tile on top of the round plate, with the bar of the new tile facing up.

9. Locate four tan 2L bars with stop rings. Place one bar vertically upright in the top-facing hole of the knob of the wheel located at 12 o'clock until you reach the stop ring. Repeat this, moving clockwise, with the remaining bars and knobs until each knob is filled.

10. Attach the leaves. Locate four bright light yellow plant 1x1 plates with three leaves each. Hold the build by the axle with the bars from the previous step lined up at 12 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock. Attach one of the leaves to one of the bars, with the leaves facing right at a 45-degree angle; push the new piece as far down on the bar as it can go. Repeat this symmetrically with each leaf and bar until each bar has a leaf on it. Ask a friend to consult the diagram from the instruction book, which gives an overhead view of how the leaves should be positioned.

11. Locate four bright light yellow plant 1x1 plates with three leaves each. Hold the build by the axle with the bars from the earlier step lined up at 12 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock. Attach one of the leaves on top of one of the previous leaves, with the new leaves facing left at a 45-degree angle; push the new piece as far down as it can go. Repeat this symmetrically with each leaf and bar until each previously placed leaf has a second leaf on it. Ask a friend to consult the diagram from the instruction book, which gives an overhead view of how the leaves should be positioned.

12. Locate four bright light yellow flowers with pointed petals and micro pins. Attach the pin of one flower to the micro pinhole of the bar of the previously placed piece. Repeat with the remaining flowers and leaves until each of the leaves has a flower in it.

13. Locate one bright light yellow flower with pointed petals and a micro pin. Attach the pin of the flower to the micro pinhole at the center of the flower build.

14. Finish and attach the flowers. Repeat steps 6-13 to make a second flower group. Attach one of the flower groups vertically upright by the axle to the opening of the connector on the stem, with the flowers facing up. Attach the other one vertically to the end of the curved axle connector, with the flowers facing up and to the right.

Congratulations, you built the second yellow yarrow!

Bag 4, groups 13 and 14 (the tulip and gerbera daisy).

Group 13 — the tulip.

1. Make the stem. Locate one green 3L axle connector and one black 2L notched axle. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you. Place the notched axle vertically into the top-facing axle hole.

2. Locate one green 3L axle connector. Attach it vertically upright to the top-facing axle.

3. Locate one bright green 16L axle. Attach it vertically upright to the top-facing axle hole.

4. Locate one yellow 3L axle and one bright green axle and pin connector with an angled arm and two straight arms. Hold the connector vertically upright in front of you with the angled arm facing up and to the right. Attach the bottom-facing axle hole of the connector to the end of the axle from the previous step, with the angled arm facing top right. Place the axle in the angled arm of the connector.

5. Make the tulip. Locate one reddish brown axle connector hub with four bars and an axle hole. Place it flat in front of you.

6. Locate eight green 1x2 rounded plates with hollow studs and eight green 1x1 tiles with upright clips. Make four identical parts. Stack two of the rounded plates horizontally in front of you. Place one 1x1 tile with clip on each of the studs of the rounded plate, with the clips facing front and back. Repeat three times to create four combined plates and clips. Attach each of the combined plates and clips horizontally upright by its right anti stud to each of the bars of the axle hub so one row overhangs to the left, adding combinations clockwise until each bar has a combined piece on it. Ask a friend to consult the diagram from the instruction book, which gives an overhead view of this step.

7. Attach the petals to the center of the flower. Locate four yellow large rounded armor pieces with bar handles. Attach one petal's handle to any two clip pairs that you placed in the previous step, positioning the petal so that the hollow part faces the center of the build and is at approximately a 90-degree angle relative to the center. Attach each of the petals clockwise until each pair of clips has a petal attached.

8. Attach the flower to the stem. Place the axle hole at the center of the flower on the previously placed axle facing the top right of the build, with the flower facing right.

9. Locate one bright green 1x1 cone and one lime 1x1 round plate with a hollow stud. Place the cone vertically in front of you. Place the round plate on top of the cone. Place the cone on the axle in the center of the flower.

10. Locate one bright light orange carrot top. Place its stem base in the 1x1 round plate you placed in the previous step. Position the branches of the plant stem so that the shorter branch is on top.

11. Fold the petals of the tulip in. Holding the stem, slowly and simultaneously fold in all four petals of the tulip so that they overlap slightly, until they cover most of the flower's center but a slight gap remains. Ask a friend to consult the diagram from the instruction book, which gives a detailed view of this step.

Congratulations, you built the tulip!

Group 14 — the gerbera daisy.

1. Make the stem. Locate one green 3L axle connector and one black 2L notched axle. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you. Place the notched axle into the top-facing axle hole.

2. Locate one green 3L axle connector. Attach it vertically upright to the top-facing axle.

3. Locate one bright green 16L axle. Attach it vertically upright to the top-facing axle hole.

4. Locate one black 2L notched axle and one bright green axle and pin connector with an angled arm and two straight arms. Place the connector vertically upright in front of you with the angled arm facing top right. Attach the connector vertically to the end of the axle from the previous step, with the angled arm facing up and to the right. Place the notched axle in the angled arm of the connector.

5. Make the center of the flower. Locate one bright light yellow wheel cover, one yellow 1x1 sunflower, one bright light orange flower with a bar and micro pinhole and one yellow steering wheel with 2x2 center studs and an axle hole. Place the steering wheel flat in front of you. Place the wheel cover centered horizontally on the studs in the center of the steering wheel. Place the sunflower centered horizontally on the center of the wheel cover. Place the base of the flower with a bar in the center of the sunflower. Attach the central anti-stud of the steering wheel to the axle in the angled arm of the connector on the stem, with the flower facing right.

6. Attach the petals. Locate two bright pink paddles and two light nougat 1L bars with claws. Place one bar with claw horizontally in front of you so that the claw is vertically positioned and facing left. Attach the base of one paddle to the bar of the previously placed claw piece, so that the smooth side of the paddle is facing up. Repeat these steps to make a second combined paddle and claw. Holding the stem with the center of the flower facing you, place the claw end of one combination on the rim of the steering wheel at 12 o'clock, with the smooth side of the paddle facing you and positioned at approximately a 45-degree angle. Place the other symmetrically opposite it on the rim of the wheel.

7. Locate 20 bright pink paddles and 20 light nougat 1L bars with claws. Place one bar with claw horizontally in front of you so that the claw is vertically positioned and facing left. Attach the base of one paddle to the bar of the previously placed claw piece, so that the smooth side of the paddle is facing up. Repeat these steps to make 20 combined paddles and claws. Holding the stem with the center of the flower facing you, place the claw end of one combination on the rim of the steering wheel next to the one you placed at 12 o-clock, with the smooth side of the paddles facing you and positioned at approximately a 45-degree angle. Repeat with the remaining combinations proceeding clockwise around the rim of the wheel, evenly spacing them until all are placed.

Congratulations, you built the gerbera daisy!

You made the last flower! You are welcome to customize the length of the stems by removing pieces. If you'd like, ask a friend to help you position the flowers in a bouquet the way they appear on the box, or make your own arrangement.

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