10372 Hibiscus
Adapted by Alastair Guild and tested by Jolene Nemeth.

Let your creativity grow with the LEGO® Botanicals Hibiscus (10372) building set for adults, which encourages nature fans to embrace their love of flowers as they create a beautiful brick-built hibiscus. Enjoy building the Lego plant, which features 5 large blooms, 4 flowers that are about to blossom and 2 young flower buds, before discovering the details. Capturing the gentle beauty of nature, the large blooms have lavender-colored petals and yellow stamens, while the leaves are pale green. Once you've finished building the hibiscus, you can move the petals and position the leaves to add a touch of customization to your creation.

The flower building set comes with a dark blue plant pot for easy and graceful display, making this a gorgeous piece of floral home decor and a thoughtful birthday or housewarming gift for women, men and all budding florists. Set contains 660 pieces.

Build Lego flowers – The hibiscus plant features 5 large blooms, 4 flowers that are about to blossom and 2 little nodes that resemble young flower buds.

Pose the petals – Builders can customize the hibiscus by moving the petals to open the blooms and positioning the leaves.

Lego decor – The brick-built flower comes with a dark blue pot, so you can display your hibiscus proudly as plant decor once you've finished building it.

Dimensions – The model measures over 14 inches (36 centimeters) high, 10 inches (25 centimeters) wide and 5 inches (13 centimeters) deep.

The front of the box shows the complete model on a black background. The hibiscus plant grows out of a dark blue pot which subtly widens moving up from the base to the rim. The plant is large and healthy, with a dark tan stem from which sprout many branches decorated with bright green leaves, large lavender blooms, conical unopened flowers, and light green flower buds. Several branches terminate in lime buds, hinting at new growth. There are five full blooms, each of which has five light lavender petals arranged around a magenta center from which erupts a long stamen which ends in a spear of bright yellow. The back of the box shows the set displayed on a windowsill, as well as three inset images. The first inset is a close-up of a real-life hibiscus flower, and the second shows one of the built flowers in the same pose. The brick-built flower is surprisingly accurate to the real plant! The final inset image is a wireframe diagram of the set showing its dimensions – 10 inches (25 centimeters) wide and 14 inches (36 centimeters) tall.

The set includes 660 pieces and is intended for builders ages 18 and over.

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 flanges 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/building-instructions/10372]: 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 (9 groups of bricks)
Group 1 – steps 1-5
Group 2 – steps 6-10
Group 3 – steps 11-15
Group 4 – steps 16-20
Group 5A – step 21
Group 5B – step 22
Group 5C – step 23
Group 5D – step 24
Group 6 – steps 25-32

Bag 2 (1 group of bricks)
Group 1 – step 33

Bag 3 (3 groups of bricks)
Group 1 – steps 34-41
Group 2 – steps 42-48
Group 3 – steps 49-57

Bag 4 (4 groups of bricks)
Steps 67-75 require the builder to construct two identical blooms which may either be built together or one after the other. Please either double the number of pieces in group 3 or create two of this group according to how the builder wishes to proceed.
Group 1 – steps 58-62
Group 2 – steps 63-66
Group 3 – steps 67-75
Group 4 – step 76

Bag 5 (3 groups of bricks)
Steps 84-91 require the builder to construct two identical blooms which may either be built together or one after the other. Please either double the number of pieces in group 3 or create two of this group according to how the builder wishes to proceed.
Group 1 – steps 77-79
Group 2 – steps 80-83
Group 3 – steps 84-92

The print instructions begin with some information on the plant: “Hibiscus flowers of any color always brighten any space, whether indoors or in gardens. Even more so when you find the unique and luxurious lavender-colored variations. If you are gifted a purple hibiscus, it can symbolize a wish for growth or transformation – or simply offer a delicate touch of color to your home. As part of the Lego Botanicals collection, this potted, single-stem specimen combines a range of these regal blossoms into one. With varying hues of pink and purple, it even mimics different life stages of the characteristic buds, petals and leaves.

The opposite page features a close up of a single purple hibiscus flower. It has papery, delicate petals with ruffled edges that transition to a deep purply pink which becomes nearly black at the center. From the dark rises a deep pink spear which terminates in a yellowish-orange brush of pollen.

We will start by building a dark blue pot in which to base the hibiscus.

1. Open the first bag and retrieve the first group of pieces. Extract a light grey 8x8 round plate and set it down before you so the studs form rows and columns – this will be the base for our pot.

2. Find a black 4x4 turntable base and a white 4x4 round brick. Center the turntable base vertically and horizontally on top of the round plate. Put the round brick on top of the turntable base – they should connect with a ‘click’. Note that the round brick can be rotated, but not entirely freely – it is locked to certain positions.

3. Gather four medium azure 1x2 Technic bricks with pin hole and four blue 3L pins. Orient the Technic bricks vertically and the pins horizontally with the stop rings to the left. Insert a pin into the pin hole of each brick from the left. The pins should protrude to the left and right of the bricks. Place one part on the left column of the base, then put another on the right column. Reorient the two remaining parts so that the bricks are horizontal and the pins are vertical then connect them symmetrically to the front and back rows of the base.

4. Collect four white 1x1 Technic bricks with pin hole and four black 2L pins. Insert a pin into the pin hole of each brick to create four identical parts. Take the first part and connect it to the left stud of the second row from the front of the base so the pin protrudes at a 45 degree angle to the front-facing pin, between 7 and 8 o’clock. Add the second part symmetrically to the right end of the row, then place the last two parts symmetrically at the rear of the base.

5. Locate four red 1x4 round corner tiles. Orient one so it forms the front right quadrant of a circle. Place it so its front left end connects to the right stud of the front 1x2 Technic brick and its back right end connects to the front stud of the right Technic brick. Place the other tiles symmetrically around the base so the tiles form a ring.

This forms the basic unit with which we will build up the internal structure of the pot. We will make three more of these sections, each stacked on top of the last. Let’s proceed to build the second.

6. Get the second group of pieces and obtain a light grey 8x8 round plate. Center it vertically and horizontally on top of the assembly.

7. Retrieve a black 4x4 turntable base and a white 4x4 round brick. Place the turntable base on top of the previously placed piece so it is vertically and horizontally centered. Put the round brick on top of the turntable base.

8. Gather four yellow 1x2 Technic bricks with pin hole and four orange 3L pins with stop bush. Orient the Technic bricks vertically and the pins horizontally with the bush to the left so the axle holes are in the + orientation. Insert a pin into the hole of each Technic brick from the left to get four identical parts. Place the first part on the right column, then put another symmetrically on the left column. Reorient a part so the brick is horizontal with the bush in the back and put it on the front row. Finally, attach the last part to the back row.

9. Obtain four lime 1x1 Technic bricks with pin hole and four black 2L pins. Insert a pin into the pin hole of each brick to create four identical parts. Take the first part and connect it to the left stud of the second row from the front of the model so the pin protrudes at a 45 degree angle to the front-facing pin, between 7 and 8 o’clock. Add the second part symmetrically to the right end of the row, then place the last two parts symmetrically at the back of the model.

10. Fetch four red 1x4 round corner tiles. Orient one so it forms the front right quadrant of a circle. Place it so its front left end connects to the right stud of the front 1x2 brick, and its back right end connects to the front stud of the right brick. Place the other tiles symmetrically around the base so the tiles form a ring.

The second segment is complete – let’s construct the third.

11. Locate the third group of pieces and select a light grey 8x8 round plate. Put it on top of the assembly so it is vertically and horizontally centered.

12. Find a black 4x4 turntable base and a white 4x4 round brick. Place the turntable base on top of the previously placed piece so it is centered vertically and horizontally. Put the round brick on top of the turntable base.

13. Get four medium azure 1x2 Technic bricks with pin hole and four blue 3L pins. Orient the Technic bricks vertically and the pins horizontally with the stop rings to the left. Insert a pin into the pin hole of each brick from the left. The pins should protrude to the left and right of the bricks. Place one part on the left column of the model, then put another on the right column. Reorient the two remaining parts so that the bricks are horizontal and the pins are vertical then connect them symmetrically to the front and back rows of the model.

14. Collect four white 1x1 Technic bricks with pin hole and four black 2L pins. Insert a pin into the pin hole of each brick to create four identical parts. Take the first part and connect it to the left stud of the second row from the front of the base so the pin protrudes at a 45 degree angle to the front-facing pin, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Connect the second part symmetrically to the right end of the row, then place the last two parts symmetrically at the back of the model.

15. The final pieces in the group are four red 1x4 round corner tiles. Orient one so it forms the front right quadrant of a circle. Place it so its front left end connects to the right stud of the front 1x2 brick, and its rear right end connects to the front stud of the right brick. Place the other tiles symmetrically around the base so the tiles form a ring.

The third section is done. The fourth and final section is a bit different from the others.

16. Open the fourth group of pieces and get a light grey 8x8 round plate. Place it on top of the model so it is centered vertically and horizontally.

17. Locate a black modified 4x4 plate with open center and a lime 4x4 plate. Center the modified plate on the round plate placed previously so it is three columns in from the left and three rows in from the front. Place the 4x4 plate on top of the modified plate.

18. Find four red 1x2 bricks. Take one and orient it horizontally. Center it horizontally on the row in front of the previously placed parts. Put a second brick symmetrically behind the 4x4 plates. Orient the remaining bricks vertically. Vertically center the first brick on the column to the left of the 4x4 plates, then put the other symmetrically to the right.

19. Gather four yellow 1x2 Technic bricks with pin holes and four black 2L pins. Orient the bricks vertically and orient the pins horizontally. Insert a pin into the pin hole of each brick from the right to create four identical parts. Place the first part to the left of the left 1x2 brick placed in the previous step. Add a second part symmetrically to the right side of the assembly. Orient a part with the pin pointing toward you and put it in front of the front red 1x2 placed in the last step, then put the final part symmetrically at the rear of the model.

20. The final parts in the group are four lime 1x1 Technic bricks with pin hole and four black 2L pins. Insert a pin into the pin hole of each brick to create four identical parts. Take the first part and connect it to the left stud of the second row from the front of the base so the pin protrudes at a 45 degree angle to the front-facing pin, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Connect the second part symmetrically to the right end of the row, then place the last two parts symmetrically at the rear of the model.

Now that the four sections are assembled, we can reveal the purpose of the turntables embedded within! We will use them to rotate the sections so that the bottom and upper middle pair are aligned and the lower middle and top pair are aligned, but not with one another. To do so, hold the bottom section still, then turn the lower middle section three clicks to the right. Turn the upper middle section three clicks to the left, returning it to its initial orientation. Finally, turn the top section three clicks to the right, aligning its pins with those of the lower middle section.

The fifth group of parts is split into four sub-groups to keep elements of the same color separate. Group five contains only one kind of element: the 7L liftarm. Group 5A contains yellow liftarms, group 5B lime liftarms, 5C medium azure, and 5D white respectively.

21. Open group 5A, which contains four yellow 7L liftarms. Locate the protruding pin at the front of the top section of the assembly – it is slightly to the right of the center. Take a liftarm and hold it vertically upright with the pin holes facing forward and back. Slide the top pin hole onto the protruding pin from the front. The aligned pin two segments below should enter the third-from-bottom pin hole. Add the remaining liftarms symmetrically, connecting them to the pins protruding from the 1x2 Technic bricks around the top section of the build.

22. Next, get group 5B, which contains four lime 7L liftarms. Locate the front right 1x1 Technic brick with pin on the top section of the model – it is an eighth of a turn to the right of the first liftarm placed in the previous step. Orient a liftarm vertically upright with its pinholes facing forward and back. Slide the top pin hole onto the pin – a second pin directly under the first should enter the third-from-bottom pin hole also. Connect the remaining liftarms symmetrically to the pins protruding from the 1x1 bricks around the upper section.

23. Collect group 5C, which holds four medium azure 7L liftarms. At the bottom of the build in the front there is a pin facing forward, and a second pin two segments above. Take a liftarm and hold it vertically upright with the holes facing forward and back. Slide the bottom hole onto the bottom pin and the third-from-top hole onto the upper pin. Place the others symmetrically at the left, right and rear of the model.

24. Open group 5D, which contains four white 7L liftarms. Locate the pin jutting out from the bottom section of the model which points to the front right, above which is another pin. Get a liftarm and hold it vertically upright with the holes facing to the front right and the back left. Slide its bottom and third-from-top holes onto the lower and upper pins. Connect the remaining liftarms symmetrically at the front left, rear left and rear right of the model.

All the liftarms have now been placed! The internal structure of the pot is now complete and consists of a central drum around which sixteen liftarms have been equally spaced. Note that the plate at the base of the pot is not aligned with the studs at the top of the pot – reorient the pot so that the studs on top form horizontal rows and vertical columns. The colors of the liftarms form a sequence, going from yellow to white to lime to medium azure starting from the front and moving to the right.

25. Grab group 6 and take out two dark tan 2x4x13 semicircular supports. These parts have a 2x4 footprint at the base and a 1x2 semicircular pillar that stands 13 bricks tall. Orient a support horizontally with the curved surface of the pillar facing you, then connect it to the front two rows of the 4x4 of studs in the center of the pot. Place the second support symmetrically behind the first so the pillars come together to form a single column with a circular 2x2 cross-section. The pillar forms the central stem of our hibiscus.

26. Obtain two dark tan 2x2 round plates. Place one at the top of the column, then put the second on top of the first. These parts help to hold the supports together.

27. Find a dark grey 2L pin with 1L axle and a dark grey axle connector with perpendicular axle hole. Hold the axle connector upright with the through-hole at the base facing forward and back and the other axle hole facing up. Insert the axle end of the pin into the through-hole from the back to form a part. Connect the part to the model by inserting the pin into the bottom pin hole in the front of the support. Push it all the way in, connecting the two supports together.

28. Locate two more dark grey 2L pins with 1L axles and a dark grey half-pin. Locate the trio of pin holes in the middle of the support – they are vertically stacked. Orient the half-pin vertically with the stud in front and insert it into the lowest of the three holes. Next, hold a 2L pin vertically with the axle in the rear and insert it into the middle hole from behind. Finally, orient the remaining pin vertically with the axle in front and insert it into the top pin hole from the front. The pins placed over the last two steps will later be used as connection points for branches and leaves.

29. Now we can add some soil to the pot! Retrieve a brown 2x4 plate and four brown 4x4 quarter circle plates. Orient the 2x4 plate vertically and place it behind the rear support so that its front edge touches the column. Next, orient a quarter circle plate with the curved edge in the rear left and put it to the left and one row forward of the 2x4 plate – its rear row should align with the second-from-last row of the 2x4 plate. Next, get another quarter circle plate and orient it with the curved edge at the front

left. Put it in front of the previous quarter circle plate. Place the remaining two quarter circle plates symmetrically to the right of the pillar.

30. Gather two brown 1x1 round plates, a brown 2x2 round tile, and four brown 1x1 quarter-round tiles. We will use these pieces to add some texture to the soil. To begin, reorient the pot so the 2x4 plate placed in the previous step is in front. Then, take a 1x1 round plate and put it on the left stud in front of the pillar. Move forward a row and to the right one column and put a quarter-round tile with the curved edge in the front right. Orient another quarter-round tile with the curved edge in the front left and put it one column to the left and one row behind the 1x1 round plate so it sits to the left of the pillar. Get another 1x1 round plate and put it behind the previously placed tile. Take the remaining two quarter-round tiles and orient them with the curved edges in the rear left. Put them behind and to the left of the 1x1 round plate. Finally, add the 2x2 round tile to the right of the pillar.

31. Reorient the pot so that the 2x4 plate lies to the right and the axle connector sits to the left of the pillar. Find two brown 1x3 plates and orient them horizontally. Place them to the left of the axle connector on the two recessed rows.

32. The final pieces of the group, and of the bag, are four dark blue 2x5 round corner bricks. Orient one so that it forms the back left quadrant of a circle. Connect the front row to the left two studs of the back 1x3 plate placed previously. Next, place another round corner brick symmetrically in front of the previous brick so its back row connects to the left two studs of the front 1x3 plate. Add the remaining two bricks symmetrically to the right. The four bricks come together to create a ring which forms the rim of the pot.

You have reached the end of the first bag! The structure and the rim of the pot are complete, and the main stem of the hibiscus rises from a textured mix of brown pieces representing the soil. In the second bag we will build up the sides of the pot.

33. Open the second bag, which consists of only one group. The group contains sixteen red half-pins, thirty-two dark blue curved 1x2 slopes with recessed studs, sixteen dark blue 2x8 curved slopes, sixteen black 2x3 plates, thirty-two dark blue 2x2 plates, and thirty-two black modified 2x2 plates with pin underneath. (Note that the curved 1x2 slopes with recessed studs are the new, shorter version of this piece, which are one brick tall rather than the previous brick-and-a-third.) You may wish to sort the pieces into piles to make them easier to distinguish. Use the pieces to build sixteen of the following part:
33.1. Get a dark blue 2x2 plate and a dark blue 1x2 curved slope with recessed stud. Orient the slope horizontally with the stud to the right. Place the right end of the slope on the back left stud of the 2x2 plate.
33.2. Find another dark blue 1x2 curved slope and orient it horizontally with the stud to the right. Put it in front of the first slope.
33.3. Fetch a dark blue 2x8 curved slope and hold it horizontally so that the thick end is to the left. Connect its left column to the recessed studs of the 1x2 curved slopes. The slopes should form a single curved surface flowing up and then down moving from left to right.
33.4. Flip the subassembly upside-down, keeping the thin end of the 2x8 slope to the right. Take a dark blue 2x2 plate and hold it upside-down. Attach it to the left end of the subassembly so that their left edges align.
33.5. Locate two black modified 2x2 plates with pins underneath and a black 2x3 plate. Orient the parts upside-down. Put a modified plate to the right of the 2x2 plate placed previously, then place the second modified plate to the right of the first. Hold the 2x3 plate horizontally and connect it to the right of the second modified plate.
33.6. Lastly, get a red half-pin and hold it upright with the stud below. Insert the stud into the center left tube of the 2x3 plate placed previously.
33.7. You should now have sixteen identical subassemblies. To add them to the main model, first locate one of the upright liftarms surrounding the pot. Then, orient one of the subassemblies vertically upright with the thick end at the top and the pins pointing toward the pot. Insert the pins into the second, fourth and sixth pin holes of the liftarm going from top to bottom. The top of the part should align with the top of the pot's rim. Move to the next liftarm to the right and repeat the process until all of the parts have been added to the model.

With that, the pot is complete, and you have finished the second bag! The third bag contains pieces which we will use to build up the stem, add branches, and create our first flower.

34. Open the third bag and extract the first group of parts. First, reorient the model so that the axle connector at the base of the stem lies to the left. Next, find a black 2L axle and a dark tan 3L curved axle connector. (The curved axle connector is a 1x1 tube with a circular cross section and an axle hole at each end that bends to form a 45-degree arc.) Orient the curved connector with one end facing horizontally to the right and the other angling up to the left. Connect the right end of the piece to the axle protruding to the left of the middle of the stem. Take the 2L axle and insert it into the left end of the curved connector.

35. Gather two dark grey half-pins, two black 2L axles, two dark tan 1x1 cones, two dark tan angled Technic axle connectors, and two lime tulip elements. The tulip element has a short bar at its base and a small flower shaped like a tulip at the top. Use the pieces to make two of the following part:
35.1. Take an angled axle connector and orient it horizontally with the left section horizontal and the right section angling forward. Insert a half-pin into the hole in the angled connector from above so the stud faces up.
35.2. Insert a 2L axle into the left end of the part.
35.3. Grab a 1x1 cone and hold it on its side with the stud to the left. Slide it onto the left end of the axle placed previously. Lastly, take a tulip element and insert the bar at its base into the stud of the cone.
35.4. You should now have two identical parts. Take one of the parts and hold it horizontally so the stud of the half-pin faces you and the tulip lies to the left. Add it to the model by connecting the right end of the part to the axle protruding from the curved axle connector to the left of the stem. Orient the second part horizontally with the stud of the half-pin facing you and the tulip to the right, then connect its left end to the axle protruding to the right of the stem.

The stem now has two small branches growing out to the sides which each terminate in a lime-green bud of new growth.

36. Locate a yellow 3L axle and a dark tan Technic toggle joint pin connector. The toggle joint consists of a horizontal 3L liftarm with a thin vertical 2L liftarm at each end. Navigate to the top of the stem and insert the axle upright into the axle hole in the top of the stem. Then, orient the toggle joint horizontally with the thin liftarms underneath and slide the middle pin hole onto the axle. The lower pin holes of the thin liftarms should align with the pin holes on the sides of the stem at the top.

37. Fetch the following pieces: a tan 1.5L pin, a blue 2L pin with axle, a black 6L axle, a dark tan angled axle connector, and a dark tan 2L liftarm with axle hole. Use them to construct a part:
37.1. Orient the angled connector horizontally with the left end horizontal and the right end angling back. Hold the 2L pin upright with the pin beneath and insert it into the pin hole of the connector from above.
37.2. Take the 6L axle and insert it into the left end of the part.
37.3. Get the 2L liftarm and orient it upright with the holes facing left and right and the axle hole at the bottom. Slide the part via the axle hole onto the 6L axle from the left so it sits beside the connector. Then, get the 1.5L pin and hold it horizontally with the short end to the left. Insert it into the pin hole of the 2L liftarm from the left.
37.4. The part is complete! To add it to the model, first navigate to the lower pin hole in the right thin liftarm of the toggle joint at the top of the stem, then insert the axle into the pin hole from the right. Push the axle all the way through. The short section of the 1.5L pin should connect to the higher pin hole of the thin liftarm.

38. Find a black 2L axle, a dark grey half-pin, a dark tan angled axle connector, and a dark tan 1x1 cone brick. Use them to create a part as follows:
38.1. Orient the angled connector with the right side horizontal and the left side angling up. Get the half-pin and insert it into the pin hole so the stud faces you.
38.2. Take the 2L axle and insert it into the left end of the axle connector. Then put the cone on the end of the axle so the stud of the cone faces left.
38.9. Connect the part to the model by sliding the right end of the connector onto the exposed end of the 6L axle protruding to the left of the top of the stem.

39. Collect a black 2L axle, a yellow 3L axle, and a dark grey 3L axle connector. Orient the connector vertically upright. Slide it onto the upright axle poking out the top of the stem. Insert the 2L axle into the top of the connector. Hold the 3L axle vertically upright and insert it into the up-facing axle hole to the right of the 3L axle connector.

40. Retrieve two dark grey 2L thin liftarms with axle holes and orient them vertically with the axle holes facing up and down. Take one and slide the front axle hole down the 3L axle placed previously. Get the second and slide it down on top of the first so they are aligned.

41. The final parts of the first group are a dark tan angled axle connector and a dark grey 2L pin with 1L axle. Orient the angled connector vertically upright with the lower section upright and the upper section angling to the left. Slide the lower section onto the upright axle at the very top of the stem. Then, hold the pin vertically with the axle toward you and insert it into the pin hole of the angled connector from the front.

42. Fetch the second group of pieces and gather a dark tan 20L rigid hose element, a blue 2L pin with axle, a dark grey 1L liftarm, and a dark grey axle and pin connector. (The last piece feels like an angled axle connector with only one section attached to the pin hole segment.) Use the parts to construct a part:
42.1. Orient the axle and pin connector horizontally with the pin hole facing up and down and the axle hole facing right. Take the 2L pin and hold it horizontally with the axle to the left. Insert the axle into the right end of the connector.
42.2. Get the 1L liftarm and hold it so the pin hole faces left and right. Slide it onto the pin end of the previously placed part.
42.3. Orient the hose horizontally and insert the left end into the center of the pin that sits surrounded by the 1L liftarm. The liftarm around the pin generates extra friction, holding the hose firmly in place.
42.4. The part is complete. Reorient the part vertically upright with the axle and pin connector at the top and the pin hole facing forward and back. To attach it to the model, first locate the axle connector to the left of the stem at the base and tilt it slightly toward you. Insert the bottom of the hose into the top of the connector. Then, cross the hose in front of the stem before looping it around the back between the pair of branches on the right side of the stem. Connect the top of the part to the topmost back-facing pin. The part serves to add extra realism to the plant, introducing a vinelike texture that breaks up the vertical stem.

43. Now we can add some foliage to the hibiscus! Locate a dark green 1L bar with 1x1 round plate, a green 1x2 inverted curved slope tile, and a bright green 1x2 rounded plate with pointed leaf. (The last piece has a 1x2 of hollow studs which lead into a broad leaf which curves down to a pointed tip.) Construct a part:
43.1. Orient the inverted slope horizontally with the lower stud to the right, then put the 1x1 round plate on the lower stud so the bar points right. Hold the leaf piece with the studs horizontal and to the right and put it on top of the part.
43.2. To add the part to the model, first locate the hollow stud on the left side of the stem above the bottom axle connector. Insert the bar into the hollow stud. Swing the leaf forward roughly thirty degrees and tilt it down very slightly to attain a more natural placement.

44. Collect two tan T-bars and four bright green1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaves. Use them to create two of the following part:
44.1. Orient a leaf piece horizontally with the studs to the left. Hold a T-bar upright with the middle bar pointing left, then insert the bottom bar into the left stud from above.
44.2. Take a second leaf piece and orient it horizontally with the studs to the left. Slide the left stud onto the top of the T-bar from above. Swing the leaf back roughly 30 degrees so the leaves don't overlap.
44.3. You should now have two identical parts. Navigate to the middle of the stem. There is a branch on either side of the stem, and each branch has an angled axle connector which has a half-pin with hollow stud occupying their pin holes. Reorient the parts so the horizontal bars face back, then insert a bar into each hollow stud. You may wish to pose the leaves so that the parts appear less similar.

45. Get two more tan T-bars and four bright green 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaves. Use them to create two of the following part:

45.1. Orient a leaf piece horizontally with the studs to the left. Hold a T-bar upright with the middle bar pointing left, then insert the bottom bar into the left stud from above.
45.2. Take a second leaf piece and orient it horizontally with the studs to the left. Slide the left stud onto the top of the T-bar from above. Swing the leaf back slightly so the leaves don't overlap but make a smaller angle than the similar parts created in step 44.
45.3. You should now have two identical parts. Navigate to the left branch at the top of the stem. Locate the half-pin with hollow stud occupying the pin hole of the angled axle connector. Orient one of the parts with the bar pointing back and insert the bar into the hollow stud of the half-pin. Hold the second part so the bar points right and insert it into the cone at the left end of the branch.

46. Next, we will extend the branch at the top right of the stem. Find two black 2L axles and two dark tan 3L curved axle connectors. Use them to build the following part:
46.1. Orient a curved axle connector with one end facing left and the other curving back and to the right. Take an axle and insert it into the left end of the connector.
46.2. Get the second axle and insert it into the right end of the connector. Hold the second curved axle connector so that its right end faces right and the left end curves forward. Slide the left end of the connector onto the axle at the right end of the part. The right and left ends of the part should be facing opposite directions.
46.3. Reorient the part so it curves upward when moving from left to right, but the left end still points left. Locate the end of the top right branch that protrudes from the stem. Insert the axle at the left end of the part into the end of the angled connector that terminates the branch.

47. Let's continue the branch and add some foliage. Gather a dark tan angled axle connector, a dark tan 1x1 cone brick, two black 2L axles, a dark grey half-pin, a lime tulip element, a bright green minifigure crown piece, and a yellowish green egg element. Use the parts to construct another extension to the branch as follows:
47.1. Orient the angled connector with the left end horizontal and the right end angling back. Take the half-pin and insert it into the pin hole from above.
47.2. Insert a 2L axle into each end of the axle connector.
47.3. Hold the cone so its stud faces right. Slide it onto the axle at the right end of the part. Then, find the tulip element and insert the bar at its base into the hollow stud of the cone.
47.4. Take the minifigure crown element and place it on the stud of the half-pin in the middle of the axle connector. Put the egg element on the stud in the center of the crown.
47.5. The part is complete! Attach it to the end of the branch by inserting the axle at the left end of the part into the right end of the branch. The lime tulip represents a bud of new growth, while the crown and egg form a young flower bud.

48. Navigate along the branch to the left until you reach the upright axle protruding from the angled axle connector next to the stem. Retrieve a blue 2L pin with axle and a green perpendicular axle and pin connector. The latter piece has a pin hole and an axle hole that are perpendicular to one another. Orient the connector horizontally with the pin hole on the right facing front and back. Slide the axle hole onto the upright axle jutting out of the branch. Hold the 2L pin vertically with the pin in the rear, then insert the pin into the hole of the previously placed piece from the front.

Set aside the main model for the next several steps while we build our first hibiscus flower.

49. Obtain the third group of pieces. Take three yellow 1x1 round plates with hollow studs. Stack them together to form a column.

50. Find a red 3L bar and a magenta candlestick element. The candlestick is a cylinder with a short bar at the base and a bar hole at the top. Orient the candlestick vertically upright with the bar at the bottom and insert the bar into the top of the previously placed piece. Then hold the 3L bar vertically upright and insert its bottom end into the top of the candlestick.

51. Locate a magenta 1x1 cone and orient it upside down so the stud faces down. Slide it onto the bar placed previously and push it down all the way.

52. Fetch a magenta 3x3 inverted dish and a dark pink 2x2 round jumper plate. Hold the inverted dish with the hollow stud facing up. Slide the dish onto the bar via the stud. Orient the round jumper plate

upside down so the stud faces down and slide it onto the section of the bar protruding up from the center of the dish.

53. Flip the part 180 degrees so the previously placed 2x2 round jumper plate is at the bottom. Retrieve a dark green steering wheel piece – this piece has a central 2x2 round hub connected to a circular ring by a pair of struts. Position the steering wheel with the struts horizontal at 3 and 9 o'clock, then connect the subassembly to the hub via the 2x2 round jumper plate.

54. Get a light yellow minifigure crown with bar. This piece has a short bar at the base and splays out at the top into six prongs, as if it were a very tall, narrow crown. Insert the bar at the base of the piece into the hollow stud at the top of the assembly.

55. Collect five medium lavender claws with clips. Take one and hold it upright with the clip at the base facing forward. Connect it to the outer ring of the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position. Clip the others to the ring at the 2 o'clock, 5 o'clock, 7 o'clock, and 10 o'clock positions. Now adjust the claws so they are equally spaced around the ring – the claws at the 2 and 10 o'clock positions should be moved slightly closer to the struts, and the claws at 5 and 7 o'clock should be moved slightly further away from the 6 o'clock position.

56. The remaining pieces in the group are five medium lavender 2x2 inverted round tiles, five lavender clam shells with 2x2 studs, five bright green 1x2 modified plates with clip on the long side, five bright green 1x2 right curved wedge slope tiles and five bright green left curved wedge slope tiles. Use the pieces to make five petals as follows:
56.1. Orient a clam shell with the studs to the left, then place a clip plate vertically on the left column so the clip lies to the left.
56.2. Get a right and a left curved wedge slope and hold them with the points to the right. Place the piece with the rear cutaway on the back row of the part, then put the second wedge slope on the front row. The points of the wedge slopes should meet to form a larger wedge.
56.3. Flip the part over so the anti-studs of the clam shell face up. Take a 2x2 inverted round tile and hold it with the studs down. Attach it to the anti-studs of the clam shell.
56.4. You should now have five identical petals. Take one and hold it vertically with the concave surface of the clam shell facing up and the clip in the rear. Attach it to the ring at the 6 o'clock position. Place the other parts symmetrically around the ring, putting each halfway between each pair of claws. Finally, tilt all the petals toward the center of the flower. The dish in the middle will prevent the petals being angled too far in.

57. The flower is complete! Retrieve the main model and locate the 1L axle protruding in front of the upper right branch near where it departs from the main stem. Attach the flower to the branch by inserting the 1L axle into the axle hole in the base of the steering wheel. You may adjust the posing of the flower by rotating the bloom or swiveling about the connection to the branch.

You have come to the end of the third bag. The hibiscus now looks more alive, with bright green foliage to compliment the dark tan stem and branches. The plant's single flower is very striking, the shades of purple and lavender contrasting strongly against the colors of the leaves and the bark. As beautiful as it is, it looks rather lonely – but we will remedy that using the parts in bag 4!

58. Open the fourth bag and find the first group of pieces. Gather two black 2L axles, a dark grey half-pin, and a dark tan angled axle connector. Use them to assemble a part as follows:
58.1. Orient the connector horizontally with the left side horizontal and the right side angling forward, then insert the half-pin into the pin hole from above so the stud faces up.
58.2. Insert an axle into each end of the connector.
58.3. Reorient the completed part vertically upright with the lower section vertical and the upper section angling back. Navigate to the top of the stem and locate the upright axle to the right of the center. Insert the axle at the base of the part into the axle hole behind the upright axle.

59. Fetch a tan T-bar and two bright green 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaves. Use them to create a part as follows:
59.1. Orient a leaf piece horizontally with the studs to the left. Hold the T-bar upright with the middle bar pointing left, then insert the bottom bar into the left stud from above.

59.2. Take the second leaf piece and orient it horizontally with the studs to the left. Slide the left stud onto the top of the T-bar from above. Swing the leaf back roughly 45 degrees.
59.3. To attach the part to the model, insert the horizontal bar at the left end of the part into the hollow stud of the half-pin in the middle of the part placed in step 58. Tilt the part back slightly so that the leaves angle slightly away from the stem.

60. Next, let's add more branches and offshoots to the top of the stem. Locate three black 2L axles and three dark tan 3L curved axle connectors. Take a curved connector and an axle and insert the axle into one end of the connector. Orient the part vertically upright with the axle at the top angling to the right, then slide the free end of the connector onto the axle jutting out from the angled axle connector to which you attached the leaves in the previous step. Use the remaining pieces to create a part:
60.1. Orient a curved axle connector with the right end facing right and the left end curving forward. Insert an axle into the right end of the piece.
60.2. Take the final curved connector and hold it with the left end facing left and the right end curving forward. Slide the left end of the curved connector onto the axle placed previously. Get the remaining axle and insert it into the right end of the previously placed piece.
60.3. Orient the completed part vertically upright with the axle placed previously pointing right and the left end of the part facing down. Add the part to the model by sliding the left end of the part onto the upright axle at the top right of the stem.

61. Collect two dark tan 1x1 cones, two dark tan angled axle connectors, a dark tan triple axle connector, a dark tan 3L curved axle connector, five black 2L axles, three dark grey half-pins, and two lime tulip elements. Use them to construct the following section of a branch:
61.1. Orient the triple axle connector horizontally with the angled section in the back angling to the right. Take a half-pin and insert it into the pin hole in the center of the connector from above so the stud faces up.
61.2. Find a 2L axle and insert it horizontally into the right end of the axle connector. Get a curved axle connector and hold it so the left end faces left and the right end curves back. Connect the left end of the curved connector to the subassembly.
61.3. Find two more 2L axles. Insert one into the right end of the curved connector placed previously, then insert the other into the angled section of the triple connector.
61.4. Fetch the two angled connectors and orient them the right sections horizontal and the left sections angling forward. Attach them to the free ends of the axles placed previously. Next, retrieve two half-pins and insert one into the pin hole in each of the angled connectors so the studs face up.
61.5. Take two more 2L axles and insert them into the free ends of the angled connectors. Then get two 1x1 cones and hold them so the studs face right. Put them on the ends of the axles placed previously.
61.6. Take the tulip elements and insert the bar of each into the hollow stud of one of the cones placed previously.
61.7. The subassembly is complete! To add it to the model, first orient it on its side so the studs face you and the tulip elements are up and to the right. Connect the left end of the triple connector to the exposed axle protruding from the end of the curved branch at the top right of the model.

62. Fetch a tan T-bar and two bright green 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaves. Use them to create a part as follows:
62.1. Orient a leaf piece horizontally with the studs to the left. Hold the T-bar upright with the middle bar pointing left, then insert the bottom bar into the left stud from above.
62.2. Take the second leaf piece and orient it horizontally with the studs to the left. Slide the left stud onto the top of the T-bar from above. Swing the leaf back roughly 30 degrees so the leaves don't overlap.
62.3. Reorient the completed part so the horizontal bar is in the rear, then insert the bar into the hollow stud in the middle of the triple axle connector of the branch created in step 61.

63. Next, we will build another branch extension, this time for the branch at the top curving back. Obtain the second group of bricks and gather two black 2L axles, two blue 2L pins with axle, a dark grey half-pin, two dark tan angled axle connectors, a dark tan 1x1 cone, a dark tan 1x1 round tile, a green perpendicular axle and pin connector, and a lime tulip element. Create the branch extension as follows:

63.1. Orient an axle connector horizontally with the right end horizontal and the left end angling back. Insert the half-pin into the hole in the middle of the pin so the stud faces up.
63.2. Put a 1x1 round tile on the stud of the half-pin.
63.3. Get a 2L axle and insert it into the right end of the connector.
63.4. Take the second angled axle connector and orient it horizontally with its left side horizontal and the right side angling back. Add it to the right end of the subassembly. Then find a 2L axle and insert it into the right end of the previously placed piece.
63.5. Fetch the 2L pin and insert the pin end into the pin hole of the previously placed axle connector.
63.6. Get the 1x1 cone and hold it with the stud facing right. Connect it to the axle at the right end of the part. Then take the tulip element and insert the bar at its base into the hollow stud of the cone.
63.7. Locate the perpendicular axle and pin connector and hold it horizontally with the pin hole to the left and facing forward and back. Slide the axle hole down onto the axle protruding up from the right angled connector. Take the remaining 2L pin and insert the pin into the pin hole of the perpendicular connector from the front.
63.8. The extension is complete! Orient the subassembly upright with the perpendicular connector on the left and curving away. Locate the curved axle connector piece that arcs up and to the right from the top of the stem. Connect the free end of the lower angled axle connector to the axle protruding from the curved connector.

64. Now we will build another branch. Find the following pieces: four black 2L axles, two dark grey half-pins, two dark tan angled axle connectors, one dark tan 3L curved axle connector, and one dark tan 1x1 round tile. Assemble the extension as follows:
64.1. Orient an angled axle connector horizontally with the left section horizontal and the right angling back. Get two 2L axles and insert one into each end of the connector.
64.2. Get the second angled connector and hold it horizontally with the right section horizontal and the left angling back. Connect it to the left end of the part. Then take a 2L axle and insert it into the left end of the previously placed piece.
64.3. Find the two half-pins and insert one into each of the pin holes in the axle connectors so that the studs face up.
64.4. Put a 1x1 round tile on the stud of the right half-pin placed previously.
64.5. Fetch the curved axle connector piece and orient it horizontally with the right end facing right and the left end curving back. Connect it to the left end of the subassembly, then get the last 2L axle and insert it into its left end.
64.6. The branch is complete! To add it to the model, first orient it vertically upright with the curved connector at the top curving to the left, then insert the axle at the bottom of the part into the axle hole at the top of the stem and to the left of the middle.

65. Locate a tan T-bar and two bright green 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaves. Use them to create a part as follows:
65.1. Orient a leaf piece horizontally with the studs to the left. Hold the T-bar upright with the middle bar pointing left, then insert the bottom bar into the left stud from above.
65.2. Take the second leaf piece and orient it horizontally with the studs to the left. Slide the left stud onto the top of the T-bar from above. Swing the top leaf back roughly 45 degrees.
65.3. Orient the completed part with the bar in front facing forward, then insert it into the hollow stud of the half-pin in the top left branch from behind.

66. Let’s create another branch extension. Gather together the remaining pieces from the second group, which are: two dark tan angled axle connectors, a dark tan 3L curved axle connector, a dark tan 1x1 cone, a green perpendicular axle and pin connector, three black 2L axles, two blue 2L pins with axle, a dark grey half-pin, a green minifigure crown, a yellowish green egg, and a lime tulip element. Assemble the extension as follows:
66.1. Orient an angled axle connector horizontally with the left side horizontal and the right side angling forward. Take the half-pin and insert it into the pin hole from above so the stud faces up.
66.2. Fetch two 2L axles. Insert one into each end of the part.
66.3. Get a 1x1 cone and hold it with the stud pointing left. Put it on the end of the left axle placed previously. Then take the tulip element and insert the bar at its base into the hollow stud of the cone.
66.4. Take the curved axle connector and orient it with the left end facing left and the right end curving forward. Connect it to the right end of the subassembly, then get a 2L axle and insert it into the right end of the curved connector.

66.5. Locate the remaining angled axle connector and orient it horizontally with the right section horizontal and the left section angling back. Slide the left end of the piece onto the axle jutting from the right end of the subassembly. Then, retrieve a 2L pin and orient it upright with the pin below. Insert it into the pin hole of the previously placed axle connector from above.
66.6. Find the perpendicular axle and pin connector and hold it horizontally with the pin hole to the left facing forward and back. Rotate the part 45 degrees so the pin hole is in the rear left, then slide the axle hole onto the axle end of the 2L pin placed previously. Get another 2L pin and insert the pin end into the pin hole of the perpendicular connector from the front.
66.7. Get the minifigure crown and put it on the stud of the half-pin toward the left end of the assembly. Then take the egg accessory and connect it to the stud in the center of the crown. The crown and egg together represent an immature flower bud.
66.8. The branch extension is complete! To add it to the model, locate the branch at the top left of the model and connect the right end of the subassembly to the axle pointing left.

Now we can add two more flowers to our beautiful hibiscus. The two flowers are identical and may be built in parallel or one after another according to the builder's preferences. Retrieve the fourth group of pieces.

67. Locate three yellow 1x1 round plates with hollow studs. Stack them together to form a column.

68. Find a red 3L bar and a magenta candlestick element. The candlestick is a cylinder with a short bar at the base and a bar hole at the top. Orient the candlestick vertically upright with the bar at the bottom and insert the bar into the top of the previously placed piece. Then hold the 3L bar vertically upright and insert its bottom end into the top of the candlestick.

69. Locate a magenta 1x1 cone and orient it upside down so the stud faces down. Slide it onto the bar placed previously and push it down all the way.

70. Fetch a magenta 3x3 inverted dish and a dark pink 2x2 round jumper plate. Hold the inverted dish with the hollow stud facing up. Slide the dish onto the bar via the stud. Orient the round jumper plate upside down so the stud faces down and slide it onto the section of the bar protruding up from the center of the dish.

71. Flip the part 180 degrees so the previously placed 2x2 round jumper plate is at the bottom. Retrieve a dark green steering wheel piece – this piece has a central 2x2 round hub connected to a circular ring by a pair of struts. Position the steering wheel with the struts horizontal at 3 and 9 o'clock, then connect the subassembly to the hub via the 2x2 round jumper plate.

72. Get a light yellow minifigure crown with bar. This piece has a short bar at the base and splays out at the top into six prongs, as if it were a very tall, narrow crown. Insert the bar at the base of the piece into the hollow stud at the top of the assembly.

73. Collect five medium lavender claws with clips. Take one and hold it upright with the clip at the base facing forward. Connect it to the outer ring of the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position. Clip the others to the ring at the 2 o'clock, 5 o'clock, 7 o'clock, and 10 o'clock positions. Now adjust the claws so they are equally spaced around the ring – the claws at the 2 and 10 o'clock positions should be moved slightly closer to the struts, and the claws at 5 and 7 o'clock should be moved slightly further away from the 6 o'clock position.

74. The remaining pieces in the group are five medium lavender 2x2 inverted round tiles, five lavender clam shells with 2x2 studs, five bright green 1x2 modified plates with clip on the long side, five bright green 1x2 right curved wedge slope tiles and five bright green left curved wedge slope tiles. Use the pieces to make five petals as follows:
74.1. Orient a clam shell with the studs to the left, then place a clip plate vertically on the left column so the clip lies to the left.
74.2. Get a right and a left curved wedge slope and hold them with the points to the right. Place the piece with the rear cutaway on the back row of the part, then put the second wedge slope on the front row. The points of the wedge slopes should meet to form a larger wedge.
74.3. Flip the part over so the anti-studs of the clam shell face up. Take a 2x2 inverted round tile and hold it with the studs down. Attach it to the anti-studs of the clam shell.

74.4. You should now have five identical petals. Take one and hold it vertically with the concave surface of the clam shell facing up and the clip in the rear. Attach it to the ring at the 6 o'clock position. Place the other parts symmetrically around the ring, putting each halfway between each pair of claws. Finally, tilt all the petals toward the center of the flower. The dish in the middle will prevent the petals being angled too far in.

If you have chosen to build the blooms one after another, please return to step 67 and build the second flower. Proceed to the next step when you have two identical flowers.

75. Let's add the flowers to the main assembly! Retrieve the main model. Navigate to the top left branch. Halfway along is a perpendicular connector with an axle pointing forward. Hold a flower with the base of the steering wheel facing back. Insert the axle into the axle hole in the middle of the base of the steering wheel. To place the second flower, first locate the branch at the top right which curves back, then find the axle pointing up and away from the branch. Connect the second flower to the branch by inserting the axle into the center of the base of the steering wheel.

76. Collect the fourth and final group of the fourth back. This group consists of two medium lavender 1x1 round flower plates, two medium lavender 2x2x2 cones, two bright green 2x2 round plant bricks, two green 1L bars with angled stud, and two green 2x2 round dome bottoms. Use the pieces to construct two of the following part:
76.1. Take a 2x2 plant brick and position it before you.
76.2. Get a 2x2x2 cone and put it on top of the brick. Then, find a 1x1 flower stud and put it on top of the cone.
76.3. Flip the part so the anti-studs face up. Locate a 2x2 dome bottom and connect it to the underside of the base so the anti-stud is at the top. Fetch a 1L bar with angled stud. Hold it with the stud facing down and the bar angling forward, then connect the stud to the anti-stud of the previously placed piece.
76.4. You should now have two identical parts. The parts represent unopened hibiscus flowers, the closed petals represented by the medium lavender cones and the sepals by the green plant bricks. Navigate to the top right branch – this branch does not have any flowers on it – and locate the two hollow studs that face you. To add the parts to the model, insert the bar at the base of each part into one of the hollow studs so the cones angle to the right.

You have reached the end of the fourth bag! Only one remains, which contains the pieces to build more branches, unopened blooms, foliage, and a final pair of blooms.

77. Get the first group of pieces and extract three black 2L axles, a dark grey half-pin, and a dark tan triple axle connector. Orient the connector horizontally with the angled section in the rear and to the right, then insert an axle into the left and right ends. Insert the half-pin into the pin hole so the stud faces up. Orient the part upright with the angled section in the upper right. Navigate to the top of the main stem and locate the angled axle connector in the middle at the top. Connect the bottom of the part to the free end of the axle connector.

78. Find a tan T-bar and two bright green 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaves. Use them to create a part as follows:
78.1. Orient a leaf piece horizontally with the studs to the left. Hold the T-bar upright with the middle bar pointing left, then insert the bottom bar into the left stud from above.
78.2. Take the second leaf piece and orient it horizontally with the studs to the left. Slide the left stud onto the top of the T-bar from above. Swing the leaf back only slightly.
78.3. Reorient the completed part so the horizontal bar points forward. Locate the half-pin in the triple connector placed in the previous step – note it faces back. Insert the horizontal bar into the hollow stud to connect the part to the model.

79. Let's extend the branch you have been working on. Gather three black 2L axles, a dark grey half-pin, a dark tan triple axle connector, a dark tan 3L curved axle connector, two dark tan 1x1 cones, and a lime tulip element. Use them to construct a branch extension:
79.1. Orient the curved axle connector with the right end horizontal and the left end curving back. Insert a 2L axle into the right end.

79.2. Get the triple axle connector and hold it horizontally with the angled section in the back and angling to the right. Connect it to the right end of the part. Then find the half-pin and insert it into the pin hole of the triple axle connector so the stud faces up.
79.3. Locate two 2L axles and insert them into the free ends of the axle connector.
79.4. Put a cone on the end of each of the axles placed previously.
79.5. Take the tulip element and insert the bar at its base into the hollow stud of the rear cone.
79.5. The subassembly is complete! Orient your part upright with the cones at the top and the stud of the half-pin facing forward. Navigate to the triple connector at the top of the top middle branch. Connect the free end of the curved axle connector elbow to the axle protruding to the right of the triple connector.

80. Fetch the second group of pieces. Collect a black 2L axle, a dark grey half-pin, a dark tan angled axle connector, and a dark tan 1x1 round tile. Use them to make the following part:
80.1. Orient the axle connector vertically with the front section vertical and the rear section angling to the left. Insert the half-pin into the pin hole of the connector so the stud faces up.
80.2. Get the 2L axle and insert it into the front end of the connector.
80.3. Put the 1x1 round tile on the stud of the half-pin.
80.4. Orient the completed part upright with the round tile to the right and the top section with the axle angling forward. Connect it to the free end of the top middle branch to which we have been adding, to the left of the curved axle connector.

81. Find a black 2L axle, a dark grey half-pin, and a dark tan angled axle connector. Hold the axle connector vertically with the back section vertical and the front section angling to the right. Insert the half-pin into the pin hole and insert the axle into the back-facing axle hole. Reorient the part upright with the axle at the top angling left. Connect the part to the end of the subassembly placed in the previous step.

82. Gather two medium lavender 1x1 round flower plates, two medium lavender 2x2x2 cones, two bright green 2x2 round plant bricks, two green 1L bars with angled stud, and two green 2x2 round dome bottoms. Use the pieces to construct two unopened flowers:
82.1. Take a 2x2 plant brick and position it before you.
82.2. Get a 2x2x2 cone and put it on top of the brick. Then, find a 1x1 flower stud and put it on top of the cone.
82.3. Flip the part so the anti-studs face up. Locate a 2x2 dome bottom and connect it to the underside of the base so the anti-stud is at the top. Fetch a 1L bar with angled stud. Hold it with the stud facing down and the bar angling forward, then connect the stud to the anti-stud of the previously placed piece.
82.4. You should now have two identical parts. Navigate to the right section of the branch we have been constructing and find the hollow stud in the middle of the triple axle connector. Add the first part here by inserting the angled bar at its base into the stud so that the cone points to the left. Then navigate to the top of the branch and locate the cone that does not have a tulip element occupying the stud. Insert the bar at the base of the second part into the stud of the cone and turn the part so it points to the right.

83. The remaining parts in the group are a tan T-bar and two bright green 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaves. Use them to create a pair of leaves:
83.1. Orient a leaf piece horizontally with the studs to the left. Hold the T-bar upright with the middle bar pointing left, then insert the bottom bar into the left stud from above.
83.2. Get the second leaf piece and orient it horizontally with the studs to the left. Slide the left stud onto the top of the T-bar from above. Swing the leaf back only slightly.
83.3. Reorient the completed part so the horizontal bar points forward. Locate the forward-facing hollow stud to the left of the lower part placed in step 82. Insert the horizontal bar into the hollow stud to connect the part to the model.

We will now build the final pair of flowers with which to crown the build. As before, it is possible to either build the flowers in tandem or one after another as suits the builder.

84. Open the third group of parts, which is also the last group of pieces of the set! Find three yellow 1x1 round plates with hollow studs. Stack them together to form a column.

85. Locate a red 3L bar and a magenta candlestick element. The candlestick is a cylinder with a short bar at the base and a bar hole at the top. Orient the candlestick upright with the bar at the bottom and insert the bar into the top of the previously placed piece. Then hold the 3L bar upright and insert its bottom end into the top of the candlestick.

86. Fetch a magenta 1x1 cone and orient it upside down so the stud faces down. Slide it onto the bar placed previously and push it down fully.

87. Collect a magenta 3x3 inverted dish and a dark pink 2x2 round jumper plate. Hold the inverted dish with the hollow stud facing up. Slide the dish onto the bar via the stud. Orient the round jumper plate upside down so the stud faces down and slide it onto the section of the bar protruding up from the center of the dish.

88. Flip the part 180 degrees so the previously placed 2x2 round jumper plate is at the bottom. Retrieve a dark green steering wheel piece – this piece has a central 2x2 round hub connected to a circular ring by a pair of struts. Position the steering wheel with the struts horizontal at 3 and 9 o'clock, then connect the subassembly to the hub via the 2x2 round jumper plate.

89. Find a light yellow minifigure crown with bar. This piece has a short bar at the base and splays out at the top into six prongs, as if it were a very tall, narrow crown. Insert the bar at the base of the piece into the hollow stud at the top of the assembly.

90. Gather five medium lavender claws with clips. Take one and hold it upright with the clip at the base facing forward. Connect it to the outer ring of the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position. Clip the others to the ring at the 2 o'clock, 5 o'clock, 7 o'clock, and 10 o'clock positions. Now adjust the claws so they are equally spaced around the ring – the claws at the 2 and 10 o'clock positions should be moved slightly closer to the struts, and the claws at 5 and 7 o'clock should be moved slightly further away from the 6 o'clock position.

91. The remaining pieces in the group are five medium lavender 2x2 inverted round tiles, five lavender clam shells with 2x2 studs, five bright green 1x2 modified plates with clip on the long side, five bright green 1x2 right curved wedge slope tiles and five bright green left curved wedge slope tiles. Use the pieces to make five petals as follows:
91.1. Orient a clam shell with the studs to the left, then place a clip plate vertically on the left column so the clip lies to the left.
91.2. Get a right and a left curved wedge slope and hold them with the points to the right. Place the piece with the rear cutaway on the back row of the part, then put the second wedge slope on the front row. The points of the wedge slopes should meet to form a larger wedge.
91.3. Flip the part over so the anti-studs of the clam shell face up. Take a 2x2 inverted round tile and hold it with the studs down. Attach it to the anti-studs of the clam shell.
91.4. You should now have five identical petals. Take one and hold it vertically with the concave surface of the clam shell facing up and the clip in the rear. Attach it to the ring at the 6 o'clock position. Place the other parts symmetrically around the ring, putting each halfway between each pair of claws. Finally, tilt all the petals toward the center of the flower. The dish in the middle will prevent the petals being pushed too far in.

If you have chosen to build the blooms one after another, please return to step 84 and construct the second flower. Proceed to the final step when you have two identical flowers.

92. The very last step of the set is to place the hibiscus flowers you have just built. Retrieve the main model and navigate to the top middle of the main stem, where the branch we constructed rises up from the center. Locate the axle protruding forward below the first triple axle connector. To place the first flower, slide the axle hole in the center of the base of the steering wheel onto the protruding axle. To add the second flower, navigate to the top of the left section of the branch, from which protrudes an axle. Connect the second flower in the same manner as the first by sliding the axle hole of the steering wheel onto the axle.

You have reached the end of the set! The completed set has presence, with a solid dark blue pot from which rises a thick stem which branches off to the left and right many times. Toward the base, the branches feature only green broad pointed leaves and occasionally terminate in lime-green buds of

new growth. As we move higher, we find true blossoms, as well as immature buds and fully formed flowers that are yet to open. The blossoms have vivid magenta centers from which stamens erupt tipped with bright light yellow. The center of each flower is surrounded by five rounded lavender petals which broaden and pull away moving from base to edge. The clamshell pieces used to make the petals have a lovely texture of curves which emulates the real petal's delicate edges.

There are no advertisements for other sets at the end of the print instruction booklet.

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

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