10345 Flower Arrangement
Written by Todd Kubo and Tested by Jolene Nemeth.

Let creativity bloom with the stunning LEGO® Botanicals Flower Arrangement (10345) building kit for adults. It's a nature gift for women, men and plant-lovers, and builders can relax and unwind as they create floral home or office decor that will never wilt. Capturing the vibrancy of nature, the building set includes 14 flowers – camellias, peonies, hydrangeas, baby's breath, ranunculus, bouvardia and lilies – and an elegant white pedestal vase. This LEGO flowers set is customizable, so budding florists can have fun building the arrangement before assembling the flowers into a unique display. What's more, the set features a pin system that allows the flowers' heads to be removed and swapped with flower heads from other LEGO Botanicals sets (sold separately), letting builders create a truly bespoke bouquet. Show your love by giving this LEGO flower set as a housewarming gift, graduation gift, Mother's Day gift, Father's Day gift or Valentine's Day gift.

Floral display – Plant creativity with the LEGO® Botanicals Flower Arrangement building kit for adults, which lets nature-lovers embrace their inner florist

LEGO® flowers – The 14 flowers included in this set are camellias, peonies, hydrangeas, baby's breath, ranunculus, bouvardia and lilies, and they can be displayed in the brick-built white chalice vase.

Reconfigurable – Budding florists can remove and rearrange the flower heads to create a custom display that reflects their style.

LEGO® decor – Once complete, this LEGO set for adults becomes floral home, office or desk decor that requires zero maintenance.

Nature gift – The flowers make a great Mother's Day gift, Father's Day gift, Valentine's Day gift, graduation gift or housewarming gift for women, men and flower-lovers.

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

Dimensions – The 1,161-piece floral display measures over 10 in. (26 cm) high, 12.5 in. (31 cm) wide and 9 in. (23 cm) deep

The Box – The front of the box is black, showcasing the flower arrangement with a few blossoms tastefully placed around the base of the vase. In the upper right corner is a gold line art of the flowers with the words "Flower Arrangement" centered beneath. The lower left corner features the LEGO logo. Across the bottom is a dark red brick-patterned band with "Botanicals" on the left and the 18+ set number 10345, containing 1161 pieces, on the right.

The back of the box shows the flower arrangement on a pedestal table. Smaller inset images highlight how the blossoms can be removed and rearranged to your liking. A center image shows additional flowers combined with this set to create a more colorful arrangement—specifically, combining set 10342 with this set, 10345. On the right is a small white outline drawing of the flower arrangement with overall dimensions and build height.

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).

For builders with low vision, or a sighted building partner who may want to follow along with the printed visual instructions that come with each set, PDF versions are always online at [https://www.lego.com/en-us/service/buildinginstructions/10345]: 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. When you go to the website from the link – Be sure to download all 3 instruction booklets!

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. The axle connectors are also numbered on the side depending on the angle. A technic connector #1 is 1L long and has an axle hole opposite a perpendicular pin hole. Then the larger 3L axle connectors have a pin hole in the center that is the pivot point of the part, which then ends in axle holes, an axle connector #2 is straight. As the numbers on the connectors increase - the degree of the angle decreases. The axle connector #6, is a 90° angled connector.

Bushes/Bushings - LEGO Technic™ uses bushes largely as spacers, but they also can reduce friction between rotating parts, or can form useful elements such as handles. Bushes are typically light gray, generally cylindrical, and have an axle-hole running through the middle. They have a flange at the front and back to make them easier to pull on and off

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.

In some steps, multiple colors of the same part may appear. While we've carefully specified color placement where relevant, correct orientation and exact positioning of each part are more critical than matching colors. If a colored part is placed in the correct location and orientation, minor color differences are acceptable — especially since many of these parts will be hidden as the build progresses.

Please follow the instructions closely, and prioritize accuracy of placement over color matching when mentioned specifically.

The Build is 1161 pieces and recommended for ages 18+.

Bag 1.
2 groups of bricks.
Group 1 contains pieces for steps 1 through 17. Build the pedestal vase base.
Group 2 contains pieces for steps 18 through 22. Build the pedestal base bowl.

Bag 2.
2 groups of bricks.
Group 3 contains pieces for steps 23 through 32. Adding a tan side wall stripe to the pedestal vase.
Group 4 contains pieces for steps 33 through 45. Build the flower arrangement baseplate.

Bag 3, plus 16 dark red 6x6 radar dishes with bar handle parts in separate bag.
1 Group of bricks.
Group 5 contains pieces for steps 46 through 58. Build the Night Rider camellias.

Bag 4.
1 Group of bricks.
Group 6 contains pieces for steps 59 through 71. Build the Itoh Peonies.

Bags 5 and 6.
1 Group of bricks.
Group 7, Steps 72 through 84. Build the Hydrangeas.

Bags 7.
3 Groups of Bricks.
Group 8 contains pieces for steps 85 through 95. Build the leaf greenery.
Group 9 contains pieces for steps 96 through 109. More greenery.
Group 10 contains pieces for steps 110 through 121. Build two sprigs of Baby’s breath.

Bag 8.
Group 11. Steps 122 through 138. Build the Persian buttercups.

Bag 9.
Group 12. Steps 139 through 164. Build the Hummingbird flowers

Bag 10.
Group 13. Steps 165 through 175. Build the Lilies.

The first page of the instruction book shows the information regarding the new packaging. Some LEGO sets have parts bags that are now paper instead of the polybags of the past.

The facing page has information on the LEGO Builder app and a QR code to scan to download.

The 4th page has an outline of a minifigure head with the text “Build it your way” and 2 arrows pointing to the right side 5th page horizontally divided to show the top graphic of building electronically on a tablet with a QR Code to download the Builder App again. The lower half of the page shows following the printed directions.

We’re about to do neither one! Let’s get ready to explore text based instructions!

Before we begin building, let’s explore the inspiration behind each bloom. We have a few pages of background information regarding the flowers that make up this creative arrangement.

The 6th page features a photo of the Night Rider camellia, and a gold line art illustration of the flower on a black background and the flowing text:

“A gift of creative nature.
The LEGO botanical collection opens a door to a colorful field of creative possibilities. With sets inspired by flora from all over the world, nature lovers can indulge in a cheerful take on ‘forever flowers’. For this set, we curated a balanced composition of popular bouquet elements in an elegant white pedestal vase – with built-in versatility.

Night Rider camellia (Camellia x williamsii).
Originally bread in the UK, this compact evergreen shrub with glossy, dark leaves is adorned with dark, maroon, semi-double flowers that bloom in late winter and early spring. In gardens, it can grow up to about 5 ft. (1.5 m) tall and wide.”

The 7th page has photos of the Peony and Hydrangea along with their counterpart gold line art illustrations. For the peony the accompanying text is on a pale yellow background and the hydrangea on a light lavender background. The Hummingbird flower on a medium lavender background and the Lily flower, on a paler orange background.

“Itoh Peony (Paeonia Itoh)
Intersectional peonies were first cultivated in Japan in the 1940’s. As hybrids between trees and herbaceous peonies, their flowers grow up to about 7.87 in. (20 cm) wide. Not typically suitable as a container plant, this LEGO version, however, is guaranteed to blossom all year.”

Hydrangea (Hydrangea arborescens)
Native to Asia, North and South America, over 70 species of these majestic shrubs have found their way to gardens worldwide. The blossom is vary in color based on the pH value in the soil, from blue (acidic) to pink (alkaline) and white (neutral).”

The 8th and 9th pages have photos of the Baby’s breath flower, Persian buttercup, Hummingbird flower, and a Lily flower. Each are accompanied by their counterpart gold line art illustrations. For the Baby’s breath the accompanying text is on a pale yellow background, while the Persian buttercup is on a light red orange background.

“Baby’s breath (Gypsophila paniculata)
A popular staple in flour arrangements around the world, baby’s breath is light as a summer cloud. As a symbol of everlasting love, it adds an air of grace to a bouquet or centerpiece, even dried in vases or wreaths.

Persian buttercup (Ranunculus)
A tuberous perennial the Persian buttercup can grow up to about 1.9 ft. (60 cm) tall. With its densely layered petals in soft or bright colors, this lavish and long-lasting cut, flower brightens any space, indoors, or in your garden.

Hummingbird flower (Bouvardia)
Like a miniature bouquet in every stem, each flower erupts into a delightful little star – inspiring its other familiar names: ‘firecracker bush’, or ‘trumpetellia’. Originating from Central America, some of its family members can also be found in Europe and Canada.

Lily flower (Lilium)
With between 80 and 100 species, and almost as many color variations, lilies captivate us with their pleasant aroma and glowing intensity. Symbols of timeless elegance and purity, they are a cherished choice for celebrations and heartfelt gestures.”

The 10th and 11th pages feature more line artwork of lilies and peonies along with the following text, one side of the spread shows a full page picture of a woman finishing her flower arrangement.

“Plant a seed of inspiration.
Building a LEGO Botanical Flower Arrangement is just the beginning. Anytime you feel inspired to rearrange your display, just switch the flower heads between the stems, or mix and match more sets to create all-new bouquets. Whichever compliments the seasons, your mood and your interior décor. If you are already a seasoned LEGO florist, why not branch out and rebuild your set into different species, too!”

The 12th and 13th pages show photos of the completed flower arrangement placed tastefully in areas of the home. A few close-up shots of the finished flowers in the arrangement are also shown. Imposed on one of the largest picture is the text *“Discover more blooming created tips with your LEGO insiders account on lego.com/botanicals-exclusive.”*

A small disclaimer is included on the photo *“Combine with set 10342 sold separately”.*

Let’s Begin Building Your Flower Arrangement!

The left page features a LEGO brick separator, with inset illustrations demonstrating its various functions during assembly:

The first image shows how to use one end of the separator to lift a plate off a brick by pressing down on its top studs.

The second demonstrates sliding the studded section beneath a plate to pop it free from the brick below.

The third illustrates using the cross axle tip to push technic axles out of their sockets.

The fourth shows how the flat back end can be used to pry a tile off a plate.

The right page has small illustration of a hand shaking out the pieces from Bag 1 and signals the start of the build—finally, let’s go!

Bag 1.
Group 1, steps 1 through 17 – Build the pedestal vase base.

1. Locate 1 blue 4x4 plate with a 2x2 gap and 2 tan 2x2 bricks. Place the 1st 2x2 brick vertically centered on the leftmost column of the 4x4 plate overhanging 1 column to the left. Symmetrically place the 2nd 2x2 brick on the rightmost column.

2. Locate 2 white 2x6 plates with two rounded corners. Connect the 1st 2x6 plate vertically centered under the 2x2 brick on the left with the straight edge extending 1 column on the left. Symmetrically connect the 2nd 2x6 plate vertically on the right.

3. Locate 4 white 6x6 curved brick slopes with 33° beveled edge. These large pieces each form a quarter-circle. Place the 1st 6x6 curved brick to the left of the 2x2 brick on the left, so that its front edge aligns to the back row of the 2x2 brick. The curved edge should be toward the back left corner of the build. Place the 2nd 6x6 curved brick symmetrically on the right side, mirroring the placement of the 1st.

These two bricks should meet at the rear, forming a half-circle at the back of the assembly.

Symmetrically place the 3rd and 4th 6x6 curved bricks to the front of the assembly, positioned to mirror the rear half. Once all four bricks are in connected, they will form a complete beveled circle with a 12-stud diameter

The center of the circle will feature a 2x6 vertical dumbbell-shaped gap.

4. Flip the part upside down. Locate 2 white 2X6 plates with rounded corners. Connect the 1st 2x6 plate horizontally, centered on the rows directly behind the 4x4 plate, with the straight edge to the back. Symmetrically, place the 2nd 2X6 plate horizontally in front of the 4x4 plate.

5. Locate 4 white 2x6 plates with two rounded corners. Connect each 2x6 plate by aligning the straight edge of each plate with the straight edges of the previously attached 2x6 plates. When complete, the base of the vase will feature 4 oblong one-plate-high sections—positioned at the front, back, left, and right sides. Set the vase base aside.

6. Make the center support. Locate 1 lime green 2x8 plate and place it horizontally in front of you. Place 1 white 1x8 plate horizontally on the back row.

7. Locate 1 white 1x8 plate and place it horizontally on the front row.

8. Locate 1 yellow 2x6 plate, 1 blue 1x2 plate with 2x2 anti side-studs, and 1 blue 1x2 rounded plate. Place the 1x2 plate with the 2x2 anti side-studs vertically in the leftmost column, with the anti side-studs facing left. Next, place the 2x6 plate horizontally to the right of the PPP. Finally, connect the 1x2 plate vertically in the rightmost column.

9. Locate 1 lime green 2X8 plate and 1 blue 2X6 tile. Place the 2X8 plate horizontally on top of the assembly. Place the 2x6 tile horizontally on the left, leaving a 2x2 section uncovered on the right. Set the center support aside.

10.1. Build a subpart. Locate 1 yellow 2x2 modified plate with 2 side studs and turn the part so the side studs are to the left. Place 1 blue 1x2 rounded plate vertically on the right column.

10.2. Locate 1 black 2x2 plate and place it on top of the part. Locate the center support and rotate it so the 2x6 tile faces left and the 2x2 anti side-stud section is upward, the right side will be the 2x8 section of anti-studs. Then connect the subpart to the bottom row of the 2x8 anti-studs on the right. Set the center support aside.

11.1. Build a subpart. Locate 2 black 2x2 plates and stack them together.

11.2. Locate 1 blue 1x2 plate with 2x2 anti side-studs and place it vertically on the right column of the stacked plates.

11.3. Locate 1 blue 1x2 rounded plate and place it vertically on the left column of the subpart. Locate the center support and connect the subpart—specifically the 2x2 anti side-studs section—to the 2x2 studded area located directly beneath the 2x6 tile. The finished center support will feature a 2x2 brick section on both the left and right sides near its base

12. Rotate the center support so that the 2x6 tile faces the front. Next, locate the vase base and insert the center support vertically into the vertical 2x6 section of the vase base.

13. Locate 2 white 2x4x5 cylinder wall panels with 1x2 cutout. Place the 1st cylinder wall panel behind the center support, ensuring the support aligns within the middle of the 1x2 cutout. Place the 2nd cylinder wall panel symmetrically in front of the center support, mirroring the rear panel's alignment.

14. Locate 4 white 3x3 round corner slopes. These are quarter curved slope pieces with a smooth top surface with no studs. Place them evenly around the base of the two cylinder wall panels, forming a complete circular enclosure around both walls.

15. Locate 4 white 1x4 curved tiles. Place the 1x4 curved tiles evenly around the 3x3 round corner slope circle assembled in the previous step, ensuring they form a seamless ring at the base. By the end of this step, the entire bottom of the vase base will be covered, with no exposed studs remaining.

16. Build 2 identical subparts. Locate 2 blue 1x2 round plates and 2 light grey 1x2 tiles. Stack 1 tile on top of each 1x2 round plate. Then place the 2 parts vertically on top of the cylinder walls, in the leftmost and rightmost columns of the center support.

17.1. Build 2 identical subparts. Locate 1 red 1x1 plate with clip and orient it horizontally so that the clip is on the left, then place 1 light grey 1x2 tile horizontally on top, so that it overhangs by 1 stud to the right.

17.2. Locate 1 red 1x1 plate with clip and connect it under the 1x2 tile on the right side, with the clip to the right.

17.3. Locate 2 light grey 1x1 round tile with upright bar. Insert the bar of each round tile into a clip, so that each round tile is oriented anti-stud side up. Repeat this process to build a 2nd subpart.

Then place the 2 parts horizontally on top of the cylinder walls, directly to the front and back of the center support. The final build forms a 4x4 section with a 1 plate raised anti-stud 2x2 center and anti-studs at each corner. Set the vase base aside.

Group 2, Steps 18 through 22. Build the pedestal vase lower bowl.

18.1. Locate 1 dark tan 10x10 octagonal plate, 2 blue 1x4 tiles with 2 studs, and 2 light grey 1x2 tiles. Place the first 1x4 tile with 2 studs vertically on the 4th column from the left, centered vertically. Symmetrically place the 2nd 1x4 tile with 2 studs on the right.

Place the 1st 1x2 tile horizontally on the 4th row from the back, centered horizontally between the PPP. Symmetrically place the 2nd 1x2 tile horizontally on the 4th row from the front, centered to match the first tile.

18.2. Locate 8 red 1x2x1 half round bricks. Build 4 identical subparts, each made by stacking 2 bricks. Then place the 1st stack to the left of the left vertical 1x4 tile with the curve facing left. Symmetrically place the 2nd stack to the right of the right vertical 1x4 tile with the curve facing right.

Place the 3rd stack behind the horizontal 1x2 tile in the 4th row from the back, with the curve facing back. Symmetrically mirror this placement with the 4th stack in the front.

18.3. Locate 4 white 3x6x2 round corner slopes. These are large quarter curved slope pieces with a smooth surface with 3 studs on the top. Start to the left of the 1x2 half round brick stack located on the left side of the octagonal plate. Place the 1st part so its curved edge follows the contour of the plate to the back. Place the remaining 3 parts evenly around the octagonal plate. Once all slopes are connected it will form a smooth, continuous circular enclosure on top of the octagon plate.

Locate the vase base and flip it upside down. Locate the center cylinder and carefully insert it into the central opening of the part you just assembled. As you lower the inverted vase base, slowly rotate it until the 2x2 section aligns perfectly in the center. Once everything is aligned, press down gently to seat the vase base securely.

19. Locate 4 white 3x3 round corner slopes. Place them evenly around the base of the two cylinder wall panels, forming a complete circular enclosure around both walls.

20. Locate 4 white 1x4 curved tiles. Place the 1x4 curved tiles evenly around the 3x3 round corner slope circle assembled in the previous step, ensuring they form a seamless ring at the base of the bowl. By the end of this step, the entire base of the bowl will be covered, with no exposed studs remaining.

Flip the vase back over, so the 10x10 octagonal plate is on top.

21.1. Locate 1 white 2x2 round plate with octagonal bar frame and a tan 2x2 round plate. Place the round plate on top of the plate with bar frame.

21.2. Build a second stack of plates. Locate 1 white 2x2 round plate with octagonal bar frame and a tan 2x2 round plate. Place the round plate on top of the plate with bar frame. Flip the part over, and connect it horizontally and vertically centered on the 10x10 octagonal plate.

22.1. Build 4 identical subparts. Locate 1 black 2x2 round brick and 1 yellow 2x2 modified plate with 2 side studs. With the modified plate side studs facing you, place the 2x2 round brick on the back row of the plate. The round brick will overhang by 1 row at the back.

22.2. This step includes plates of the same type but in different colors. Locate 1 blue 1x2 round plate and 1 tan 1x2 round plate. Place the 1x2 round plate horizontally on the front row of the modified plate, then place the 1x2 tan round plate directly on top. Build 3 more identical subparts.

Flip the parts upside down. Place 1 part at each of the 12, 3, 6, and 9 o’clock positions on the octagonal plate, with the 2 side-studs on each part facing outward and the round 2x2 bricks positioned toward the center of the plate. Set the vase base aside.

Bag 2
Group 3, Steps 23 through 32. Adding a tan side wall stripe to the pedestal vase.

23.1. Build 4 identical subparts. Locate 1 dark grey 2x2 modified plate with 2 side studs and 1 black 2x2 plate. With the modified plate side studs facing you, place the 2x2 plate on the back row of the modified plate. The plate will overhang by 1 row at the back.

23.2. Locate 1 light grey 1x2 plate with a vertical side clip, and connect it horizontally beneath the back row of the overhanging 2x2 plate, with the vertical clip facing toward the back.

23.3. Locate 1 black 2x2 plate and 1 light grey 1x2 plate with vertical side clip. Place the 2x2 plate on the front 2 rows, then place the 1x2 plate with a vertical side clip horizontally on the back row, behind the 2x2 plate, with the vertical clip facing toward the back

23.4. Locate 1 black 2x3 black tile and place it on top of the part vertically. Set the part aside.

23.5.1. Build 4 identical subparts. Locate 1 tan 2x4 plate and 1 black 2x2 plate. Place the 2x2 in the center of a horizontal 2x4 plate so that it sits flush.

23.5.2. Orient the part horizontally. Locate 2 tan 2x2 curved slope tiles. Place the first curved slope tile on top of the left two columns of stacked plates, with the curved slope facing left. Symmetrically place the second curved slope tile on the right.

23.5.3. Turn the 2x4 part upright horizontally so the slope tiles point to the leftand the anti-studs are to the right. Connect the subpart from step 23.4, its 2 side studs facing left, into the center of the bottom row of 4 anti-studs, keeping both parts aligned horizontally. Build 3 more identical subparts.

Flip the parts upside down so the tile sides face downward. Place one part at each of the 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, and 10:30 clock positions of the vase base, resting them on top of the octagonal plate. Slide each part inward toward the center of the build, connecting the two clips of each part securely to the octagonal bar frames positioned at the center.

24. Locate 1 white 1x10 brick and 3 blue 1x2 round plates. With the 1x10 brick horizontal, place 1 blue 1x2 round plate horizontally in the center. Then place a 1x2 round plate on the leftmost 2 studs of the brick and 1 on the rightmost 2 studs of the brick.

25. This step includes brick of the same type but in different colors. Locate 2 light grey 1x2x2 tall bricks with studs on 3 sides and 1 yellow 1x2x2 tall brick with studs on 3 sides. Place the 2 light grey 1x2x2 tall bricks on top of the left and right 1x2 round plates, making sure the 4 side studs on each brick face forward. Then place the yellow 1x2x2 tall brick on top of the center 1x2 round plate, with its 4 side studs facing toward the back

26. Locate 2 white 2x1 plates with slope. Place the 2x1 plates with slope on top of each of the left and right 1x2x2 tall bricks, with the slope on the left brick facing left and the slope on the right brick facing right.

27. Build 2 identical subparts. Locate 2 tan 1x2 rounded plates and 1 yellow 1x2x2 tall brick with studs on 3 sides. Orient the 1x2x2 yellow brick so that the side with 4 side studs is facing you. Place 1 tan 1x2 rounded plate vertically to the upright studs on the left side of the brick, and connect the other tan 1x2 rounded plate vertically to the upright studs on the right side. Build a second subpart.

Lay the part from the previous step on its side so that the 1x10 anti-studs are facing you. The left and right light grey 1x2x2 tall bricks, each with 4 side studs, should be pointing upward toward the ceiling, while the center yellow tall brick's 4 side studs should be facing down toward the table.

Rotate the 1st subpart so that the 4 side studs are facing downward and the 1x2 round plates are positioned at the front and back, and the top studs are to the left. Connect the back 1x2 round plate to the leftmost two anti-studs of the 1x10 brick. Repeat symmetrically on the right.

After connecting both subparts, check to make sure that the anti-studs of each subpart are facing inward toward the center of the 1x10 brick. Set the part aside.

28.1. Locate 1 white 1x10 brick and 3 blue 1x2 rounded plates. With the 1x10 brick horizontal, place 1 blue 1x2 rounded plate horizontally in the center. Then place a 1x2 rounded plate on the leftmost 2 studs of the brick and 1 on the rightmost 2 studs of the brick.

28.2. Locate 2 light grey 1x2x2 tall bricks with studs on 3 sides and 1 yellow 1x2x2 tall brick with studs on 3 sides. Place the 2 light grey 1x2x2 tall bricks on top of the left and right 1x2 rounded plates, making sure the 4 side studs on each brick face forward. Then place the yellow 1x2x2 tall brick on top of the center 1x2 rounded plate, with its 4 side studs facing toward the back

28.3. Locate 2 white 2x1 plates with slope. Place the 2x1 plates with slope on top of each of the left and right 1x2x2 tall bricks, with the slope on the left brick facing left and the slope on the right brick facing right.

Lay the assembled part on its side again, this time orienting it so that the 1x10 anti-studs are positioned at the back, away from you. The left and right light grey 1x2x2 tall bricks, each with four side studs, should still be pointing upward toward the ceiling. The center yellow tall brick's four side studs should now be facing downward toward the table.

With the 1x10 brick section aligned horizontally, connect it to the assembly from step 27 - oriented horizontally with its anti-studs facing you and the 1x2x2 tall bricks are to the left and right edges, with their stud face down - to securely complete the rectangular frame.

29. Locate the vase base and identify the four 2x2 anti-stud sections positioned at 12, 3, 6, and 9 o'clock. Align the frame so that its four yellow 1x2x2 tall bricks match up with the studs on top of each anti-stud section. Take careful note of the 1x1 slopes located at the corners of the frame. Confirm that they are positioned on the left and right sides of the vase respectively, with each slope facing outward—toward the front and back.

Once properly aligned, press down gently to securely seat the completed frame onto the vase base.

30.1. Build 4 identical subparts. Locate 1 tan 2x3 plate and 1 black 2x2 plate. With the tan 2x3 plate oriented vertically, place the 2x2 plate so that its left column is on the right columns, two back rows of the tan 2x3 plate. The right column of the 2x2 plate will overhang to the right.

30.2. Locate 1 tan 2x3 plate and orient it vertically. Connect its back two studs of its left column underneath the right column of the black 2x2 plate.

30.3. Locate 2 tan 2x2 curved slope tiles. Place 1 on the back two rows of the build, on the left two columns, sloping to the left. Repeat symmetrically to the right with the other 2x2 sloped curved tile. Build 3 more subparts.

Turn the subpart upright so that the row of 4 studs is facing upward.

Find the 4 side-facing 2x2 sections of studs located at the 12, 3, 6, and 9 o'clock positions around the frame. At each of these positions, connect 1 subpart horizontally centered on the side studs. The top row should be flush with the top of the build. Make sure the bottom curved edge of each subpart aligns horizontally with the curved parts placed in step 23, forming a smooth and continuous shape around the vase.

31.1. Build 2 identical subparts. Locate 1 white 1x8 plate and position it horizontally in front of you. Place a white 1x4 plate horizontally centered on top.

31.2. Locate 1 white 1x2 plate and place it horizontally centered on the PPP.

31.3. Locate 2 white 1x4 curved slope tiles. Place the first 1x4 curved slope tile horizontally on the 4 left studs, so it slopes to the left. Repeat symmetrically to the right, forming a smooth, symmetrical curve on top of the 1x8 base. Build a 2nd subpart.

Locate the vase and identify the 1x1 slope tiles positioned at the top edge on both the left and right sides.

With the subparts you just completed rotated upright and held horizontally, place 1 of the 1x8 subparts between each set of 1x1 slope tiles, ensuring it covers the row of 4 exposed studs in the center on both sides.

32.1. Build 2 identical subparts. Locate 1 white 1x8 plate and position it horizontally. Place a white 1x4 plate horizontally centered on top.

32.2. Locate 1 white 1x2 plate and place it horizontally centered on the PPP.

32.3. Locate 2 white 1x4 curved slope tiles. Place the first 1x4 curved slope tile horizontally on the 4 left studs, so it slopes to the left. Repeat symmetrically to the right, forming a smooth, symmetrical curve on top of the 1x8 base. Build a 2nd subpart.

32.4. Locate 2 white 2x1 plates with slope. Place one 1x2 plate with stud and slope tile horizontally under the leftmost column so it slopes and is exposed to the left. Repeat symmetrically to the right. Make sure the slope on each brick faces away from the center, continuing the outward curve. Position the sloped plates so that they leave a 1x6 gap underneath the middle portion of the 1x8 plate, with only the ends supported. Build a 2nd subpart.

Locate the vase build. At the top edge, find two sets of front-facing studs - each set contains two studs - positioned on the left and right sides of the vase. With the subparts you just completed rotated upright horizontally, place the subparts 1x2 plate sections onto each set of front-facing studs. Make sure each subpart covers the row of four exposed side studs in the center. Symmetrically repeat this on the back facing side studs, with the other subpart.

That's it—the pedestal vase is now complete! Next, we'll begin building the pin cushion holder that will sit at the top of the vase and support the arrangement of flowers.

Group 4, Steps 33 through 45. Build the flower arrangement baseplate.

33. Locate 2 green 6x6 quarter circle plates. Place the 2 quarter circle plates side-by-side so that the rounded corners are positioned opposite each other; the left rounded plate, in the back left, the right rounded plate in the back right. When aligned correctly, the front edge should be a total of 12 studs wide.

34. Locate 1 brown 2x4 brick with 3 vertical technic axle holes positioned between the studs. With the 2x4 brick horizontal, place the back row of the brick horizontally centered on top of the front row of the 6x6 plates. The front row of the 2x4 brick will overhang 1 row forward.

35. Locate 2 green 6x6 quarter circle plates. Place the quarter circle plates underneath the front row of 2x4 brick, mirroring the previous placed plates, so that the left plate, curve is at the front left, and the right plate, is at the front right.

The build will be a 12x12 rounded corner plate with a horizontal 2x4 brick centered in the middle of the plate.

36. Locate 2 tan 1x4 bricks and 4 black 2x2 plates. Place the 1st 1x4 brick horizontally on the row directly behind the centered 2x4 brick. Place the 2nd 1x4 brick horizontally on the row directly in front of the 2x4 brick.

Place the first 2x2 plate horizontally centered in the third and fourth rows from the back. Symmetrically, place another 2x2 plate horizontally centered in the third and fourth rows from the front.

Finally, place a 2x2 plate vertically centered in the third and fourth columns from the left. Symmetrically, place the last 2x2 plate vertically centered in the third and fourth columns from the right.

37.0. Several upcoming steps will use parts of the same type in different colors. To avoid confusion and streamline the build process, we recommend sorting these parts into separate piles by color. Clearly notify the builder of each color's location before beginning the relevant steps.

37. This step uses identical parts in multiple colors. Locate 2 tan 1x2 plates with upright bar on the long side and 2 black 1x2 plates with upright bar on the long side. Place 1 black 1x2 plate vertically in the 4th and 5th row from the front, in the second column from the left, with the upright bar extending and faced left on the plate. Place 1 tan 1x2 plate vertically behind the PPP in the same column, also with the upright bar extending and faced left.

Place 1 tan 1x2 plate vertically on the 4th and 5th row from the front, in the second column from the right, with the upright bar extending and faced right on the plate. Place 1 black 1x2 plate vertically behind the PPP in the same column, also with the upright bar extending and faced right.

38. This step uses identical parts in multiple colors. Locate 2 tan 1x2 plates with upright bar on the long side and 2 black 1x2 plates with upright bar on the long side. Place 1 black 1x2 plate horizontally on the 4th and 5th columns from the left of the 2nd row from the front, with the upright bar extending and faced forward on the plate. Place 1 tan 1x2 plate horizontally to the right of the PPP in the same row, also with the upright bar extending and faced forward.

Place 1 tan 1x2 plate horizontally on the 4th and 5th columns from the left of the 2nd row from the back, with the upright bar extending and faced backward on the plate. Place 1 black 1x2 plate horizontally to the right the PPP in the same row, also with the upright bar extending and faced backward.

Once all 8 of the 1x2 plates with upright bars have been placed, ensure each bar is oriented outward, extending into the outermost rows and columns of the baseplate.

39. Locate 4 brown 2x2 round plates with 4 upright bars. Place the 1st 2x2 round plate on the studs in the 3rd and 4th columns from the left and the 3rd and 4th rows from the front. Place the 2nd 2x2 round plate on the studs in the 3rd and 4th columns from the right and the 3rd and 4th rows from the front. Place the 3rd 2x2 round plate on the studs in the 3rd and 4th columns from the right and the 3rd and 4th rows from the back. Place the last 2x2 round plate on the studs in the 3rd and 4th columns from the left and the 3rd and 4th rows from the back.

The upright bars of each round plate extend outward from the center of the plate, reaching into the adjacent row or column where the plate is positioned.

40. Locate 2 tan 2x2 round plates and 4 black 3x3 cross plates. Stack the 2 2x2 round plates and place it in the center of the raised 4x4 section in the middle of the baseplate.

Next place the 4 3x3 cross plates and arrange them around the central stack, connecting each by its internal corner. The placement follows a Braille-inspired logic: the front left corner connects like the Braille letter H, the front right like J, the back left like F, and the back right like D.

Once placed, each corner plate section will extend one stud beyond both of its outer edges, relative to the central 4x4 section. This creates a 6x6 footprint with 1x1 gaps at each corner and 1x2 gaps along the outer edges, forming a symmetrical frame around the center. The overhanging plate extensions will rest directly on top of the upright bars from the 2x2 round plates positioned in the previous step

41. Locate 4 green 2x3 slope bricks and 4 green 2x2 wedged slope bricks. Place a 2x3 slope brick into each of the 1x2 stud gaps positioned around the outer edges of the central 6x6 section—specifically at the 12, 3, 6, and 9 o'clock positions. Ensure that each slope brick is oriented to face outward, away from the center.

Next, place a 2x2 wedge slope brick into each of the 1x1 corner gaps of the central 6x6 section, inserting the single-stud of each wedge brick into the gap. Orient all wedge slopes to face outward, away from the center, so that the angled surfaces continue the directional symmetry established by the 2x3 slope bricks.

This forms a symmetrical top section composed of a 6x6 studded area, framed by outward-facing slope bricks at the edges and corners. A 2x2 round plate sits 1 plate higher at the center of this section.

42. This step uses identical parts in multiple colors. Locate 4 tan 1x2 plates with upright bar on the long side and 4 black 1x2 plates with upright bar on the long side.

On top of the 1-brick higher middle 6x6 section of the build.
Front Row — Place 1 black 1x2 plate horizontally across the 2nd and 3rd studs from the left, with the upright bar extending and faced forward. Then place 1 tan 1x2 plate horizontally to the right of the PPP, also with the bar extending and faced forward.

Back Row — Place 1 tan 1x2 plate horizontally across the 2nd and 3rd studs from the left, with the upright bar extending and faced backward. Then place 1 black 1x2 plate horizontally to the right of the PPP, also with the bar extending and faced backward.

Left Column — Place 1 black 1x2 plate vertically across the 2nd and 3rd rows from the front, with the upright bar extending and faced left. Then place 1 tan 1x2 plate vertically behind the PPP, also with the bar extending and faced left.

Right Column — Place 1 tan 1x2 plate vertically across the 2nd and 3rd rows from the front, with the upright bar extending and faced right. Then place 1 black 1x2 plate vertically behind the PPP, also with the bar extending and faced right.

The next page presents a top-down view of the baseplate, showing the final positions of each 1x2 plate by color and upright bar orientation.

43. Locate 1 green 6x6 round plate with center pin hole. Place it directly on top of the central 6x6 section of studs on the baseplate, aligning all edges evenly.

44. Locate 1 brown 2x2 round plate with 4 upright bars and 1 brown 3L axle with stop. Place the 2x2 round plate at the horizontal and vertical center of the 6x6 round plate, aligning it precisely. Then insert the 3L axle with stop into the center axle hole of the 2x2 round plate and push it down firmly until the axle is fully seated.

45. Locate the Vase build and identify the 4 2x2 corner sections with upward-facing studs. Align the rounded corners of the baseplate over each 2x2 stud section, then gently press down to secure the baseplate to the Vase.

Congratulations! The vase and flower arrangement baseplate is now complete. We're almost ready to begin building the flowers for the arrangement. Before we continue, we'll provide a final top-down view showing the positions of the upright bars on the baseplate.

Bricks for the Blind Supplemental Instructions.
Top Down Baseplate Map.

Now that the central base is complete, we'll provide a top-down map of the flower arrangement baseplate. You may have noticed that the color placement of plates with upright bars is not perfectly mirrored across the baseplate. Instead, the distribution forms distinct quadrants, with brown upright bars spaced evenly throughout to support structural balance.

These color schemes are important for the flower builds that follow, as each flower's placement depends on its dimensions and the orientation of the upright bars beneath it.

Noted: the baseplate orientation at this stage is rotated a quarter turn, 90° clock-wise from the layout shown in build step 44. This adjustment mirrors the official LEGO manual, ensuring consistency with the intended placement of each flower.

To begin, orient the vase so that the baseplate aligns perfectly along horizontal and vertical axes. As previously noted, each upright bar extends outward from either a 1x2 plate or a 2x2 round plate. These bars are positioned to rest directly *between* the studs of the row or column in which they are placed—not on top of a stud.

Key: Bar number and location by row or column, followed by the color of the upright bar. Positions are listed left to right across rows, and front to back along columns. However, as long as the orientation is aligned on the horizontal and vertical axis, the *locations* of the upright bars regardless of the color, will be the same.

Front half of the Baseplate.
Bar 1 – Front row, tan, between studs 2 and 3.
Bar 2 – Front row, black, between studs 4 and 5.
Bar 3 – 2nd row from Front, brown, between studs 2 and 3.
Bar 4 – 2nd row from Front, brown, between studs 8 and 9.
Bar 5 – 2nd column from Left, brown, between studs 2 and 3 (from the front).

Bar 6 – 3rd row from Front, tan, between studs 4 and 5.
Bar 7 – 3rd row from Front, black, between studs 6 and 7.
Bar 8 – 2nd column from Right, brown, between studs 2 and 3 (from the front).
Bar 9 – Leftmost column, tan, between studs 2 and 3 (from the front).
Bar 10 – 3rd column from Left, tan, between studs 4 and 5 (from the front).
Bar 11 – 5th row from Front, brown, between studs 6 and 7.
Bar 12 – 3rd column from Right, black, between studs 4 and 5 (from the front).
Bar 13 – Rightmost column, black, between studs 2 and 3 (from the front).

Centerline of the Baseplate.
Bar 14 – 5th column from the Left, brown, between studs 6 and 7 (from the front).
Bar 15 – 5th column from the Right, brown, between studs 6 and 7 (from the front).

Back half of the Baseplate.
Bar 16 – Leftmost column, black, between studs 2 and 3 (from the back).
Bar 17 – 3rd column from Left, black, between studs 4 and 5 (from the back).
Bar 18 – 5th row from Back, brown, between studs 6 and 7.
Bar 19 – 3rd column from Right, tan, between studs 4 and 5 (from the back).
Bar 20 – Rightmost column, tan, between studs 2 and 3 (from the back).
Bar 21 – 2nd column from Left, brown, between studs 2 and 3 (from the back).
Bar 22 – 3rd row from Back, black, between studs 4 and 5.
Bar 23 – 3rd row from Back, tan, between studs 6 and 7.
Bar 24 – 2nd column from Right, brown, between studs 2 and 3 (from the back).
Bar 25 – 2nd row from Back, brown, between studs 2 and 3.
Bar 26 – 2nd row from Back, brown, between studs 8 and 9.
Bar 27 – Back row, black, between studs 2 and 3.
Bar 28 – Back row, tan, between studs 4 and 5.

Please refer to this key when placing the finished flowers of your arrangement.
Final important note! Not all bar positions are used in the final placement of flowers.

Next, we move on to building our flowers for the arrangement.

Bag 3, plus 16 dark red 6x6 radar dishes with bar handle parts in separate bag.
Group 5, Steps 46 through 58. Build the Night Rider camellias.

We will mirror LEGO instructions, where the first blossom is built and at the end of that step in the instructions, direct you to the starting step again. However, if you choose to build both blossoms simultaneously you may do so by doubling the parts used, or repeating a step twice.

46. Locate 2 tan 2x2 round plates and stack them together.

47. Locate 1 black 2x2 round plate with octagonal bar frame and place it centered on top of the 2 stacked round plates.

48. Locate 2 dark red 1x2 rounded plates and place them vertically side-by-side on top of the PPP.

49. Locate 4 dark red 1x2 rounded plates. Place the back stud of 1 plate vertically onto each of the front studs of the PPPs. Take the remaining 2 plates and place them vertically and symmetrically onto the back studs of those same vertical plates.

Next, rotate the free ends of all four plates so that the rounded tips point diagonally away from the center, forming a diagonal cross on top.

50. Locate 4 yellow 1L bars with mechanical claw clip. Insert 1, 1L bar into each of the four center open studs in the 2x2 middle section of the part. Rotate the left front and right back claw clips so they are oriented vertically. Rotate the right front and left back claw clips so they are oriented horizontally.

51. Locate 4 yellow 1L bars with mechanical claw clip. Insert 1, 1L bar into each of the open studs located at the rounded ends of the diagonal cross-shaped parts. Once inserted, rotate each mechanical claw clip so that it is perpendicular to the 1x2 part it's connected to—meaning the claw should point sideways relative to the long axis of the 1x2. Set the part aside.

Just a fun aside—there's a playful little comment from LEGO tucked into the lower left corner of this page. "*Need a hand building this flower? In this case, the core is actually made with a few LEGO® robot hand elements!"*

52.1. Build a subpart. Locate 1 black technic pin connector with 4 vertical clips and 1 black 2L technic pin. Insert the black 2L technic pin into the center hole of the pin connector from the top so 1L remains upward.

52.2. Locate 1 black technic pin connector with 4 vertical clips. Position it over the remaining 1L pin from the PPP and press down gently until the connector sits flush on top. Once secured, rotate the connector so the 4 clips are angled at 45° relative to the connector beneath—creating a diagonal offset.

52.3. Locate 1 lime green technic axle and pin connector angle #5 (112.5 degrees) and 1 light grey 4L bar. Insert the bar into one end of the axle and pin connector. With the bar held vertically upright and the axle and pin connector angled downward to the right (imagine it pointing toward the 4 o'clock position), take the part from 52.2 and slide it down onto the upright bar. Press gently until it seats securely atop the angled connector. Once in place, a 1L bar will remain pointing straight upward.

Take the part set aside from Step 51 and align it centered directly above the 1L bar that remains pointing straight upward. Carefully lower the part onto the bar until it seats securely. Set the center stamen part aside.

53.1. Make 4 identical inner petals. Locate 1 magenta 4X4 radar dish, and 1 dark red 1x1 round plate with open stud. With the radar dish upside down, connect the round plate into the anti-stud.

53.2. Locate 1 metallic gold T-bar and insert the center bar of the T-bar into the anti-stud of the round plate in the center of the radar dish. Once connected, orient the T-bar horizontally so that its side bars extend left and right. Take 1 metallic gold bar holder with clip and connect it to the right side of the T-bar. After placement, rotate the clip vertically. Repeat this process to build 3 more identical inner petals.

Hold the center stamen part so that the axle connector is positioned at the bottom and angled right. Take each finished inner petal and clip it onto the octagonal bar frame surrounding the stamen. As you connect each petal, align it so the T-bar connects neatly between the diagonal arms of the stamen part.

54. Once all 4 inner petals are clipped in place, gently push each upright toward the center. The T-bars should now stand vertically between the diagonal arms, completing the inner bloom.

55. Locate 4 dark red 6x6 radar dishes with bar handle. Flip the inner bloom part upside down to expose the stacked pin connectors. Locate the two sets of vertical clips—an upper set and a lower set. Focus on the lower set. Take each 6x6 radar dish and connect its bar handle to 1 of the lower clips. Begin with the clip positioned farthest to the left on the bar handle and press it gently into place. Continue connecting the remaining radar dishes to the lower clips, keeping the connections secure and evenly spaced.

Another playful little comment from LEGO tucked into the upper right corner of this page. "*Night Rider camellia: These dark red petals have often been used (in other colors) in cockpits in various LEGO vehicles."*

56. Once all 4 dark red petals are clipped in place, flip the blossom upright and gently push each petal toward the center.

57. Locate 4 dark red 6x6 radar dishes with bar handle. Flip the bloom part upside down again so the upper set of clips is accessible. Take each 6x6 radar dish and connect its bar handle to each 1 of the upper clips. Begin with the clip positioned farthest to the right on the bar handle and press it gently into place. Continue connecting the remaining radar dishes to the upper clips.

Flip the blossom upright. Gently press each outer petal inward toward the center. They won't stand fully vertical—just let them angle slightly upward. They will not completely settle upright – the gentle angle is part of the charm.

Your first camellia blossom is complete! If you've chosen to build your flowers individually, build a second Night Rider camellia by repeating steps 46 through 57.

58. Once the second camellia is complete, place both blossoms onto the baseplate that sits atop the pedestal vase, aligning each with its designated bar connection point.

From the Baseplate map, counting the studs from the left to the right.
Camellia #1 facing front left.
Front half of the Baseplate
Bar 9 – Leftmost column, tan, between studs 2 and 3 (from the front).

Camellia #2 facing right, slightly back.
Back half of the Baseplate.
Bar 20 – Rightmost column, tan, between studs 2 and 3 (from the back).

Bag 4.
Group 6, Steps 59 through 71. Build the Itoh Peonies.

We will mirror LEGO instructions, where the first blossom is built and at the end of that step in the instructions, direct you to the starting step again. However, if you choose to build both blossoms simultaneously you may do so by doubling the parts used, or repeating a step twice.

59. Locate 1 brown 6L bar with stop and 1 bright green 2x2 round plate with 4 petals. Insert the 6L bar upward through the bottom center axle hole of the 2x2 round plate with petals, with the stop at the bottom. Push the plate downward along the bar as far as it will go, leaving 5L exposed on top.

60. Locate 1 brown technic axle connector with 4 bars. Hold the piece so the horizontal bars radiate outward like spokes on a wheel. Insert the 6L bar vertically into the center axle hole from underneath and slide it downward until it meets the 2x2 round plate with petals, with the bars between the studs of the round plate underneath. Set the part aside.

61.1. Build the peony stamen center subpart. Locate 1 tan 2x2 round plate and place 1 metallic gold 1x1 round plate with bar handle onto any stud. Turn the handle so it points outward at a 45° angle—diagonally away from the center.

61.2. Locate 3 more metallic gold 1x1 round plates with bar handles and place them onto the remaining studs of the tan 2x2 round plate. Align each bar handle to mirror the same 45° outward angle as the first. When complete, the 4 outward handles will form a diagonal cross—an X-shape.

61.3. Locate 1 brown 2x2 round tile with a center pin hole and place it directly on top of the subpart.

Locate the part from the previous step and insert the 6L bar vertically into the center axle hole from underneath. Slide the subpart down to meet the other parts.

62. Locate 1 black technic pin connector with 4 vertical clips. Insert 1 red 1L technic pin with open stud into the center pinhole of the connector from the top. From underneath, insert the 6L bar vertically through the same center hole. Slide the connector down along the bar until it meets the other parts, ensuring the red pin remains securely seated in the connector. Set the part aside.

63.1. Build a subpart to add to the stamen. Locate 2 tan 2x2 round plates and stack them together.

63.2. Place 2 red-orange 1x2 rounded plates horizontally, 1 on the front row and 1 on the back row, on top of the stack of round plates.

63.3. Place 2 red-orange 1x2 rounded plates vertically, 1 on the left column and 1 on the right column, on top of the stack of plates.

63.4. Locate 4 orange minifigure crowns with bar. The crown piece is 1 1/2 bricks high, and has an open top with 6 arms radiating from it. On the opposite end is a 1-plate height bar. Insert each bar into an open stud on top of the stacked plates, one crown per stud.

Place the subpart directly onto the red stud located on top of the part with the 6L bar.

64. Locate 1 green technic axle and pin connector angle #4 (135 degrees). Insert the 1L bar, located at the bottom of the stamen part, into one side of the axle and pin connector angled downward to the right (imagine it pointing toward the 5 o'clock position). Nice work finishing the stamen—now let's shape the bloom.

65.1. Build 4 identical inner petal subparts. Locate 1 yellow clam shell with 2x2 studs. Orient the clamshell so the 2x2 studded section is on the left and the clamshell is to the right. Connect 1 yellow 1x2 plate with bar handle on the short end horizontally across the back row of the 2x2 section, with the bar handle extending just past the left edge.

65.2. Locate 1 bright yellow orange 1x2 curved slope tile. Position it vertically on the right column of the clamshell's 2x2 studded section so the curved slope faces forward. Repeat this process to build 3 more identical petals.

Locate the central stamen part and hold it upright. One by one, clip the bar handle of one of each of the 4 petals onto the vertical clips near the top of the stamen, with each petal's clamshell facing upward and the curved side downward.

66. Push each curved petal gently inward toward the center of the peony, allowing the blossom to close slightly with a soft, cupped shape.

67.1. Build 4 more identical inner petal subparts. Locate 1 yellow clam shell with 2x2 studs. Orient the clamshell so the 2x2 studded section is on the left and the clamshell is to the right. Connect 1 yellow 1x1 plate with vertical clip on the short side to the left back stud of the 2x2 section, with the vertical clip extending just past the left edge.

67.2. Locate 1 bright yellow orange 1x2 curved slope tile. Position it vertically on the left column of the clamshell's 2x2 studded section, covering the PPP, with the curved slope facing forward. Repeat this process to build 3 more identical petals.

Hold the central stamen part upright. One by one, clip each petal onto the diagonal bar handles positioned below the petals from the previous step, with each petal's clamshell facing upward and the curved side pointed down.

68. Push each curved petal gently inward toward the center of the peony. This draws the bloom tighter, giving it a fuller, more natural shape.

69.1. Build 4 identical outer petal subparts. Flip 1 bright light yellow umbrella piece upside down so its stud faces downward. Press 1 yellow 1x1 round plate with open stud into the underside, aligning it with the center anti-stud.

69.2. Locate 1 tan 2L bar with center stop and insert it into the anti-stud cavity at the center of the umbrella piece. Push gently until the stop settles inside the round plate, leaving a 1L upright bar.

69.3.1. Build a subpart. Locate 1 medium nougat 1x3 rounded plate and orient it horizontally. On the right 2 studs, connect 1 tan 1x2 plate with short end hinge fingers, positioning it so the clip fingers extend to the right.

69.3.2. Locate 1 sand green 1L axle connector with hinge pin. Insert the hinge pin between the tan clip hinge fingers until it seats snugly. The axle connector should extend horizontally to the right, aligned with the tan plate.

Hold the 1x3 rounded plate steady in its current orientation. Gently press the leftmost open stud down onto the 1L bar rising from the center of the umbrella beneath it. Continue pressing until the tip of the bar peeks through the stud like a small sprout emerging from soil. Repeat this process to build 3 more identical petals.

Keep all 4 finished outer petal parts with the plate section facing upward and the umbrella still pointing downward. One at a time, rotate each outer petal part so the axle connector faces inward toward the center. Then place each axle connector onto its corresponding horizontal bar located just below the previously placed petals on the central stamen.

70. Gently push the umbrellas inward toward the center to close the peony blossom. As the petals fold together, each 1x3 plate should nestle between the clamshell petals already connected to the stamen, forming a full, rounded bloom.

The first Itoh Peony is complete—nicely done! If you've chosen to build your flowers individually, build a second peony by repeating steps 59 through 70.

The playful little comments from LEGO just keep coming! "*Itoh peony: Did you just get a sudden urge to go to the beach? Maybe you're just realizing that this peony is made up of LEGO® parasols, seashells – and even a few crowns!*

71. Once the second peony is complete, place both blossoms onto the baseplate that sits atop the pedestal vase, aligning each with its designated bar connection point.

From the Baseplate map, counting the studs from the left to the right.
Peony #1 facing back, slightly left.
Back half of the Baseplate.
Bar 21 – 2nd column from Left, brown, between studs 2 and 3 (from the back).

Peony #2 facing front right.
Front half of the Baseplate.
Bar 8 – 2nd Column from Right, brown, between studs 2 and 3 (from the front).

Bags 5 and 6.
Group 7, Steps 72 through 84. Build the Hydrangeas.

Again, we will mirror LEGO instructions, where the first blossom is built and at the end of that step in the instructions, direct you to the starting step again. However, if you choose to build both blossoms simultaneously you may do so by doubling the parts used, or repeating a step twice.

72. Locate 1 lime green technic axle and pin connector angle #5 (112.5 degrees). Hold it upright so the angled section points down and left. Insert 1 black 2L Technic axle with notches into the top axle hole, leaving 1L of the axle exposed.

73. Locate 1 green 2L technic axle connector and 1 3L yellow axle. Place the axle connector onto the exposed 1L axle at the top. Insert the 3L axle into the opposite end of the connector so that 2L of the yellow axle remains exposed.

74. Locate 1 tan 2x2 round plate and 1 dark green technic steering wheel with 2x2 center with axle hole. Hold the part that you just built with the 2L axle pointing upright. Slide the dark green Technic steering wheel with 2x2 center and axle hole onto the axle. Place the tan 2x2 round plate on top.

75. Locate 1 tan 2x2 round plate and 1 dark green technic steering wheel with 2x2 center with axle hole. Slide the dark green Technic steering wheel with 2x2 center and axle hole onto the remaining axle on top of the PPP. Place the tan 2x2 round plate on top.

LEGO shares another behind-the-bricks moment on this page. "*Put creativity at the wheel! This steering wheel, designed for large-scale LEGO cars, now constructs the center of our LEGO flowers.*

76. Locate 1 dark green technic steering wheel with 2x2 center with axle hole and 4 dark grey 1x1 round plates with open stud. Place the steering wheel on top of the PPP. Place a 1x1 round plate on each of the 4 studs in the 2x2 center of the steering wheel.

77. Locate one light grey 3L bar. Gently insert it into the axle hole centered between the four round plates at the top of the part. A 1L section of the bar will remain exposed above the surface.

78. Locate 1 medium lavender 1x1 cone. Place it onto the exposed 1L section of the bar until snug. The central stem is completed.

79. Build 4 identical subparts. Locate 4 black 1L bars with angled hollow stud and 4 purple butterflies with stud holder. Hold each 1L bar so the angled stud faces upward and to the left. Place 1 purple butterfly onto the stud, positioning its body parallel with the angle bar below. The butterfly's head should point downward. To differentiate the head of the butterfly from the tail, locate the upper wings—they're more sharply angled at the rounded tip. The lower wings are more smoothly rounded and less pointed.

Insert 1 butterfly part into each open stud at the top of the build. Once placed, rotate each part so the butterfly faces outward from the center and head pointing down.

80. Locate 1 purple butterfly and place it onto the stud of the 1x1 cone at the center of the build.

More LEGO behind-the-bricks moments on this page. "*Hydrangea: Can you feel the flutters? We have flown in dozens of tiny LEGO® butterflies to create the textured globe of this hydrangea."*

81. Build 10 identical subparts. Locate 10 purple butterflies, and 10 green 1x1 round plates with bottom clip. Connect 1 butterfly to each round plate with clip, with the clip going front-to-back, positioning its body directly above the clip. The butterfly's body should run front-to-back with the head to the front.

Clip the butterfly parts with the heads pointed down onto the top steering wheel of the central stem. Space them evenly around the wheel, adjusting placement as needed to maintain balance.

82.1. Build 12 identical subparts. Locate 12 blue 1x1 round plates and 12 green 1x1 round plates with bottom clip. Place 1 blue round plate onto each green round plate with bottom clip, forming a stacked pair.

82.2. Locate 12 purple butterflies. Place 1 butterfly onto each stacked part. The butterfly's body should run front-to-back with the head to the front.

Clip each butterfly part onto the second (middle) steering wheel of the central stem, alternating orientation: head facing upward, then downward as you move around the steering wheel. Space them evenly and fine-tune placement to preserve radial symmetry.

83.1. Build 12 identical subparts. Locate 12 blue 1x1 round plates and 12 green 1x1 round plates with bottom clip. Place 1 blue round plate onto each green round plate with bottom clip, forming a stacked pair.

83.2. Locate 12 purple butterflies. Place 1 butterfly onto each stacked part. The butterfly's body should run front-to-back with the head to the front.

Clip each butterfly part onto the last steering wheel of the central stem, alternating orientation: head facing upward, then downward. Each butterfly should mirror the orientation and position of its counterpart on the wheel above.

The first hydrangea is complete—way to go! Now build a second hydrangea by repeating steps 72 through 83.

84. Once the second hydrangea is complete, place both blossoms onto the baseplate that sits atop the pedestal vase, aligning each with its designated bar connection point.

From the Baseplate map, counting the studs from the left to the right.
Hydrangea #1 facing back right.
Back half of the Baseplate.
Bar 26 – 2nd row from Back, brown, between studs 8 and 9.

Hydrangea #2 facing back
Front half of the Baseplate.
Bar 1 – Front row, tan, between studs 2 and 3.

Bag 7.
Group 8, Steps 85 through 94. Build the leaf greenery.

85. Locate 1 lime green technic axle and pin connector #1 (1L length, and ends in pin hole) and 1 blue 2L axle/pin combo. With the connector held vertically upright and the pin hole at the top and running left to right, insert the blue axle/pin combo from the left side. Push until the pin is fully seated. The 1L axle should stick out to the left.

86. Locate 1 dark green technic axle and pin connector #3 (157.5 degrees) and 1 yellow 3L axle. Slide the connector onto the exposed 1L axle from the previous step, with its angled side pointing downward to the left. Then insert the 3L axle into the opposite end of the connector, stopping when 2L remains exposed.

87. Locate 1 brown technic axle hub, with 2 perpendicular bar holders. Slide the hub onto the exposed 2L axle, aligning it so the bar holders point front to back, perpendicular to the builds direction. 1L of the axle should remain exposed on the left.

88. Locate 1 brown 2L axle connector and slide it onto the remaining 1L axle on the left.

89. Locate 1 yellow 3L axle and insert into the left end of the axle connector. Push until fully seated—the axle should extend 2L left from the connector's end.

90. Locate 1 brown technic axle hub, with 2 perpendicular bar holders. Slide it onto the exposed 2L axle, matching the orientation of the first hub. 1L should remain exposed on the left once placed.

91.Locate 1 brown 1x1 cone and place it on the end of the 1L axle.

92. Locate 5 gold T-bars. Insert one end of each T-bar into the bar holders, with the center bar pointed upward. Then place 1 final T-bar into the open stud of the cone at the end, again with the center bar facing up.

93. Locate 5 green 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaf. Place the back open stud (farthest from the leaf part of the piece) of each 1x2 round plate onto the top of an upright gold bar along the branch. Angle each leaf slightly outward so they fan away from the center, creating a natural branching effect.

The LEGO behind-the-bricks moments keep coming. "*Leaves: Turning a new leaf? These green leaves are new elements designed for some of our 2025 sets in the LEGO® Botanicals series, including the 10342 Pretty Pink Flower Bouquet."*

94. Now that the leaf branch is complete, place it onto the baseplate resting atop the pedestal vase. Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Leaf Branch #1. Facing front left.
Front half of the Baseplate and from the left to right.
Bar 2 – Front row, black, between studs 4 and 5.

95.1. Build another branch of greenery. Locate 1 lime green technic axle and pin connector #1 (1L length, and ends in pin hole) and 1 blue 2L axle/pin combo. With the connector held vertically upright and the pin hole at the top and running left to right, insert the blue axle/pin combo from the left side. Push until the pin is fully seated. The 1L axle should stick out to the left.

95.2. Locate 1 green technic axle and pin connector #4 (135 degrees) and 1 black 2L axle with notches. Slide the connector onto the exposed 1L axle from the previous step, into the angled side pointing downward to the left. Insert the 2L axle into the opposite end of the connector, stopping when 1L remains exposed.

95.3. Locate 1 brown 1x1 cone and 1 gold T-bar. Slide the cone onto the end of the 1L axle. Insert the center bar of the T-bar into the open stud of the cone so the side bars are perpendicular to the part, the ends of the T-bar pointing upward to the left and downward to the right.

95.4. Locate 2 green 1x2 rounded plates with pointed leaf. Place the back open stud of the first leaf (farthest from the leaf part of the piece) of each 1x2 round plate onto the top of a vertical gold bar along the branch. Insert the downward-pointing bar into the back open stud of the 2nd leaf plate to stack them, leaf tips angled outward.

Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Leaf Branch #2. Facing back right.
Back half of the Baseplate, and from the left to right.
Bar 24 – 2nd Column from Right, brown, between studs 2 and 3 (from the back).

Group 9, Steps 96 through 109. More greenery, make 2 more branches of leaves.

96. Build the first branch. Attach 1 brown 1x1 cone onto one end of 1 black 8L axle until snug, with the pointed tip facing outward, then rotate the part horizontally so the cone sits on the left.

97. Locate 6 dark brown axle hubs with perpendicular 2L T-bar. This unique piece features a vertically centered, fixed T-shaped pneumatic connector bar on the hub. The 2L bar is oriented at a right angle to the axle hole.

Start by placing the first hub onto the 8L axle with the T-bar positioned at the back, bars pointing up and down. Add the remaining hubs one at a time, alternating the T-bar orientation: front, back, front, back, front. This creates a staggered pattern along the axle, stopping when 1L remains exposed on the right.

98. Locate 4 green 2L axle connectors and 4 black 2L axles with notches. The 2L axle connector is a basic straight part, it has axle holes on both ends, and is only 2L long. Start with 1 of the 4 green 2L axle connectors and slide it onto the exposed 1L axle at the far right. Press until flush. Insert 1 of 4 black 2L axles with notch into the open end of the connector, leaving 1L exposed. Repeat this placement with the remaining three connector–axle pairs. Once the fourth set is placed, the final black axle should extend 1L beyond the last connector.

99. Locate 1 green technic axle and pin connector #4 (135 degrees). Slide it onto the final exposed 1L axle at the far right. Place the connector so the open end angles toward the right front, approximately 4 o’clock from above.

100.1. Build the branch end leaf part. Locate 1 green 1x2 inverted curved slope tile and 1 dark green 1x1 round plate with side horizontal bar. Orient the slope tile horizontally with the curved edge pointed downward to the left. Attach the 1x1 round plate to the right stud (lower) of the curved slope tile, with the horizontal bar pointed directly to the right.

100.2. Locate 1 dark green 1x2 rounded plate with an oval leaf and place it on top of the previous parts, aligning the studs. Orient the oval leaf so it extends outward to the left.

Insert the bar of the completed leaf part into the open stud at the end of the cone on the left side of the branch.

101. Locate 6 dark green 1x2 rounded plates with an oval leaf. Place the back open stud (farthest from the leaf part of the piece) of each 1x2 round plate, onto the top of each of the 6 vertically upright bars, 3 in front and 3 in back. Angle each leaf so it fans outward naturally from the center rib of the branch.

102. Place the completed leaf branch onto the baseplate resting atop the pedestal vase. Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Leaf Branch #3. Facing front and slightly left, about 7 o'clock and behind the hydrangea.
Front half of the Baseplate, from left to right.
Bar 6 – 3rd row from Front, tan, between studs 4 and 5.

103. Attach 1 brown 1x1 cone onto one end of 1 black 8L axle until snug, with the pointed tip facing outward, then rotate the part horizontally so the cone sits on the right.

104. Locate 6 dark brown axle hubs with perpendicular 2L T-bar. Like the first branch made with these parts, start by placing the first hub onto the 8L axle with the T-bar positioned at the back, bars pointing up and down. Add the remaining hubs one at a time, alternating the T-bar orientation: front, back, front, back, front. This creates a staggered pattern along the axle, stopping when 1L remains exposed on the left.

105. Locate 1 dark green technic axle and pin connector #3 (157.5 degrees). Slide it onto the final exposed 1L axle at the far left. Place the connector so the open end angles toward the left front, approximately 8:30 o'clock from above.

106. Locate 1 lime green technic axle and pin connector #1 and 1 blue 2L axle/pin combo. With the connector held upright vertically and the pin hole at the top and running left to right, insert the blue axle/pin combo from the right side. Push until the pin is fully seated. The 1L axle should stick out to the right. Insert this axle into the open end of the connector from the previous step, then rotate the open end of the connector to point forward.

107.1. Build the branch end leaf part. Locate 1 green 1x2 inverted curved slope tile and 1 dark green 1x1 round plate with side horizontal bar. Orient the slope tile horizontally with the curved edge pointed downward to the right. Attach the 1x1 round plate to the lower left stud of the slope tile, with the horizontal bar pointed directly to the left.

107.2. Locate 1 dark green 1x2 rounded plate with an oval leaf and place it on top of the previous parts, aligning the studs. Orient the oval leaf so it extends outward to the right.

Insert the bar of the completed leaf part into the open stud at the end of the cone on the right side of the branch.

108. Locate 6 dark green 1x2 rounded plates with an oval leaf. Place the back open stud (farthest from the leaf part of the piece) of each 1x2 round plate, onto the top of each of the 6 upright bars, 3 in front and 3 in back. Angle each leaf so it fans outward naturally from the center rib of the branch.

109. Place the completed leaf branch onto the baseplate resting atop the pedestal vase. Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Leaf Branch #4. Facing back and slightly left, about 12:15 o'clock and between the peony and hydrangea.
Back half of the Baseplate, from the left to the right.
Bar 28 – Back row, tan, between studs 4 and 5.

Group 10, Steps 110 through 121. Build two sprigs of Baby's Breath.

110. Locate 1 green technic axle and pin connector #4 (135 degrees). Hold it vertically upright so the angled section points diagonally up and to the right. Insert 1 black 2L axle with notches into the top end of the connector, leaving 1L of the axle exposed above.

111. Locate 1 bright green 1x1 cone and place it on top of the exposed 1L axle from the previous step. The cone should sit snugly, with the pointed tip facing upward to the right.

112. Locate 2 bright green candlesticks. Insert the bar of the 1st candlestick into the open bar hole of the 2nd candlestick. Push gently until the connection is snug, forming a single linked unit with both candlesticks. Rotate the part from the previous step so the cone points straight up. Then insert the bar of the combined candlesticks into the open stud at the top of the cone, securing the connection with a gentle push.

113. Locate 1 bright green 3L bar and insert it into the open bar hole of the candlestick part from the previous step. Then locate 1 dark green 1x1 round brick with three upright diagonal bars. From the underside of the round brick, insert the exposed end of the 3L bar and push down until the brick seats firmly on top. Set the sprig aside.

114.1. Build 3 identical subparts. Locate 1 bright green 2L bar with studs on both ends. Hold the bar vertically upright and insert the bar of 1 dark green flower stem with bar and 6 stems into the open stud at the top. Push until snug, with the 6 flower stems radiating outward from the part like a blooming spray.

114.2. Locate 6 white 1x1 flowers with bar and small pin hole. Place one flower onto the end of each of the 6 stems, pressing gently until each sits snug. Build 2 more identical subparts.

Locate the sprig and place 1 of the 3 baby's breath subpart with bottom open stud onto each of the 3 upright diagonal bars of the round brick. Press gently until each piece is seated securely, forming a clustered spray around the central stem.

115. Place the completed sprig of baby's breath onto the baseplate resting atop the pedestal vase. Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Baby's breath sprig #1. Facing back and left, about 1:30 o'clock, above and between the hydrangea and camellia.
Back half of the Baseplate, from left to right.
Bar 23 – 3rd row from Back, tan, between studs 6 and 7.

116. Build the second baby's breath sprig. Locate 1 bright green 2L axle connector. Hold it vertically upright and insert 1 black 2L axle with notches into the top, leaving 1L exposed above. The connector should remain vertical with the axle extending cleanly from the top.

117. Locate 1 bright green 1x1 cone and place it on top of the exposed 1L axle. Insert the bar of 1 bright green candlestick into the open stud at the top of the cone.

118. Locate 2 bright green candlesticks. Insert the bar of the 1st candlestick into the open bar hole of the 2nd candlestick. Push gently until the connection is snug, forming a single linked unit with both candlesticks. Then insert the bar of the combined candlesticks into the open stud at the top of the candlestick from the previous step.

119. Locate 1 bright green 3L bar and insert it into the open bar hole of the candlestick part from the previous step. Then locate 1 dark green 1x1 round brick with three upright diagonal bars. From the underside of the round brick, insert the exposed end of the 3L bar and push down until the brick seats firmly on top. Set the 2nd sprig aside.

The LEGO behind-the-bricks moments are non-stop. "*Baby's breath: Say cheese! The stem is made of tripod elements that were originally designed to help LEGO® minifigures steady their cameras. Now they hold bunches of baby's breath. This might be a good time to take a selfie to document your progress!"*

120.1. Build 3 identical subparts. Locate 1 bright green 2L bar with studs on both ends. Hold the bar vertically upright and insert the bar of 1 dark green flower stem with bar and 6 stems into the open stud at the top. Push until snug, with the 6 flower stems radiating outward from the part like a blooming spray.

120.2. Locate 6 white 1x1 flowers with bar and small pin hole. Place one flower onto the end of each of the 6 stems, pressing gently until each sits snug. Build 2 more identical subparts.

Locate the 2nd sprig and place 1 baby's breath subpart with bottom open stud onto each of the 3 upright diagonal bars of the round brick. Press gently until each piece is seated securely, forming a clustered spray around the central stem.

121. Place the completed sprig of Baby's breath onto the baseplate resting atop the pedestal vase. Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Baby's breath Sprig #2. Vertically upright.
Center of the Baseplate, from left to right.
Bar 15 – 5th column from the Right, brown, between studs 6 and 7 (from the front).

Bag 8.
Group 11. Steps 122 through 138. Build the Persian buttercups.

Again, we will mirror LEGO instructions, where the first blossom is built and at the end of that step in the instructions, direct you to the starting step again. However, if you choose to build both blossoms simultaneously you may do so by doubling the parts used, or repeating a step twice.

122. Locate 1 dark green axle and pin connector #3 (157.5 degrees). Hold it vertically upright so the angled section points diagonally up and to the left. Insert 1 black 2L axle with notches into the top end of the connector, leaving 1L of the axle exposed above.

123. Locate 1 dark green axle and pin connector #3 (157.5 degrees). Place it on the exposed 1L axle, continuing the angled line to the left. Insert 1 black 2L axle with notches into the top end of the connector, leaving 1L of the axle exposed above.

124. Locate 1 bright green 2L axle connector and place it on the exposed 1L axle. Please make sure that your part is still upright, so the angled section still points up and to the left, then insert 1 black 2L axle with notches into the top of the connector, leaving 1L exposed above. The connector should stay vertical with the 1L axle extending from the top.

125. Locate 1 bright green 2L axle connector and place it on the exposed 1L axle. Then insert 1 bright green 3L bar into the top of the connector, so the bar extends 2L upward from the vertical part.

126. Locate 1 red orange 2x2 round plate with octagonal bar frame and 1 dark green 2x2 round jumper plate. Center the round jumper on top of the round plate. Then turn the part upside down and insert the bar into the center hole of the round jumper and through the round plate. Push down slowly until the round jumper seats snugly against the axle connector below.

127. Locate 1 brown 1x1 cone and turn it upside down so the pointed tip faces down. Insert the bar into the open stud and push slowly until the cone rests snugly against the parts below. A small length of the center bar will remain exposed at the top.

128. Locate 1 yellow 2x2 dome brick and 1 bright yellow green 1x1 round plate with open stud. Turn the dome brick upside down and place it onto the anti-stud and bar at the center of the stem. Then insert the round plate, also upside down, into the center tube of the dome brick until snug. Set the buttercup stem aside.

129. Build 4 identical subparts. Locate 1 red 2x1 inverted slope and orient it horizontally so the pointed end of the slope faces right.

130. Locate 1 red orange 1x2 plate and 1 red orange 1x1 quarter tile. Place the 1x2 plate horizontally on the left stud of the inverted slope. This will extend the build 1 stud to the left. Then place the quarter tile to the right of the plate, with the curved face pointing forward and to the right.

131. Locate 1 dark red 1x1 brick with side stud and lip. Connect it underneath the left-extended stud of the 1x2 plate, with the side stud facing left.

132. Locate 1 red orange 1x1 slope tile and 1 red 1x1 brick with two adjacent side studs. Rotate the brick 90° so the anti-stud is on the right and the top stud is now upright on the left. Turn the brick so one stud points up and the other points to the back. Connect the anti-stud onto the side stud of the dark red brick facing left. Then place the slope tile on the side stud on the left, with the slope facing upward.

133. Locate 1 red orange 1x2 curved slope tile and 1 red orange 1x1 quarter tile. Place the curved slope horizontally on the left 2 studs, with the curve facing left. Then place the quarter tile to the right of the curved slope, with the curved face pointing backward and to the right. Build 3 more identical subparts with the same parts starting at step 129.

134.1. Build 4 identical subparts. Locate 1 orange 2x2 plate with mudguard and flip it upside down. Orient the part with the mudguard curving upward on the right and the anti-studs on the left. Connect 1 red 1x1 plate with vertical side clip upside down onto the back left anti-stud, with the clip pointing to the left.

134.2. Locate 1 brown 1x2 inverted curved slope tile. Place it vertically on the leftmost column, on top of the 1x1 plate with vertical clip and connecting to the mudguard. The curved slope should face forward. Build 3 more identical subparts.

Flip the mudguard subpart right side up. Orient it with the vertical clip facing forward, the mudguard to the rear, and underneath, the inverted curved slope pointing down to the left.

Locate one subpart from step 133. Orient it horizontally with the inverted slope on the right and the 1x1 slope tile on the left. Place it horizontally on top of the mudguard subpart, aligning with the front row.

Build 3 more identical blossom parts, each with a mudguard base, vertical clip, curved slope, and step 133 subpart aligned on top.

135. Locate the buttercup stem set aside in step 128. Flip each blossom part upside down so the vertical clip is in the back right and the mudguard curves upward in the front.

Working around the stem, and rotating the stem as you clip each blossom onto the octagonal bar frame at the 12, 3, 6, and 9 o'clock positions. Once attached, push each clip on the bar to the right side.

136. Gently push the mudguards toward the center of the stem. Start with the one directly in front of you and work slowly around from left to right. As you press each mudguard inward, they will nest between each other.

This seating action will cause the blossom petals to angle slightly upward, forming a clustered bloom.

137. Locate 4 red orange 1x4 curved sloped corner bricks. Locate the exposed stud near the angled top surface of each blossom part and connect the rightmost end of a curved slope brick onto it. Push the curved slopes toward the center of the stem. They do not connect to each other directly and will remain slightly loose, adding visual texture to the finished buttercup.

Way to go! The first buttercup is complete! Now build a second buttercup by repeating steps 122 through

138. Place the completed Persian buttercups onto the baseplate resting atop the pedestal vase. Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Buttercup #1. Turned slightly front right a few minutes from 6 o'clock.
Front half of the Baseplate, from left to right.
Bar 11 – 5th row from Front, brown, between studs 6 and 7.

Buttercup #2 Turned slightly back left a few minutes before 12 o'clock.
Back half of the Baseplate, from left to right.
Bar 18 – 5th row from Back, brown, between studs 6 and 7

Bag 9.
Group 12. Steps 139 through 164. Build the Hummingbird flowers.

139. Locate 1 green technic axle and pin connector #4 (135 degrees). Hold it vertically upright so the angled section points diagonally up and to the right. Insert 1 red 2L axle with notches into the top end of the connector, leaving 1L of the axle exposed above.

140. Locate 1 bright green 1x1 cone and place it on top of the exposed 1L axle from the previous step. The cone should sit snugly, with the pointed tip facing upward to the right. Rotate the part so the cone points straight up.

141. Locate 2 bright green candlesticks. Insert the bar of the 1st candlestick into the open bar hole of the 2nd candlestick. Push gently until the connection is snug, forming a single linked unit with both candlesticks. Then insert the bar of the combined candlesticks into the open stud at the top of the cone, securing the connection with a gentle push.

142. Locate 1 bright green candlestick. Insert the bar of the candlestick into the open bar hole at the top of the PPP. Then insert 1 bright green 3L bar into the open bar hole of the stacked candlesticks, pointing straight up as the stem extension.

143. Locate 1 dark green 1x1 round brick with three upright diagonal bars. From the underside of the round brick, insert the exposed end of the 3L bar and push down until the brick seats firmly on top. Set the stem aside.

144. Build 3 identical Hummingbird flower blossoms. Locate 1 white 1x1 brick with studs on 4 sides. Place 1 lavender 1x1 plate with horizontal tooth onto each of the side studs, with each tooth pointed downward to form a soft lavender crown.

145. Locate 1 white 4L bar and insert it into the open stud at the top of the 1x1 brick. Push it down until the bottom of the bar aligns with the downward facing teeth.

146. Locate 1 green 1x1 round plate with open stud. From underneath, insert the exposed end of the 4L bar into the plate's stud hole. Push down until the plate seats firmly on top.

147. Locate 2 medium lavender insect beetle wings with neck hole. Slide both onto the exposed 4L bar, pointed downward and stacking the two parts. Rotate each slightly to spread the wings apart, forming the blossom.

148. Locate 1 dark green 1x1 round plate with 3 leaves. Stack 1 green 1x1 round plate with open stud on top. Flip the part upside down, then insert the exposed 4L bar into the open stud of the stacked piece.

149. Locate 1 bright green 2L bar with studs on both ends. Place it onto the final exposed section of the 4L bar, centered in the middle of the part. Push down to seat the stud firmly. Build 2 more Hummingbird flower blossoms by repeating steps 144 to 149. Follow the same sequence: stem, crown, wings, leaf cap, and bar. Position each to match the original in orientation and spacing.

150. Hold each blossom by the 2L bar with studs on both ends at the bottom, with the blossom vertically upward. Place one bottom open stud onto each of the 3 upright diagonal bars of the stem set aside in step 143. Repeat for all blossoms, seating each securely.

We've got another LEGO behind-the-bricks moment here. "*Bouvardia: These parts of the flower were originally designed as wings for a LEGO® ladybug."*

151. Place the completed Hummingbird Flower onto the baseplate resting atop the pedestal vase. Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Hummingbird Flower #1. Turned slightly back right at about 12:30 o'clock, and in front of the Buttercup.
Back half of the Baseplate, from left to right.
Bar 27 – Back row, black, between studs 2 and 3.

152. Build the 2nd hummingbird flower. Locate 1 dark green technic axle and pin connector #3 (157.5 degrees). Hold it vertically upright so the angled section points diagonally up and to the left. Insert 1 red 2L axle with notches into the top end of the connector, leaving 1L of the axle exposed above.

153. Locate 1 bright green 1x1 cone and place it on top of the exposed 1L axle from the previous step. The cone should sit snugly, with the pointed tip facing upward to the left. Then orient the part so the cone points straight upwards.

154. Locate 2 bright green candlesticks. Insert the bar of the first into the bar hole of the second. Push gently until snug, forming a single linked unit. Insert the bar of the combined candlesticks into the open stud at the top of the cone. Secure with a gentle push.

155. Locate 2 more bright green candlesticks. Repeat the build from the previous step. Then, insert the bar of the new stack into the bar hole at the top of the previously stacked candlesticks. Push gently to secure the connection.

156. Attach 1 bright green 3L bar into the open bar hole of the stacked candlesticks, pointing straight up as the stem extension. Then, locate 1 dark green 1x1 round brick with three upright diagonal bars. From the underside of the round brick, insert the exposed end of the 3L bar and push down until the brick seats firmly on top. Set the stem aside

157. Build 3 identical Hummingbird flower blossoms. Locate 1 white 1x1 brick with studs on 4 sides. Place 1 lavender 1x1 plate with horizontal tooth onto each of the side studs, with each tooth pointed downward to form a soft lavender crown.

158. Locate 1 white 4L bar and insert it into the open stud at the top of the 1x1 brick. Push it down until the bottom of the bar aligns with the downward facing teeth.

159. Locate 1 green 1x1 round plate with open stud. From underneath, insert the exposed end of the 4L bar into the plate's stud hole. Push down until the plate seats firmly on top.

160. Locate 2 medium lavender insect beetle wings with neck hole. Slide both onto the exposed 4L bar, pointed downward and stacking the two parts. Rotate each slightly to spread the wings apart, forming the blossom.

161. Locate 1 dark green 1x1 round plate with 3 leaves. Stack 1 green 1x1 round plate with open stud on top. Flip the part upside down, then insert the exposed 4L bar into the open stud of the stacked piece.

162. Locate 1 bright green 2L bar with studs on both ends. Place it onto the final exposed section of the 4L bar, centered in the middle of the part. Push down to seat the stud firmly. Build 2 more Hummingbird flower blossoms by repeating steps 157 to 162. Follow the same sequence: stem, crown, wings, leaf cap, and bar. Position each to match the original in orientation and spacing.

163. Hold each blossom by the 2L bar with studs on both ends at the bottom, with the blossom vertically upward. Place one bottom open stud onto each of the 3 upright diagonal bars of the stem set aside in step 156. Repeat for all three blossoms, seating each securely.

164. Place the completed Hummingbird Flower onto the baseplate resting atop the pedestal vase. Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Hummingbird Flower #2. Turned slightly front left at about 6:30 o'clock, and behind the Buttercup in the front.
Centerline of the Baseplate from the left to right.
Bar 14 – 5th column from the Left, brown, between studs 6 and 7 (from the front).

Bag 10.
Group 13. Steps 165 through 175. Build the Lilies.

165. Build 2 identical lilies. Locate 1 bright green 2L axle connector. Hold it vertically upright and insert 1 black 2L axle with notches into the top, leaving 1L exposed above. The connector should remain vertical with the axle extending from the top.

166. Locate 1 dark green technic axle and pin connector #3 (157.5 degrees) and place it on the exposed 1L axle with the angle up to the left. Then insert 1 black 2L axle with notches into the top, leaving 1L exposed above.

167. Add a second axle connector. Locate 1 dark green technic axle and pin connector #3 (157.5 degrees) and place it on the exposed 1L axle with the angle up to the left, matching the previous placement. Then locate 1 black 4L axle and insert it into the top axle hole, leaving 3L exposed and positioned vertically upright. The lower section will now curve towards the lower left, when the top axle is vertical.

168. Locate 1 green 2x2 round plate and place 1 dark green steering wheel with 2x2 center on top. From underneath, insert the exposed end of the 3L bar into the center axle hole and push down until seated firmly on top, leaving 2L exposed.

169. Locate 1 green 2x2 round plate and place 1 lime green 2x2 round plate on top. From underneath, insert the exposed end of the 2L bar into the center axle hole and push down until seated firmly on top, leaving just under 1L exposed.

170. Rotate the part so the steering wheel is horizontal. Place 1 brown 1x1 cone on top of the exposed axle, tip facing upward. Insert 1 lime green carrot top into the open stud of the cone.

171.1. Build 2 identical leaf subparts. Locate 1 bright green 1x1 plate with vertical side clip. Place 1 green 1x2 curved slope tile on top so it overhangs on the side opposite the clip.

171.2. Locate 1 green 1x2 rounded plate with pointed leaf. Place the 1x2 curved slope part on top so the clip overhangs on the side opposite of the leaf. Build a second identical leaf.

Holding the stem from underneath, clip the leaf parts onto the steering wheel at roughly 10 o'clock and 1:30 o'clock respectively.

172.1. Build 3 identical small flower petals. Locate 1 orange 1x2 rounded plate with oval leaf and orient the leaf horizontally, with the plate on the left. Locate 1 gold metallic 1x1 round plate with bottom clip and connect it beneath the left stud, with the clip facing left and right.

172.2. Locate 1 gold metallic bar with angled stud. Insert it into the open stud on the left, with the angled stud upward to the right.

172.3. Locate 1 spring green 1x1 round plate with open stud and place it on the angled stud facing right.

172.4. Locate 1 lime green minifigure wand (you may need to separate it from the sprue of 2) and insert the thicker end into the open stud. Build 2 more identical small flower petals.

Once all three small flower petals are complete, hold the stem from underneath, hen clip the small flower petals onto the steering wheel at roughly 12 o'clock, 5 o'clock, and 8:30 o'clock respectively.

173.1. Build 3 identical main flower petals. Locate 1 orange 1x2 rounded plate with pointed leaf and orient the leaf horizontally, with the plate on the left. Locate 1 gold metallic 1x1 round plate with bottom clip and connect it beneath the left stud, with the clip facing left and right.

173.2. Locate 1 gold metallic bar with angled stud. Insert it into the open stud on the left, with the angled stud upward to the right.

173.3. Locate 1 spring green 1x1 round plate with open stud and place it on the angled stud facing right.

173.4. Locate 1 lime green minifigure wand (you may need to separate it from the sprue of 2) and insert the thicker end into the open stud. Build 2 more identical main flower petals.

Once all three main flower patels are complete, hold the stem from underneath, clip the main flower petals onto the steering wheel at roughly 3 o'clock, 6:15 o'clock, and 11 o'clock respectively, centering each petal between the smaller flower petals.

174. Gently close the flower petals toward the center of the lily blossom. The minifigure wands will begin to meet near the middle.

175. Place the completed Lillies onto the baseplate resting atop the pedestal vase. Align the axle connector at the base of the branch with its designated bar connection point to secure it in place.

Lilly #1. Turned slightly right at about 2:45 o'clock, and behind the Camellia on the right.
Back half of the Baseplate, from left to right.
Bar 19 – 3rd column from Right, tan, between studs 4 and 5 (from the back).

Lilly #2. Turned slightly left at about 10:15 o'clock, and between the Camellia and Itoh Peony on the left.
Front half of the Baseplate, from left to right.
Bar 10 – 3rd column from Left, tan, between studs 4 and 5 (from the front).

Our last LEGO behind-the-bricks moment here. "*Discover more blooming creative tips with your LEGO® Insiders account on LEGO.com/Botanicals-exclusive"*

That's it—the flower arrangement is complete! You can gently rotate the placed flowers on the bars to positions you like, or change it up completely!

The next two pages list all the parts used to build this wonderful set. The final page includes a QR code for feedback at LEGO.com, with a chance to win, and along with the usual disclaimers.

Congratulations on finishing your build! Would you like to inspire other blind people to build LEGO sets? Let's feature your build on our Builders page. It's easy and we will do all the work! Just contact us at info@bricksfortheblind.org and together we will make it happen!

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