10313 Wildflower bouquet

Adapted by Jordi Isus. And tested by Radar.

Giving and receiving flowers is always joyful, and this LEGO® Botanicals Wildflower Bouquet (10313) puts a creative spin on a timeless gift. Why not celebrate the next special occasion by sending a loved one flowers that will never wither or need to be watered?

Let creativity bloom.

Crafted entirely from intricate LEGO pieces, the Wildflower Bouquet features 8 species of wildflowers on adjustable stems. Budding florists and flower lovers can spend hours building and identifying the blooms inspired by cornflowers, lavender, Welsh poppies, cow parsley, leatherleaf ferns, gerbera daisies, larkspur, and lupins. Once complete, these LEGO flowers can be displayed in a favorite vase to become an eye-catching piece of home decor that will plant seeds of joy in whichever room they're placed.

Plants from plants

Part of the revolutionary LEGO Botanical Collection for adults, this set includes several elements made from a plant-based plastic produced using sustainably sourced sugarcane.

- Cultivate creativity – Build and display a lifelike LEGO® Botanicals Wildflower Bouquet (10313) with this immersive building project for adults. Please note, a vase is not included.
- Enjoy flower arranging – The set features 16 individual stems that can be adjusted, allowing you to tailor the height of the flowers and experiment with different arrangements.
- Let your decor bloom – Once complete, this bouquet can be displayed in your own vase as a piece of home decor.
- A gift for flower lovers –Florists and flower lovers can cultivate their own LEGO® Botanicals Wildflower Bouquet
- Make a bigger bouquet – This building set can be combined with the LEGO® Botanicals Flower Bouquet (10280) to create one large bouquet or 2 different bouquets.
- Dimensions – The stems come in a variety of lengths. As a guide, the 'larkspur,' with its straight stem, measures over 18 in. (47 cm) tall
- Plants from plants – This set is part of the LEGO® Botanical Collection, which includes elements of plant-based plastic that's made using sustainably sourced sugarcane.
- Digital building instructions – The LEGO® Builder app features a digital version of the building instructions included with this set.
- A high-quality project – LEGO® building bricks meet high industry standards; they've been consistent, compatible, and easy to connect for over 60 years.
- Safety ensured – LEGO® bricks and pieces have been rigorously evaluated to meet stringent global safety and quality standards, so you know you're in safe hands.

The front of the LEGO box shows a tall, colorful arrangement of wildflowers set against a deep black background that makes every stem and petal stand out clearly. The set name Wildflower Bouquet appears in the upper right corner. The bouquet fills almost the entire space, rising in a loose, natural shape: the two gerbera daisies—one bright yellow and one dark pink—open wide near the center, while the blue cornflowers, Welsh poppies, lavender, lupins, larkspur, and the white cornflower cluster around them. The tallest stems—the lupins and the larkspur—reach toward the top edge of the box, adding height, while the leatherleaf ferns spread out at the base

with long, serrated leaves that create a leafy foundation. The LEGO logo appears in the lower left corner, with the word Botanicals printed beneath it, and the set number 10313 is printed in the lower right corner along with the recommended age of 18+ and the piece count of 939 pieces.

The back of the box shows the bouquet at the top, with several smaller images arranged below it. One photograph presents the full bouquet from a slightly different angle, letting you sense its tall, airy silhouette. Additional close-ups show individual stems laid out separately, giving a clear idea of how each flower looks before being arranged into the bouquet. The overall impression highlights the natural look and texture of wildflowers.

This set has 939 pieces in total and is for ages 18+!

Bags 1: contain the pieces to build 3 leatherleaf ferns, 2 Welsh poppies, and 2 cow parsleys.

Bags 2: contain the pieces to build a white cornflower, 2 lavender stems, and 2 blue cornflowers.

Bags 3: contain the pieces to build 2 lupins.

Bags 4: contain the pieces to build a larkspur, a yellow gerbera daisy and a dark pink gerbera daisy.

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

- In Front of/Front: towards you.
- Behind/Back: away from you.
- Up: towards the ceiling.
- Down: towards the floor.
- Stud: the bump on a LEGO brick. Example: A 2x1 brick has two studs on it.
- Vertically: with the longest side going from front to back
- Horizontally: with the longest side going from left to right.
- Upright: pointing up towards the ceiling.
- Standing upright: The piece is perpendicular to the ground, like a wall.
- Lying flat: The piece is parallel to the ground, like a piece of toast which fell off the table.
- That one/ppp: previously placed piece.
- Plate: piece with studs.
- Tile: smooth piece without studs (unless otherwise specified)
- A jumper plate is a 1x2 plate with a single stud on top, or a 1x3 plate with only two studs on top.
- "Anti-stud" is a term for the portion of a LEGO piece which accepts studs, like the bottom of a plate or brick.
- Symmetrically: a mirror image. Example: If you place a 2x1 brick with technic connector on the front wall at the right, connector to the front, and then place another such piece

symmetrically on the back wall, at the right, the technic connector of the second piece should point to the back, since it will be placed symmetrically.

- Centered-vertically: even amount of space in front of and behind piece
- Centered-horizontally: even amount of space left and right of piece.
- Row: studs lined up horizontally (left to right/side to side).
- Column: studs lined up upright or vertically (top to bottom/back to front).

A note on LEGO Technic™ part names. These parts are 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 pinhole. 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, like 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 pinholes. They have a lot of different angle combinations! The simplest just connects two axles or pins together in a straight line.
- Bushes/Bushings - LEGO Technic™ uses bushes as spacers, but they also can reduce friction between rotating parts or can form useful elements such as bars. Bushes are typically light gray, cylindrical, and have an axle-hole running through the middle. They have a flange at the front and back to make it easier to pull on and off.

For builders with low vision, or a sighted building partner who may want to follow along with the printed visual instructions that come with each kit, PDF versions are always online at

LEGO.com: (https://www.lego.com/en-us/service/building-instructions/10313) 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.

Sorting the pieces:

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

This set includes 9 plastic bags and one instruction book. Two bags are labeled 1, two bags are labelled 2, two bags are labelled 3, two bags are labelled 4, and one bag is unlabeled and contains long axles.

Sort the pieces into groups or piles as described below. Note that where there are multiple colors of the same brick in a step, the colors will be split into different groups to make telling the difference easier for the builder. LEGO includes a few spare parts in case you lose something. Set these into their own group away from the rest, in case you need them later.

Book 1

Bags 1

Leatherleaf ferns

Group 1: contains the pieces for steps 1-10.

Welsh poppies

Group 2: contains the pieces for steps 1-8.

Cow parsley

Group 3: contains the pieces for steps 1-8.

Bags 2

White cornflower

Group 4: contains the pieces for steps 1-12.

Lavender

Group 5: contains the pieces for steps 1-6.

Blue cornflowers

Group 6: contains the pieces for steps 1-17.

Bags 3

Lupins

Group 7: contains the pieces for steps 1-5 and 8 lime 1x1 round plates with open stud you will need later in step 6.

Group 8: contains the pieces for steps 6-8.1.

Group 9: contains the pieces for steps 8.2-9.1.

Group 10: contains the pieces for steps 9.2-11.

Bags 4:

Larkspur

Group 11: contains the pieces for steps 1-9.

Group 12: contains the pieces for steps 10-21.

Yellow gerbera daisy

Group 13: contains the pieces for steps 1-3.

Group 14: contains the pieces for steps 4-6.

Dark pink gerbera daisy

Group 15: contains the pieces for steps 1-3.

Group 16: contains the pieces for steps 4-6.

Description:

Here is a description that may help you blind builder imagine the wildflower bouquet before building: Tall, slender stems rise like meadow grasses, starting with the three dark-green leatherleaf ferns whose long, serrated leaves spread outward in layered steps to form a soft, leafy foundation. Two cow parsleys add airy clusters of tiny blossoms that feel delicately branched, creating gentle gaps of lightness between the denser flowers, while the bright Welsh poppies open in smooth, rounded petals that add warm yellow touches, soft and slightly cupped under your fingers. A single white cornflower brings crisp, pointed layers, and two lavender stems rise in narrow columns of small, raised buds that feel rhythmic and textured; just below them, two blue cornflowers spread many thin, jagged petals into lively star-shaped bursts you can easily distinguish by touch. The two tall lupins stand among the highest stems, built from many small, stacked pieces that create a dense, tapering tower with a firm, intricate feel, and the larkspur adds another vertical line with blossoms that feel soft and slightly fluttery along the stem. At the heart of the bouquet, two gerbera daisies — one bright yellow and one deep pink — spread wide, smooth petals in layered circles, forming bold focal points that anchor the arrangement. The overall silhouette is slightly asymmetrical, with the tallest stems rising toward the back or center and the shorter blooms gathered forward, creating a natural mix of height, airy spaces, and dense pockets of petals and leaves; once arranged, the bouquet feels like a handful of wildflowers gathered from a prairie — textured, colorful, and full of gentle movement, as if freshly picked from an open field.

From my experience building this set, I recommend using a deep vase or pottery pot (the 32L axles make the stems quite tall) and filling them with loose LEGO pieces to keep the stems from shifting; for a clear glass base, use blue or transparent bricks so it looks intentional and resembles water. Alternatively, you can place a small block of floral foam (the kind florists use to anchor real stems) at the bottom of the vase. It gives the tall LEGO flowers a firm structure to press into and prevents them from leaning or rotating, especially if the container is wide or smooth inside.

General placement guidelines:

1. Rows and Columns Across the Whole Build:

Unless we say otherwise, rows are counted from front to back or back to front, and columns are counted from left to right or from right to left across the entire build.

Example: “Vertically place a tan 1x2 plate on the 4th and 5th rows from the front on the 3rd column from the left.” or “Place a white 2x2 tile with stud on the 2 back rows on the 3rd and 4th columns from the right.”

This uses the full build’s row and column Layout.

2. Why We Sometimes Count Columns from a Specific Row:

Each row can have a different number of columns. This happens when the build becomes narrower or wider toward the sides, or when certain rows have cutouts, curves, or irregular shapes.

So, if a row is shorter or wider than the rows above or below it, counting columns across the whole build becomes misleading. To avoid confusion, we count columns within that specific row.

Example: Instead of: “Place the 1x2 plate on the front row on the 2nd and 3rd columns from the right.” We say: “Place the 1x2 plate on the 2nd and 3rd columns from the right of the front row.”

This makes it clear that the row itself is the reference, not the whole build.

3. Why We Sometimes Count Rows from a Specific Column:

Each column can have a different number of rows. This happens when one column extends further back than the next, another extends forward, some columns are tall, others short, or the shape is staggered or irregular. When columns vary in height or depth, counting rows across the entire build becomes confusing. To avoid this, we count rows within that specific column.

Example: “Place a tan 1x1 round plate on the 3rd row from the back of the 2nd column from the right.”

This avoids the problem of columns with different lengths.

4. Using Landmarks for Tactile Orientation:

When rows and columns alone aren’t enough, we add landmarks—nearby pieces that help the builder feel where the new piece belongs.

Example: “Vertically place a green 2x4 plate on the 2nd through 5th rows from the back on the 2nd and 3rd columns from the left, so the back row sits on the front row of the back left 2x2 corner plate, and the front row sits on the back row of the front left 2x2 corner plate.”

These tactile cues confirm the correct placement.

General technic guidelines

1. In this set, you will use Technic elements such as liftarms, pins, axles, and connectors. Liftarms may appear in different shapes (for example, straight, L-shaped, bent, or T-shaped), and they may include both pin holes (round) and axle holes (cross-shaped). Liftarms also come in two thicknesses, which affects how far pins and axles extend when inserted.

Liftarm Thickness: Thick vs. Thin:

- A thick liftarm is the standard type and is 1L thick.

- A thin liftarm is 0.5L thick (half the thickness of a regular liftarm).

When a step uses a thin liftarm, the instruction will always say so. If the instruction does not mention thickness, you should assume the liftarm is the standard 1L thick type.

This is important because they are half as thick, and a pin or axle inserted through a thin liftarm will extend 0.5L farther on 1 side compared to the same pin inserted through a thick liftarm.

Example

- In a 3L thick liftarm, inserting a 2L pin from front to back leaves 1L extending toward the front.

- In a 3L thin liftarm, inserting the same 2L pin from front to back leaves 1.5L extending toward the front.

2. Counting the Holes

- When a liftarm has both pin holes and axle holes, we count all holes in order, from one end of the liftarm to the other.

- Unless the instruction specifically says “in the axle hole” or “in the pin hole”, you should assume the counting includes both types of holes together.

- The instruction will always tell you which direction to count from: from the right or from the left.

Examples

- Insert a tan 2L pin into the 2nd back-facing hole from the right.

  Count all holes (pin and axle) starting at the right end. Place the pin in the second hole.

- Insert a black 2L axle into the 3rd hole from the left.

  Count all holes from the left end until the third one, regardless of type.

- Insert a blue pin into the axle hole in the 4th position from the right.

  Here, the instruction specifies axle hole, so place the pin in the cross-shaped hole at that position.

3. Directional Guidance for Inserting or Attaching Pieces

To make Technic building smoother for blind builders, we always specify the exact direction a pin, axle, or connector moves when it is inserted or attached.

We use the following terms:

- front to back — the piece moves away from you

- back to front — the piece moves toward you

- top to bottom — the piece moves downward

- bottom to top — the piece moves upward

Examples

- Insert a black 2L pin from front to back into the second front-facing hole from the right of your 5L liftarm.

- Insert a 3L pin from back to front into the 3rd back facing pin hole from the left, so 2L of the pin extends to the back. Attach the leftmost front facing hole of your 7L liftarm from back to front onto the 2L back extending pin.

4. Specifying How Far a Pin or Axle Extends

After inserting or attaching a piece, we always tell you how much of the pin or axle extends in each direction, using Technic length units (L).

This measurement automatically accounts for whether the liftarm is thick or thin.

Examples

- Insert a black 2L pin from front to back into the second front-facing hole from the right of the 5L liftarm, so 1L of the pin extends toward the front.

- Attach the leftmost back-facing hole of a 7L liftarm from front to back onto the 1L pin extending at the front.

These technic guidelines help to make Technic-set building easier for blind builders.

Let’s get to building!

A note from the Lego designer:

WILD ABOUT FLOWERS

‘Whether you are growing your LEGO Botanical Collection or this is your first LEGO flower arrangement, you are probably as wild about flowers as we are. This bouquet is a fresh mix of flowers you might pick for yourself in a field or garden, and we paired colors and complementary species from all over world to celebrate our planet’s biodiversity and the soothing beauty we cherish in nature.

Enjoy building!’

From MILAN MADGE (Model Designer at the LEGO Group)

LEATHERLEAF FERN (Rumohra adiantiformis)

The lush, bushy Leatherleaf Fern, native to most tropical climates in the Southern Hemisphere, has become popular with garden owners all over the world. Although it does not produce flowers, the feathery foliage is also a beloved favorite in the cut flower industry as a decorative filler in floral arrangements.

COW PARSLEY/ QUEEN ANNE’S LACE (Anthriscus Sylvestris)

This airy, cloudlike umbrella of tiny white flowers is commonly found in shady areas all over Europe, in Asia and Africa. Its blossom fireworks are a treat for bees, moths, butterflies, and other insects looking for pollen in the early spring. Did you know it is also often used as a mosquito repellent?

WELSH POPPY (Meconopsis cambrica/Papaver cambricum)

A sure sign of spring and summer in the British Isles and Western Europe is the arrival of the soft, golden Welsh Poppy in hedgerows, fields, and roadsides. Despite its tender frame and petals, it also thrives in rocky environments with extraordinarily little soil and in cracks in your paved garden or city sidewalks.

CORNFLOWER (Centaurea cyanus)

The brightly colored, paper-light Cornflower decorates fields and gardens alike in white, pink, and blue from early to mid-summer, particularly in Europe, North America, and Asia. Its delicate

fragrance and nectar attract butterflies and bees, making the Cornflower an alluring companion to your vegetable garden or orchard.

LAVENDER (Lavandula)

An evergreen shrub with bursting pops of purple colors and soothing aroma, the ornamental Lavender is as purposeful as it is decorative. Native to the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and North Africa, it is widely used as an aromatic culinary herb, for the distillation of essential oils for cosmetics and in herbal medicines.

LUPIN (Lupinus)

Originally native to North America, Lupins also thrive in the wild in the Mediterranean and Europe. Wildly diverse in color, their ombré spikes climb tall to attract pollinators' attention – and ours – across the North American prairie, along roads and in gardens all over the world.

LARKSPUR (Consolida ajacis)

The Larkspur gifts us eye-catching wildflower seas in blooming hues of blues across fields and gardens throughout the Northern Hemisphere. An annual species arrives in early spring and, along with its close relative the perennial Delphinium, adds height and an airy, elegant pop of color to your bouquet.

GERBERA DAISY (Gerbera jamesonii)

A cousin to the sunflower, the lustrous Gerbera comes in a rainbow of color variations. Native to South Africa, it is also known as the African daisy, Transvaal daisy, or Hilton daisy. With its soft scent and majestic, elevated crown brimmed with velvet-like petals, it radiates light in any garden, field, or bouquet.

Building Instructions (Bags 1, Book 1):

Leatherleaf ferns

Group 1:

1. Let's start building the Leatherleaf ferns! You should make 3 identical Leatherleaf ferns. You can make them one at a time or all at once!

Vertically place a dark green 3L axle and pin connector angled 157.5° in front of you, so the triangular tip faces up, the pin holes face the left and the right, and the axle holes face the front and the back pointing downward. Insert a red 2L axle from front to back into the front facing axle hole, so 1L of the axle extends forward.

2. Vertically attach the back facing hole of a dark green 3L angled axle and pin connector. with its triangular tip facing up, the with its pin holes facing to the left and to the right, and the axle holes facing the front and the back pointing downward, from front to back onto the front 1L end of the ppp. Then insert a yellow 3L axle from front to back into the front facing axle hole of the ppp, so 2L of the axle extends forward.

3. Slide the axle hole of a reddish brown axle connector hub with 4 bars from front to back through the front extending end of the ppp, so 1L of the axle extends forward, after sliding. Vertically attach the back facing hole of a dark green 3L axle connector from front to back onto the 1L front extending axle.

4. Insert a yellow 3L axle from front to back into the front facing axle hole of the ppp, so 2L of the axle extends forward.

5. Slide the axle hole of a reddish brown axle connector hub with 4 bars from front to back through the front extending end of the ppp, so 1L of the axle extends forward after sliding. Attach the back facing hole of a black 2L axle connector with hinge finger from front to back onto the 1L front extending axle, so the hinge finger is oriented vertically.

6. Rotate your build 180 degrees so the hinge finger is at the back. Horizontally attach the rightmost column of a dark green 3x8 small palm tree leaf onto the top back upright bar, so the leaf faces the left. Place another symmetrically on the top front upright bar.

7. Horizontally place the leftmost column of another palm tree leaf on the 0.5L top front upright bar, so the leaf faces the right. Repeat symmetrically to the back.

8.1 Let's make a part! Vertically place a black 1x2 plate with dual hinge fingers on 1 short side in front of you, so the dual hinge fingers are at the front. vertically place the front row of a dark green 3x8 small plant tree leaf on the back row of the ppp, so 7 rows overhang to the back.

8.2 Vertically place a dark green 1x2 curved slope tile on top of your part on the 2 front rows, so it slopes to the front. Bring back your main build so the hinge finger faces the back and is oriented vertically. Attach the front facing dual hinge fingers of your part to the back facing hinge finger of the main build.

9. Let's make a part! Let's build a stem! Vertically place a dark green 3L axle connector in front of you, so the axle holes face the front and the back. Insert a red 2L axle from back to front into the back facing axle hole, so 1L of the axle protrudes to the back. Repeat both placements 6 more times, so you have 7 3L axle connectors and 7 2L axles connected in total.

10. Bring back your main build. Hold your leatherleaf fern vertically upright so the leaves are at the top. Take your part and hold it vertically upright, so the back 1L protruding axle is now extending upward at the top. Insert the back 1L protruding axle of your first part from bottom to top into the bottom facing axle of your first leatherleaf fern.

You've completed all three dark-green leatherleaf ferns, with their long, finely serrated leaves that feel stepped and layered under your fingers. As the very first stems of the bouquet, they will give the arrangement its initial structure and depth, so place them aside for now until it's time to add the greenery.

Welsh poppies

Group 2:

1. Let's start building the Welsh poppies! You should make 2 identical Welsh poppies. You can make them one at a time or all at once!

Place a yellow 4x4 round plate with axle hole in front of you, so the studs form columns and rows. Place a green 2x2 round plate with axle hole underneath the ppp, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

2. Place another green 2x2 round plate with axle hole on top of your build, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

3. Place 2 yellow 1x1 tiles with upright clip, one to the right of the other, on the front row, so their clip hands face the front and back. Repeat both parts symmetrically to the back. Then, place 2 more, one in front of the other, on the rightmost column so their clip hands face left and right. Repeat both placements symmetrically to the left.

4. Let's make a part! Hold a green 3L axle and pin connector angled 157.5° vertically upright, so the pin holes face the front and the back, the triangular tip faces to the left, and the axle holes face the right, the top one facing upward and the bottom one facing downward. Insert a yellow

3L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole, so 2L of the axle extends upward. Bring back your builds so the clips are at the top. Insert the 2L top extending axle from bottom to top into the bottom axle hole of your main build. so, 0.5L of the axle extends upward.

5. Attach the axle hole of a lime 2x2 round plate with axle hole on the 0.5L top protruding axle, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

6. Horizontally attach the bar handle of a yellow large round shoulder armor with bar handle to the 2 front upright clips, so the hollow side faces the back. Repeat symmetrically to the back. Vertically attach another to the right upright clips, so the hollow side faces the left. Repeat symmetrically to the left. You have placed 4 large petals.

7.1 Let's make a part! Place a light yellow 3x3 wheel cover with 28 spokes in front of you, so the spokes face up. Place a light green 1x1 cone brick on the ppp, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

7.2 Place a white light cover with bar on the ppp. Bring back your main build so the petals are at the top. Place your part on top so it is centered horizontally and vertically in the center of the petals.

8. Insert a green 32L axle from bottom to top into the bottom axle hole of your Welsh poppy. You should now have 2 identical Welsh poppies!

The two bright-yellow Welsh poppies are finished, their thin, rounded petals feeling light and softly open to the touch. These early flowers will bring the first burst of color to the bouquet, so set them aside gently until they join the arrangement.

Cow parsleys

Group 3:

1.Let's build 2 identical cow parsleys! You can make them one at a time or all at once.

Place a green 2L axle connector vertically upright in front of you. Insert a red 2L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole, so 1L of the axle protrudes to the top.

2. Attach the bottom axle hole of a green 2L axle connector vertically upright from top to bottom onto the 1L top protruding end of the ppp. Then insert a yellow 3L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 2L of the axle extends upward.

3. Slide a green 2x2 flower brick from top to bottom onto the top facing axle.

After attaching this part, 1l of the axle should protrude to the top.

4. Slide a sand green 2x2 round plate with pin hole and 4 upright bars using the pin hole from top to bottom through the top 1L axle end, so the upright bars face up. After sliding 0.5L of the axle should extend upward. Attach a green 1x1 cone brick to the 0.5L top extending axle.

5. Diagonally attach the left column of a green 1x2 rounded plate with open studs to the front right top facing bar so the studs face down and it points to the front right. Then, repeat this part symmetrically to the left. Now, repeat both placements symmetrically to the back.

6.1 Let's make 5 identical parts! Hold a green flower stem with bottom bar and 3 branches vertically upright so the bar is at the bottom. Attach a white 1x1 flower plate onto each branch, so there are 3 in total.

6.2 Hold a green flower stem with bottom bar and 3 branches vertically upright so the bar is at the bottom. Attach a white 1x1 flower plate onto each branch, so there are 3 in total. Then

attach the bottom bar to the center hole of your previous assembly, so the flowering branches are interspaced. You should now have 5 identical parts!

6.3 Bring back the main build so it is vertically upright and the cone brick faces upward. Insert the bottom bar of one of your parts from top to bottom into the top facing cone brick. Next, insert one part into the front right facing anti stud. Then, repeat symmetrically to the left. Now, repeat both parts symmetrically to the back.

7. Let's make a stem! Place a green 2L axle connector vertically upright in front of you. Insert a red 2L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 1L of the axle protrudes to the top. Repeat both placements 11 more times, so you have 12 green 2L axle connectors and 12 red 2L axles connected to one another in total.

8. Bring back your cow parsley so the flowers face up. Insert the top protruding axle of your stem from bottom to top into the bottom facing axle hole of your assembly. You should now have 2 identical cow parsleys.

You've completed the two soft-white cow parsleys, with their tiny, airy blossoms that feel delicately branched beneath your fingertips. These light, textured stems will add gentle volume later on, so keep them aside until it's time to place them into the bouquet.

With all the stems from Bag 1 complete and set aside, you've already built a beautiful foundation for your wildflower bouquet. When you're ready, open Bag 2 and continue bringing the next flowers to life.

Building Instructions (Bags 2, Book 1):

White cornflower

Group 4:

1. Vertically hold a green branch with 1L bar on top that faces up, and a stem with stud on top, vertically upright, so the stud faces up at the right. Attach a green candle stick to the ppp, so the bar is at the top.

2. Place a green 1x1 round plate with open stud on the right stud of your build.

3. Attach a green 1x1 inverted cone brick with bar onto the top facing bar so the bar faces up.

4.1 Place a green crown with center hole onto the top bar of the ppp, so the points of the crown face up. Place a reddish brown 1x1 minifigure head on the ppp.

4.2 Place a dark purple ring with 3 bars and 3 bar holes on the ppp, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

5. Let's make 3 identical parts! Place a white crown in front of you.

Insert a white 1l bar with claw from top to bottom into the top facing stud, so 0.5L of the bar extends downward. now you should have 3 identical parts. Bring back your main build, so the dark purple ring with 3 bars and 3 bar holes is at the top and 1 of its holes faces the front. Take one of your parts and orient it so the 0.5 bar extends to the back. Insert the 0.5L back facing bar of this part from front to back into the front facing hole of your main build, so the hands of the claw face up and down. Insert the 2 other parts into the 2 remaining holes, so the hands of their claws face up and down.

6. Attach the claw of a white 1l bar with claw to each of the bars of your part so its bar faces outward from the center and is even with the upright crowns.

7. Attach a white crown upright onto each of the 3 ppp, so 0.5L of the 3 ppps bars extend outward.

8. Insert the bar of a dark purple plant with 6 stems into the top facing hole of your cornflower.

9. Let's make a part! Hold a green 1L angled bar with open stud upright so the open stud is at the top right. insert the bottom bar of a green 3.5L spike blade from top to bottom into the open stud of the ppp, so the flat sides face the front and back, and the cutout of the tip is at the top right.

10. Bring back your cornflower so the 6 stems face up. Attach the angled bar of your leaf part to the open stud on the right near the base of the flower. Now insert a green 3l bar from bottom to top into the anti-stud of the cornflower build, so 2.5L of the bar extends downward.

11. Let's make a part! Place a green 1x1 round plate with 3 leaves in front of you, so the leaves face the left. Place a green 1x1 cone brick on the ppp. Turn your part upside down, so the leaves face the left. Bring back your white cornflower so the 2.5L bar is at the bottom. Slide your part from bottom to top through the bottom 2.5L bar, so 0.5L of the bar extends downward.

12. Attach a green 1x1 cone brick to the 0.5L bottom bar. Then insert a green 32L axle from bottom to top into the antistud of the ppp, so 31.5L of the axle extends downward.

You've completed the soft-white cornflower, with its layered, pointed petals that feel crisp and slightly spiky under your fingertips. This delicate stem will bring a gentle brightness to the bouquet later on, so place it aside until it's time to add its light, textured shape.

Lavender

Group 5:

1. Let's make 2 identical lavenders! Place a green 1x1 cone brick in front of you. You can make them one at a time or all at once!

Place a gold 1x1 round plate with open stud on the ppp.

2. Insert a white 6L bar with stop ring using the stop ring end from top to bottom into the open stud of the ppp, so 5L extends upward.

3. Slide a reddish brown 1x1 brick with 1 stud on each side from top to bottom through the top end of the ppp, so 4L of the bar extends upward. Slide a gold 1x1 round plate with open stud from top to bottom through the top bar's end, so the stud faces up, and after sliding, 3.5L of the bar extends upward. Repeat both parts twice more, so there are 3 green 1x1 bricks with a stud on each side and 4 gold 1x1 round plates with open stud counting the one you placed in the previous step.

4.1 Place a medium lavender 1x1 round plate with 3 leaves upright on the front side stud of the top reddish brown 1x1 brick with 1 stud on each side, so the leaves face the right. Place a lavender 1x1 flower plate upright on the ppp. Repeat both placements symmetrically to the back, so the leaves face the left. Place another medium lavender 1x1 round plate with 3 leaves upright on the right side stud, so the leaves face the back. Place a lavender 1x1 flower plate upright on the ppp. Repeat both placements symmetrically to the left, so the leaves face the front.

4.2 Repeat the previous step twice more for the 2 other reddish brown 1x1 bricks with 1 stud on each side. You should have placed 12 1x1 round plates with 3 leaves and 12 lavender 1x1 flower plates in total.

5. Place a lavender 1x1 head on top of your build. Then place a lavender 1x1 flower plate on the ppp.

6. Let’s make 2 identical stems! Hold a green 2L axle connector vertically upright with its axle holes facing up and down. Insert a red 2L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole, so 1L of the axle extends upward. Vertically attach the bottom facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector upright from top to bottom onto the 1L top end of the ppp. Insert a green 32L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 31L of the axle extends upward. You should now have 2 identical stems! Bring back your 2 identical builds so the cone bricks are at the bottom. Insert the top end of the 31L upward extending axle of your first stem from bottom to top into the bottom antistud of your first lavender build. Repeat once more for the second build. Both lavender stems are now finished, their tall, narrow shapes marked by small, raised buds that feel rhythmic and pleasantly bumpy to the touch. These slender purple stems will add height, fragrance-like presence, and a calm vertical line to the bouquet, so keep them aside until they join the arrangement.

Blue cornflowers

Group 6:

1. Let’s make 2 identical blue cornflowers! You can make them one at a time or all at once.!

Stack 3 green candle sticks with a stem and stud so the stud of the bottom one faces up at the right, the stud of the 2nd faces up at the left, and the stud of the 3rd and top one faces up at the back right.

2. Stack 2 green candle sticks, then place the stack on top of your build, so the bar is at the top.

3. Place a green 1x1 round plate with open stud on each of the 3 studs of your build.

4. Attach a green 1x1 inverted cone brick with top bar on the top green candle with top bar. You should now have 2 identical builds.

5. Let’s make 2 identical parts! Hold a green 1L angled bar with open stud upright so the open stud is at the top right. insert the bottom bar of a green 3.5L spike blade from top to bottom into the open stud of the ppp, so the cutting edges of the blade faces the right and the left, and the cutout of the sharp end is at the top right. You should now have 2 identical parts.

5.1 Bring back your 2 main builds, so the inverted cone of each build is at the top. Insert the bottom left angled bar of 1 of your parts from top to bottom into the right open stud close to the base of your first build. This is a leaf. Repeat once more for the 2nd build.

6. Insert the right bottom bar of a green 1L angled bar with open stud into the left 1x1 round plate with open stud. Then insert a green 3L bar from top to bottom into the open stud of the ppp, so the bar faces diagonally to the top left. Repeat both placements to the back right, so the bar points diagonally upright to the back right. You should now have 2 identical builds.

7. Let’s make 2 identical parts! Let’s build 2 flowers. Place a green 1x1 crown with center hole in front of you, so the points of the crown face up. Place a reddish brown 1x1 head on the ppp. Then place a blue 1x1 flower plate on top of the ppp. You should now have 2 identical flowers. Bring back your first build, hold it vertically upright so the leaf is at the bottom right pointing diagonally upward. Attach the bottom antistud of your first flower from top to bottom into the top end of the back right diagonally upward pointing bar. Repeat once more for the 2nd build.

8. Let’s make 4 identical parts! Place a green 1x1 crown with center hole in front of you, so the points of the crown face up. Place a reddish brown 1x1 head on the ppp. You should now have 4 identical parts.

9. Place a dark purple weapon holder ring with 3 bars and 3 bar holes on each of the ppps, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

10. Let’s make 12 identical parts! Let’s make 12 flowers. Hold a blue crown upright, so the points face up. Then insert a blue 1L bar with claw from top to bottom into the center hole of the ppp, so 0.5L of the bar extends downward. You should now have 12 identical parts! Bring back your 4 previous assemblies, so the dark purple weapon holder rings with 3 bars and 3 bar holes are at the top and 1 of their holes faces the front. Insert the 0.5L bottom bar of one of your parts from front to back into the front facing hole of each of the 4 dark purple weapon holder rings with 3 bars and 3 bar holes, so the hands of the claw face up and down. Insert another part from back to front into the back left facing hole of each of the 4 assemblies, so the hands of their claws face up and down. Insert another from right to left into the right facing hole of each of the 4 assemblies with the hands of their claws facing up and down. You should have 4 sub builds with 3 flowers each.

11. Clip a white 1L bar with claw to each of the 3 bars of the dark purple weapon holder ring with 3 bars and 3 bar holes, so the bars face the outer and are even with the flowers you attached in the previous step. Repeat the 3 placements 3 more times for the other sub builds. You should have placed 12 1L bars with claw in total.

12. Slide a blue crown from front to back through the front, right facing side bar of one of your sub builds, so the points of the crown face the front and 0.5L of the bar extends forward. Repeat symmetrically to the left. Then repeat symmetrically to the back sliding from back to front. Repeat the 3 placements 3 more times for the 3 remaining sub builds.

13. Insert the bottom bar of a dark purple flower stem plant with 6 stems from top to bottom into the center top facing hole of each of the dark purple rings with 3 bars and 3 bar holes, so there are 4 in total 1 for each sub build.

14. Bring back your main builds. Hold the first one vertically upright, so the leaf is at the bottom right pointing upright. Attach the antistud of your first part from top to bottom onto the top 1x1 inverted cone brick of your main build. Attach a 2nd sub build to the top left facing bar of your main build. Repeat both placements once more for the 2nd main build.

15. Insert a green 3L bar from bottom to top into the antistud at the bottom of each build, so 2.5L of each bar extends downward. Then slide an upside down green 1x1 round plate with 3 leaves from bottom through top through each of the bottom ends of the 2 ppps, so the leaves face the left and 1.5L of each bar extends downward.

16. Slide and upside down green 1x1 cone brick from bottom to top through the bottom end of each bar, so there are 2 in total and 0.5L of each bar extends downward.

17. Attach a green 1x1 cone brick to each 0.5L bottom bars using the open stud. Then insert a green 32L axle from bottom to top into the antistud of each ppps, so 31.5L of each axle extends downward. You’ve completed the two vivid-blue cornflowers, with their many thin, pointed petals that feel lively and slightly jagged beneath your fingers. These bright, textured flowers will bring a strong burst of color and movement to the bouquet, so set them aside with the others.

With all the stems from Bag 2 complete, you’ve added beautiful color and height to your growing bouquet. When you’re ready, open Bag 3 and continue bringing the next flowers to life!

Building Instructions (Bags 3, Book 1):

Lupins

Group 7:

1. Let’s make 2 builds! Let’s build 2 lupins. Watch out, these lupins unlike the other flowers are not identical. We will give the instructions based on one part until step 10, as then they start to be different.

Hold a light grey 11L axle vertically upright. Attach the top facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from bottom to top onto the bottom end of the ppp, so 10L of the axle extends upward.

2. Slide a lime 1L round pin connector from top to bottom through the top protruding axle, so 9L of the axle protrudes to the top. Slide a reddish brown 1L axle connector hub with 4 bars from top to bottom through the top facing axle, so 8L of the axle extends upward.

3.1 Let’s make 2 identical parts! Place a lime 2x2 round plate with axle hole in front of you, so the studs form columns and rows.

3.2 Place a white 1x1 nozzle on the front row on the right column, so the nozzle faces diagonally to the front right. Repeat symmetrically to the left. Then repeat both placements symmetrically to the back.

3.3 Place a lime 2x2 round tile with hole on top of your part, so it is centered horizontally and vertically. You should now have 2 identical parts! Bring back your lupin and hold it vertically upright so the axle faces up. Slide one of your parts onto the top facing axle and push it all the way down until it touches the axle connector hub; 6L of the axle should extend upward. Next, slide a reddish brown axle connector hub with 4 bars onto the top facing axle and push it all the way down, so 5L of the axle extends upward. Now, repeat the last 2 placements.

4.1 Let’s make a part! Place a lime 2x2 round plate with axle hole in front of you, so the studs form columns and rows.

4.2 Place a white 1x1 nozzle without hole on the front row on the right column, so the nozzle faces diagonally to the front right. Repeat symmetrically to the left. Then repeat both placements symmetrically to the back.

4.3 Place a lime 2x2 round plate with axle hole on top of your part, so it is centered horizontally and vertically. Place a green 2x2 round tile with stud on the ppp. Then attach the antistud of a lime 1x1 round plate with open stud upright onto each nozzle bar, so there are 4 in total. Bring back your lupin and hold it vertically upright, so the 2L axle is at the top. Slide your bottom hole of your part from top to bottom through the top axle, so the 2x2 round tile with stud is at the top.

5.1 Let’s make a part! Place a lime 1x1 brick with 4 side studs in front of you.

5.2 Place a lime 1x1 round plate with open stud upright on each side stud, so there are 4 in total.

5.3 Insert a light grey 4L bar from top to bottom into the top open stud of your part, so 3L of the bar protrudes to the top.

5.4 Stack 2 lime 1x1 round plates with open stud. Then, slide the stacked part onto the top facing bar and push it all the way down. After sliding, 2L of the bar should extend upward.

5.5 Attach a lime 1x1 brick with 4 side studs to the top facing bar and rotate it so the side studs are interspaced with those below.

Then, push it all the way down, so 1L of the bar extends upward. Now, attach a yellow green 1x1 cone brick to the top facing bar.

5.6 Place a yellowish green 1x1 plate with horizontal tooth on each upright lime 1x1 round plate with open stud, so there are 4 in total and the teeth face up.

5.7 Place a yellowish green 1x1 plate with horizontal tooth on each of the side studs of the top lime 1x1 brick with 4 side studs, so there are 4 in total and the teeth point upward. Bring back your lupin so it is vertically upright with the 2x2 round tile with stud at the top.

Place your part on the top facing stud.

Group 8:

6. Let's make 8 identical stacks! Stack a purple 1x1 round plate on a lime 1x1 round plate with open stud. You should now have 8 identical stacks. Bring back your lupin so it is vertically upright with the 1x1 cone brick on top. Locate the nozzle bars of the part you attached in step 3 which is the bottom one. place one stack upright on each of the 4 bottom nozzle bars protruding from the stem.
now, repeat the previous placements on the middle nozzle bars above the previous layer. Be sure to place these on the nozzle bars and not the bars of the axle connector hubs.

7. Let's make 12 identical stacks! Stack a white 1x1 round brick with open stud on a lime 1x1 round plate with open stud. You should now have 12 stacks in total. Bring back your lupin so it is vertically upright and the cone brick faces the top.

Attach one of the stacked parts upright to each of the bars of the 3 reddish brown axle connector hubs. The first one is below the bottom layer of nozzle bars and the second is above that layer of nozzles. The top hub is above the middle layer of nozzle bars.

8.1. Place a purple pirate hat upright on each of the upright purple 1x1 round plates which are attached to the nozzle bars, so the points face up and down and the short vertical ridge is at the bottom.

Group 9:

8.2 Place a dark pink pirate hat upright on each of the 44 upright green 1x1 round plates which are attached to the nozzle bars below the upright plates with horizontal tooth at the top of the build, so the points face up and down and the short vertical ridge faces down.

9.1 Place a dark pink pirate hat upright on each of the 4 upright white 1x1 round bricks below the previous layer so the points face up and down and the short vertical ridge is at the bottom.

Group 10:

9.2 Place a purple pirate hat upright on each of the remaining upright white 1x1 round bricks so the points face up and down and the short vertical ridge faces down.

10. Insert a green 32L axle from bottom to top into the bottom axle hole of your lupin, so after inserting, 31L of the axle extends downward. Now, You should have 2 identical lupins!

11. Attach the top facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from bottom to top onto the bottom end of the first lupin. Then insert a red 2L axle from bottom to top into the bottom axle hole of the ppp, so 1L of the axle extends downward. Repeat both previous placements once more. Then attach the top facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from bottom to top onto the bottom facing 1L axle. You should have placed 3 2L axle connectors and 2 red 2L axles in total. Set your first lupin aside.

Bring back the 2nd lupin. Attach the top facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from bottom to top onto the bottom facing 31L axle of your 2nd lupin. Then insert a red 2L axle from bottom to top into the bottom axle hole of the ppp, so 1L of the axle extends downward. Repeat both placements twice more. Attach the top facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from bottom to top onto the bottom facing 1L axle. In the 2nd lupin you should have placed 4 2L axle connectors and 3 2L axles.

You’ve completed the two purple, pink, and white blooming lupins, each one built from many small, tightly stacked elements that feel detailed and slightly pointed under your fingertips. Their tall, elegant shape and dense texture will add height and a striking vertical line to the bouquet later on, so place them aside carefully. These lupins are some of the more intricate stems in the set and building them so precisely is a real accomplishment. With both lupins finished, you’ve completed everything in Bag 3. When you’re ready, open Bag 4 and continue bringing the next flowers to life!

Building Instructions (Bags 4, Book 1):

Larkspur

Group 11:

1. Hold a green 2L axle connector vertically upright with its axle holes facing up and down. Insert a yellow 3L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 2L of the axle protrudes upward.

2. Slide the center hole of a green wheel with 4 holes from top to bottom through the top facing axle, so 1L of the axle protrudes upward.

3. Attach the bottom axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from top to bottom onto the top 1L axle. Then insert a red 2L axle from top to bottom onto the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 1L of the axle extends upward.

4. Attach the bottom axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from top to bottom onto the top 1L axle. Insert a yellow 3L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 2L of the axle extends upward.

5. Slide the center hole of a green wheel with 4 holes from top to bottom through the top facing axle, so 1L of the axle extends upward.

6. Attach the bottom axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from top to bottom onto the top facing 1L axle. Then insert a red 2L axle from top to bottom onto the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 1L of the axle extends upward.

7. Attach the bottom axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from top to bottom onto the top facing 1L axle. Then insert a yellow 3L axle from top to bottom onto the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 2L of the axle extends upward.

8. Slide the center hole of a green wheel with 4 holes from top to bottom through the top facing axle, so 1L of the axle extends upward. Attach The antistud of a green 1x1 cone brick onto the top 1L extending axle.

9. insert a green sausage into the top facing front right hole of the top wheel so the other end faces to the front right. Repeat symmetrically to the back. Then insert another into the top facing front left hole of the top technic wheel so the other end faces the front left. Insert a green sausage into the top facing front right hole of the middle wheel, so the other end faces the front right. Then insert another into the top facing front left hole of the middle technic wheel so the other end faces the front left. Repeat symmetrically to the back.

You should have placed 6 sausages in total.

Group 12:

10.1 Let’s make 3 identical parts! Place a light blue 2x2 flower brick in front of you so the studs form columns and rows. Then, place a light blue 1x1 round plate with 3 leaves on the front right

stud so the leaves face the front right. Repeat symmetrically to the left. Now, repeat both placements symmetrically to the back.

10.2 Place a medium blue 2x2 round tile with stud on top of your part, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

10.3 Turn your part upside down. Place a white 1x1 flower plate on top, so it is centered horizontally and vertically. You should now have 3 identical parts!

10.4 Bring back your main build so it is vertically upright and the cone faces the top. Attach the bottom facing stud of each flower to each of the sausages on the middle technic wheel.

11. Let's make a part! Place a green 1x1 round plate with 3 leaves in front of you, so the leaves face the right. Then insert a dark grey 2L bar with middle stop ring from top to bottom into the open stud of the ppp, so 0.5L of the bar extends downward and 1L extends upward. Next, slide the open stud of a green 1x1 round plate with open stud and 3 leaves from top to bottom through the 1L top facing bar, so the leaves face the right, and 0.5L of the bar extends upward. Now, bring back your main build so the cone brick faces the top. Attach the bottom 0.5L bar of your part from top to bottom to the cone brick, so the leaves face the right.

12.1 Let's make 3 identical parts! Let's build 3 flowers! Place a light blue 2x2 flower brick in front of you, so the studs form columns and rows. Place a medium blue 2x2 round tile with stud on top of your part, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

12.2 Turn your part upside down. Place a white 1x1 flower plate on top of your part, so it is centered horizontally and vertically. You should now have 3 identical parts!

12.3 Bring back your main build so it is vertically upright and the cone brick with leaves faces the top. Attach the bottom facing stud of each flower to each of the sausages protruding from the top wheel with 4 holes.

13. Let's make a sub build! Stack 3 green branches with upright bar and stem with top stud so the bar faces up and the stud of the bottom one faces up at the left, the stud of the 2nd faces up at the right, and the stud of the 3rd and top one faces up at the back left.

14. Place a green 1x1 round plate with open stud on each of the 3 studs of your part.

15. Stack 2 green candle sticks, then place the stack on top of your sub build, so the bar is at the top.

16.1 Let's make 3 identical parts! Place a light blue 1x1 minifigure head in front of you. Then place a light blue 1x1 flower plate on the ppp. You should now have 3 identical parts!

16.2 Bring back your sub build, so the bar faces the top.

Attach the bottom angled bar of 2 parts to the studs on the left side so they face the left and back left. Attach the bottom angled bar of the last part to the right stud so it faces the right.

17.1 Let's make a part! Place a light blue 1x1 minifigure head in front of you. Place a green 1x1 round plate with open stud underneath the ppp.

17.2 Place a green 1x1 round plate with open stud on top of your part.

17.3 Insert the bar of a green angled bar with stud from bottom to top into the anti-stud of your part so the stud faces the right.

18. Bring back your sub build so the 2 stacked candle sticks are at the top. Attach the open stud of the ppp to the top facing bar. Bring back your main build so it is vertically upright and the 0.5L bar is facing the top. Attach your sub build to the top facing 0.5L bar.

19. Insert a dark grey 2L bar with middle ring stop from top to bottom into the top back facing bar hole of the bottom wheel with 4 holes, so 1L of the bar extends upward and 0.5L extends downward. Position a green 6x5 plant leaves vertically in front of you, so the edge with the half round hole is in front of you. Locate the hole centered horizontally behind the half round edge hole. In this position slide the bottom facing hole you have just located from front to bottom onto the top 1L extending end of the ppp. After sliding, 0.5L of the bar should extend forward.

20. Repeat the previous step symmetrically to the front. You have built 2 leaves.

21. Insert a green 32L axle from bottom to top into the bottom facing axle hole of your larkspur, so 31L of the axle extends downward. Attach the top facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from bottom to top onto the bottom axle end of the ppp. Then insert a red 2L axle from bottom to top into the bottom facing axle hole of the ppp, so 1L of the axle extends downward. Finally, attach the top facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from bottom to top onto the 1L bottom end of the ppp.

You've completed the tall larkspur, with its stacked blossoms that feel gently ridged and slightly fluttery under your fingertips. This elegant stem will rise above the bouquet and give it a sense of height and movement, so place it aside until it's time to let it sway among the other wildflowers.

Yellow gerbera daisy

Group 13:

1. Hold a dark green 3L axle and pin connector angled 157.5° vertically upright, so the pin holes face the front and the back, the axle holes face the bottom right and the top right, and the tip of the triangular shape faces the left. Insert a black 4L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 3L of the axle protrudes upward.

2. Slide the bottom axle hole of a green 2x2 round plate with axle hole from top to bottom through the top end of the ppp, so 2.5L of the axle extends upward.

3. Let's make a part! Place a green 2x2 tub in front of you. Place a white 2x2 round tile with stud on the ppp. Bring back your build so the 2.5L axle faces the top right. slide the bottom axle hole of your part from top to bottom through the 2.5L axle, so 1.5L of the axle protrudes upward.

Group 14:

4.1 Let's make a part! Place a dark green steering wheel in front of you. Place a green 2x2 round plate with axle hole underneath the ppp, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

4.2 Place a green 2x2 round tile with stud on top of your part, so it is centered horizontally and vertically. Then place a white 1x1 round flower plate on the ppp.

4.3 Let's make 24 identical parts! Hold a yellow oar paddle tip vertically in front of you so the flat sides face up and down and the hole faces the front.

Insert an orange 1l bar with claw into the front facing hole so the claw hands face up and down. You should have 24 identical parts. Attach 1 claw to the front of the steering wheel so the paddle is flat and faces the front. Make sure it is angled upwards! Now repeat 23 more times all around the steering wheel!

4.4 Bring back your main build so the 2x2 tub faces the top. Attach your flower to the top facing axle and push it all the way down until it touches the tub.

5. Place a dark brown conical Asian hat with raised center on top of your build, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

6. Insert a green 32L axle from bottom to top into the bottom facing axle hole of your yellow gerbera daisy, so 31L of the axle extends downward.

The bright-yellow gerbera daisy is finished, its broad petals feeling smooth, firm, and slightly curved as they open outward. This sunny flower will bring a warm, joyful glow to the bouquet, so set it aside gently until it takes its place at the heart of the arrangement.

Dark pink gerbera daisy

Group 15:

1. Hold a dark green 3L axle and pin connector angled 157.5° vertically upright, so the pin holes face the front and the back and the angled tip faces the left. Insert a black 4L axle from top to bottom into the top facing axle hole of the ppp, so 3L of the axle extends upward.

2. Slide the bottom axle hole of a green 2x2 round plate with axle hole from top to bottom through the top end of the ppp, so 2.5L of the axle extends upward.

3. Let's make a part! Place a green half large container tub with an axle hole in front of you. Place a white 2x2 round tile with stud on the ppp. Bring back your build so the 2.5L axle is facing the top right. slide the bottom axle hole of your part from top to bottom through the 2.5L axle, so 1.5L of the axle protrudes upward.

Group 16:

4.1 Let's make a part! Place a dark green 2x2 steering wheel in front of you. Place a green 2x2 round plate with axle hole underneath the ppp, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

4.2 Place a green 2x2 round tile with stud on top of your part, so it is centered horizontally and vertically. Then place a white 1x1 round flower plate on the ppp.

4.3 Let's make 24 identical petals! Hold a dark pink oar paddle tip vertically in front of you so the flat sides face up and down and the hole faces the front. Then insert a lavender 1l bar with claw into the front facing hole so the claw hands face up and down. Now you should have 24 identical petals. Now attach 1 claw to the front of the steering wheel so the paddle is flat and faces the front. Make sure it is angled upwards! Repeat 23 more times all around the steering wheel!

4.4 Bring back your main build so the 2x2 tub faces the top. Attach your flower to the top facing axle and push it all the way down until it touches the tub.

5. Place a dark brown conical Asian hat with raised center on top of your build, so it is centered horizontally and vertically.

6. Insert a green 32L axle from bottom to top into the bottom facing axle hole of your dark pink gerbera daisy, so 31L of the axle extends downward. Attach the top facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from bottom to top onto the bottom axle end of the ppp. Then insert a red 2L axle from bottom to top into the bottom facing axle hole of the ppp, so 1L of the axle extends downward. Finally, attach the top facing axle hole of a green 2L axle connector from bottom to top onto the 1L bottom facing axle.

You've completed the dark-pink gerbera daisy, with its layered petals that feel bold and velvety at the edges! This vibrant stem will add richness and depth to the bouquet, balancing the colors beautifully when it joins the others!

With these last stems complete, your wildflower bouquet is ready to come together. As you arrange each piece, you can feel the mix of textures: the crisp petals, the soft blossoms, the airy branches, and the tall spikes rising like flowers in an open field. Once everything is in place,

take a moment to enjoy the bouquet you've created — a little piece of prairie, full of color and movement, that you can now keep close as if you'd gathered it yourself on a quiet walk through wildflowers!

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!

We hope you enjoyed building your LEGO set! Bricks for the Blind can create these text-based building instructions thanks to generous donations from our builders. If you enjoy the instructions we create, please consider making a $5 donation at: https://www.gofundme.com/f/bricks-for-the-blind-gofundme..

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