

FIRST YEAR

September and October

The Plant as a whole: A detailed study of some common plant such as a petunia or a buttercup, taking up the structure of all the parts in succession; the study of additional plants as a basis for the classification of roots, stems, foliage leaves, and inflorescence; the study to be such as can be carried on with the aid of an ordinary lens.

Roots: Varieties of form.

Stems: Varieties of form; erect, prostrate, climbing, twining, subterranean, aquatic. Stem structure in dicotyledons and monocotyledons.

Foliage leaves: General structure, veining, margin, form, and arrangement in relation to sunlight and shedding of rain.

Inflorescence: Varieties of axial and terminal types.

Fruits: Structure and classification of the simpler fruits, such as a pea or bean, shepherd's purse, poppy, apple, tomato, grape, plum, corn, and maple; adaptation for the dispersal of seeds.

Preparation for Winter: Storage of reserve food in root, stem, leaf, and seed; study of winter buds, their arrangement, structure, and means of protection; the fall of the leaf and fruit; interpretation of leaf and scale scars on trees and shrubs.

April, May, and June

Seeds: Practical study of some of the common seeds, such as the pea, bean, morning glory, representing dicotyledons; corn, wheat, representing monocotyledons; pine or spruce, representing gymnosperms; form, markings, parts and their functions, position of stored food.