FAMOUS BIOLOGISTS

TRADING CARDS

1. PRINT

Load paper into printer and print all the pages single-sided.

2. FOLD

Fold along the solid center line to create two sided card.

3. GLUE

Adhere the back of cards with a glue stick or double sided tape.

4. CUT

Cut along dotted lines to separate each trading card.

U.S. National Science Foundation
Directorate for Biological Sciences

FOLD

1929-2021
E.O. WILSON
MYRMECOLOGIST

NAME E.O. WILSON
FIELD MYRMECOLOGY
BIO E.O. Wilson is widely considered the world's leading authority on myrmecology – the study of ants – and has been called the "father of sociobiology" for his work studying the genetic basis of animal behaviors (including humans). Wilson is passionate about environmental advocacy and sharing science with the general public – two of his books have won Pulitzer Prizes!
TRIVIA Wilson was the first person ever to report a fire ant colony in the U.S. (they're not native – they traveled to the U.S. from Brazil around 1940).
STATS
PULITZER PRIZES 2
NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE 1
PUBLISHED BOOKS 30

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1926-2017
MARIAN DIAMOND
NEUROSCIENCE

NAME MARIAN DIAMOND
FIELD NEUROSCIENCE
BIO Marian Diamond was a pioneering researcher and educator who is considered one of the founders of modern neuroscience. Her team was the first to show paradigm-shattering evidence that the brain can change with exposure to new experiences and environments – what neuroscientists now call "brain plasticity."
TRIVIA Diamond made headlines in the 1980s for performing the first-ever analysis of Albert Einstein's brain. The genius's formaldehyde-preserved brain tissue was reportedly mailed to her lab stored in a mayonnaise jar! Her team's findings sparked a new interest in glial cells, which are now believed to play a crucial role in cognitive processes.
STATS
STUDENTS TAUGHT 60,000+
PUBLICATIONS 150+
BOOKS 3
AWARD-WINNING DOCUMENTARIES 1

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1896-1957
GERTY CORI
BIOCHEMIST

NAME GERTY CORI
FIELD BIOCHEMISTRY
BIO Gerty Cori was the first American woman to win a Nobel Prize in science after discovering how sugars are broken down and turned into energy that can be used by muscles. This cycle – named the "Cori Cycle" after Gerty and her husband/colaborator, Carl – was a groundbreaking step in understanding how the body produces and stores energy, and had a big impact on the study of metabolic diseases, like diabetes.
TRIVIA The Cori craters on the Moon and Venus are both named after Gerty.
STATS
HONORARY DOCTORATES 5
NOBEL PRIZE 1
STUDENTS WHO WON A NOBEL PRIZE 6

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FOLD

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FOLD

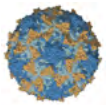
1904-1960
RUBY HIROSE
BIOCHEMIST
BACTERIOLOGIST

1927-2002
CÉSAR MILSTEIN
BIOCHEMIST

1870-1938
YNES MEXIA
BOTANIST

FOLD

NAME RUBY HIROSE
FIELDS BIOCHEMISTRY BACTERIOLOGY



BIO
Ruby Hirose was a japanese-american researcher who studied blood clotting, antitoxins and allergies. Her research contributed greatly to the development of a vaccine against infantile paralysis (polio). In 1940, Hirose was one of just 10 women recognized by the American Chemical Society for her contributions to chemistry.

TRIVIA
After the japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Hirose's family was held in an internment camp; Hirose was working in Cincinnati at the time, and so remained free.

STATS
YEAR EARNED PHD 1932
HONOR FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIPS 2
SPECIALIZATIONS 4

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NAME CÉSAR MILSTEIN
FIELD BIOCHEMISTRY

BIO
César Milstein was a biochemist who studied monoclonal antibodies – proteins the body produces to fight infections, and that scientists use as research tools and in tests to diagnose diseases. With his student, Georges Köhler, Milstein invented a new technique for making antibodies in a lab, which revolutionized biological research and won them the 1984 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine.

TRIVIA
Early in his doctoral studies, Milstein was nearly expelled when he consecutively broke three of the department's five very expensive 5-liter flasks.

STATS
DOCTORATES EARNED 2
NOBEL PRIZE 1
RESEARCH PRIZES AND AWARDS 32

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NAME YNES MEXIA
FIELD BOTANY

BIO
Ynes Mexia was a botanist and adventurer known for her plant collections from Mexico and South America. Mexia is credited for discovering 2 new genera and as many as 500 new species. Tales of her adventures – from canoeing up the Amazon to tumbling off a cliff in Mexico (both she and her 500 samples survived) – were followed by rapt audiences around the U.S.

TRIVIA
Mexia's career as a botanist didn't begin until she was 55 years old, when she went on a trip to western Mexico with Stanford botanist Roxana Ferris.

STATS
SPECIMENS COLLECTED 150,000
SPECIES DISCOVERED 500
GENERA DISCOVERED 2

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FOLD

1860s-1943

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

BOTANIST | INVENTOR

1902-1992

BARBARA MCCLINTOCK

GENETICIST

1883-1941

ERNEST EVERETT JUST

DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGIST

FOLD

NAME GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

FIELD BOTANY | INVENTION

BIO Born into slavery sometime in the 1860s, George Washington Carver grew to become one of history's most famous inventors. As a botanist, Carver worked to improve the lives of farmers by promoting alternative crops- especially peanuts- and developing new ways to ensure soil holds the nutrients it needs to grow crops.

TRIVIA Carver advised and collaborated with many great minds of his time, from Henry Ford to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and even Mahatma Gandhi.

STATS

- INVENTIONS 300+
- PEANUT RECIPES 105
- PATENTS 3

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NAME BARBARA MCCLINTOCK

FIELD GENETICS

BIO Barbara McClintock was a plant geneticist who discovered transposable elements, or "jumping genes" – a DNA sequence that can move around the genome, often causing mutations in the process. Though other scientists didn't recognize her discovery's importance at the time – the genetic code and DNA double helix weren't even known yet – this work eventually won her the 1983 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

TRIVIA McClintock is the only woman to have received an unshared Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

STATS

- HONORARY DOCTORATES 13
- NOBEL PRIZE 1
- NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE 1

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NAME ERNEST EVERETT JUST

FIELD DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

BIO Ernest Everett Just was a pioneer in developmental biology – the study of how plants and animals grow and develop. Just's incredible perseverance allowed him to overcome the many inequalities he faced due to racial bias and have an illustrious career. He is best known for his work in marine biology and his recognition that a cell's surface – not just its contents – are critical to an organism's development.

TRIVIA While working in France during World War II, Just refused to leave his experiments when the Germans invaded and was briefly held in a Nazi prisoner-of-war camp.

STATS

- SCIENTIFIC PAPERS 70+
- PUBLISHED BOOKS 2
- PRIZE-WINNING BIOGRAPHY 1

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FOLD

1889-1971

E. Lucy Braun

BOTANY | ECOLOGY

1903-1994

Ruth Ella Moore

BACTERIOLOGIST

1904-2005

Ernst Mayr

EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY

ORNITHOLOGY

FOLD

NAME: E. Lucy Braun

FIELD: Botany | Ecology

BIO: E. Lucy Braun was one of the first ecologists in the U.S. and a tireless advocate for conservation of natural areas. She's best known for her environmentalism, her pioneering work in plant ecology, and as the first woman elected president of the Ecological Society of America and of the Ohio Academy of Science.

TRIVIA: In 1930, Lucy and her sister, Annette – an entomologist – bought a car and traveled the East Coast of the U.S., studying the environment along the way. This trip resulted in Lucy's first and most influential book, Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America.

STATS:
- SPECIMENS IN HERBARIUM: 11,891
- PUBLICATIONS: 180+
- BOOKS: 4
- PLANT TAXA NAMED IN HER HONOR: 4

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NAME: Ruth Ella Moore

FIELD: Bacteriology

BIO: Ruth Ella Moore was a bacteriologist who studied tuberculosis, disease-causing intestinal bacteria, blood types, and the way antibiotics affect helpful bacteria naturally living in the human gut. Moore was the first African-American woman to earn her PhD in a natural science, and served as Chair of the Department of Bacteriology at Howard University from 1948-1958.

TRIVIA: In addition to being a talented researcher and educator, Moore was a skilled seamstress who was known for her elegant and fashionable wardrobe, which she designed and crafted herself.

STATS:
- YEAR EARNED PHD: 1933
- YEARS AS DEPARTMENT HEAD: 10
- SPECIALIZATIONS: 4

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NAME: Ernst Mayr

FIELD: Evolutionary Biology | Ornithology

BIO: Ernst Mayr was one of the leading evolutionary biologists of the 20th century. He is well-known as one of the architects of the modern synthesis, in which Darwinism took its place as the dominant theory of evolution, and was merged with the views of modern geneticists and field scientists. In his book, Systematics and the Origins of Species, Mayr advanced what is now the current concept of what constitutes a species and the role of geography in the origin of new species.

TRIVIA: A lifelong ornithologist, Mayr reportedly continued climbing trees to inspect birds' nests well into his 80s.

STATS:
- NEW TAXA IDENTIFIED: 24 SPECIES, 400+ SUBSPECIES
- PUBLICATIONS: 600+
- BOOKS: 14
- MAJOR SCIENTIFIC AWARDS: 12

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