

FAMOUS BIOLOGISTS

DIY 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.



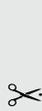
3. GLUE

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



4. CUT

Cut along dotted lines to separate each trading card.



1896-1957
GERTY CORI
 BIOCHEMIST

FOLD



1926-2017
MARIAN DIAMOND
 NEUROSCIENCE



1929-2021
E.O. WILSON
 MYRMECOLOGIST

FOLD

U.S. National Science Foundation
 Directorate for Biological Sciences

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. Her husband, Carl, was a groundbreaking step in the "Cori Cycle" after Gerty and her husband/col-laborator, 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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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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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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1870-1938
YNES MEXIA
BOTANIST

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STATS

- SPECIMENS COLLECTED **150,000**
- SPECIES DISCOVERED **500**
- GENERA DISCOVERED **2**

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.

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.

FIELD BOTANY

NAME YNES MEXIA



1927-2002
CÉSAR MILSTEIN
BIOCHEMIST

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STATS

- DOCTORATES EARNED **2**
- NOBEL PRIZE **1**
- RESEARCH PRIZES AND AWARDS **32**

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.

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.

FIELD BIOCHEMISTRY

NAME CÉSAR MILSTEIN



1904-1960
RUBY HIROSE
BIOCHEMIST
BACTERIOLOGIST

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STATS

- YEAR EARNED PHD **1932**
- HONOR FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIPS **2**
- SPECIALIZATIONS **4**

TRIVIA

After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Hirose's family was held in an internment camp. Hirose remained free.

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.

FIELDS BIOCHEMISTRY BACTERIOLOGY

NAME RUBY HIROSE



FOLD

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 **1883-1941**
ERNEST EVERETT JUST
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGIST

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STATS

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

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.

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.

FIELD DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

NAME ERNEST EVERETT JUST



 **1904-2005**
ERNST MAYR
EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY
ORNITHOLOGY

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STATS

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

TRIVIA

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

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.

FIELD EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY
ORNITHOLOGY

NAME ERNST MAYR



 **1860s-1943**
GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER
BOTANIST | INVENTOR

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STATS

- 3** PATENTS
- 105** PEANUT RECIPES
- 300+** INVENTIONS

TRIVIA

Carver advised and collaborated with Mahatma Gandhi.

Ford to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and even many great minds of his time, from Henry

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.

FIELD BOTANY | INVENTION

NAME GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER



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1902-1992
BARBARA McCLINTOCK
GENETICIST

NAME BARBARA McCLINTOCK
FIELD GENETICS

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 discoverer'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

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

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1903-1994
RUTH ELLA MOORE
BACTERIOLOGIST

NAME RUTH ELLA MOORE
FIELD BACTERIOLOGY

Ruth Ella Moore was a bacteriologist who studied 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

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

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1889-1971
E. LUCY BRAUN
BOTANY | ECOLOGY

NAME E. LUCY BRAUN
FIELD BOTANY | ECOLOGY

E. Lucy Braun was one of the first ecologists in the U.S. and 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

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

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