

Who are the following Famous Scientists/Oceanographers?

900	Homer	Mediterranean as a continuous river
600	Pythagoras	Greek philosopher who thought the world was spherical
300s	Aristotle	wrote about the formation of frogs from damp earth & of mice from decaying grain
325	Pytheas	Links tides to the movement of the moon
200s	Archimedes	Archimedes' Principle: the force of a submerged object is equal to the Buoyant Force minus the weight of the object (buoyant force=weight of the displaced fluid)
230	Eratosthenes	Greek Scholar & librarian in Alexandria who was the first to calculate the circumference of the Earth, & invents Longitude & Latitude
127	Hipparchus	Arranges Longitude & Latitude in a rectangular grid by degrees
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151	Claudius Ptolemy	Creates the first known Atlas , & tries to estimate Earth's circumference
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1450s	Prince Henry	"Henry the Navigator," Prince of Portugal who established a school for the study of geography, seamanship, shipbuilding, & navigating
1478 - 1553	Girolamo Francastoro	wrote about the contagions involved in the disease process
1492	Christopher Columbus	Italian explorer who discovered the Caribbean Islands (in Spanish Ships) Note: Columbus did NOT discover North America, in fact he never even saw it
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1522	Ferdinand Magellan	Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain, the 1st to circumnavigate the Earth
1543	Nicolaus Copernicus	Heliocentric (sun-centered) universe
1564 - 1642	Galileo Galilei	"Father of Modern Science" supported Copernicus' heliocentric view, & laid the foundation for inductive reasoning
1569	Gerardus Mercator	cylindrical map projection
1577 - 1580	Sir Francis Drake	lead the first circum navigation of the earth
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1607 - 1611	Henry Hudson	explores North America
1608	Hans Lippershey	invented the telescope
1609	Hugo Grotius	Wrote <i>Mare Liberum</i> , the foundation of all modern law of the sea
1635 - 1703	Robert Hooke	examined the structure of cork & inferred that all living creatures were made up of individual cells
1683	Antony van Leeuwenhoek	developed a solar microscope that led to the 1st recorded observations of bacteria
1687	Isaac Newton	Explains how gravity works
1688	Francesco Redi	an Italian physician who attacked the doctrine of spontaneous generation, by proving that maggots couldn't develop without the presence of oxygen

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1700s	James Hutton	developed the modern concept of geologic time
1700s	Joseph Priestly	discovered photosynthesis
mid-1700s	Lazzaro Spallanzani	found that most organisms were destroyed by boiling water for just a few min
1731	George Hadley	British lawyer & philosopher who worked out the overall scheme of wind circulation in an effort to explain the trade winds ; Hadley's octant?
1735	Leonhard Euler	swiss mathematician known for his contributions to infinitesimal calculus & graph theory ; he introduced the use of exponential functions & logarithms in analytic proofs (e ^x)
1742	Anders Celsius	The centigrade temperature scale is invented
1758	Carolus Linnaeus	"Father of Modern Taxonomy" This Swedish biologist devised a system still used today for naming organisms. He also firmly abided by & promoted the view that species don't change.
1760	John Harrison	British clock maker who invented the modern chronometer (an extremely accurate clock)
1768	Captain James C. Cook	First voyage of discovery
1769	Benjamin Franklin	Publishes the first chart showing an ocean current (the Gulf Stream), his interest arose from wondering why it took 2 weeks longer to go from London to New York, than to go from New York to London Also known for inventing: lightning rod, bifocals, carriage odometer, etc.
1796	Edward Jenner	Used "cow pox" inoculations to immunize humans against small pox
1798	Thomas R. Malthus	"An Essay on the Principle of Population" in which he observed that sooner or later populations get checked by famine, disease, & widespread mortality; he criticized the idea that agricultural improvements would allow populations to expand without limit
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1800s	William Ferrel	American scientist who discovered mid-latitude circulation cells of each hemisphere
1800s	Antoine Risso	Italian physician who observed scientific trawling & recorded his observations about it; while his concept of "paleo-depth indicators" (species indicate depth) was wrong, his idea that depth indicates change was correct & later influenced Forbes
1801	J-B de Lamarck	Invents the term "Invertebrate" & published <i>Système des animaux sans vertèbres</i> , a major work on the classifications of invertebrates.
1802		He becomes one of the first to use the term "biology" on its modern sense. Overall, he is known for his work in invertebrate zoology & his theory of inheritance of acquired characters (a.k.a. "soft inheritance" or "Lamarckism").
1812	Ferdinand Cohn	suggested that microbes were involved in the cycling of all matter
1818	John Ross	Takes first deep-water & sediment samples; deepsea life at the poles & the "emergence hypothesis"
1820s	Charles Cagniard-Latour	described yeast as non-motile organized globules capable of reproduction by budding & probably belonging to the "vegetable kingdom"
1822	Enrico Acerbi	theorized that parasites existed & were capable of entering the body & their multiplication caused typhus fever

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1830s	Justus von Liebig	invented Nitrogen-based fertilizers , & later developed the hypothesis of " Law of the Minimum " in which he argued that fertilizing with only Nitrogen would deplete the minerals from the soil, & the least abundant mineral in the soil with limit plant growth no matter how plentiful the other minerals may be
1831	Charles Darwin	Departs on a 5-year voyage aboard the HMS Beagle
1859		Origin of Species which put forth the idea that different species arise through isolation
1835	Gaspard Gustave de Coriolis	Publishes the 1 st papers on the motion of bodies on a rotating surface, later known as the " Coriolis Effect "
1836	William Harvey	Devises a taxonomy of seaweeds
1837	Friedrich Kutzing	he described the nucleus of the cell & developed the concept that all fermentation was caused by living organisms
mid-1800s	J.D. Dana	geologist who studied mountain-building, volcanic activity , & the origin & structure of continents & oceans
mid-1800s	Captain Charles Wilkes	The South Seas Expedition (aka the "Wilkes Expedition")
1843	Edward Forbes	" Azoic Ocean Hypothesis ": no organisms below 300 fathoms (proven wrong, relationship between light & benthic algae should be an exponential decline not linear as he thought)
1847	Han Christian Oersted	Observes plankton
1848	Lord Kelvin	he studied thermodynamics & developed the basis of Absolute Zero
1848	Alfred C. Wallace	departs on a 4-year voyage aboard the <i>Mischief</i> , where he explored the Amazon rainforest .
1854		Wallace spends 8 years traveling through Malaysia & Indonesia.
1858		He sends an article outlining his theory of Natural Selection to Darwin, it was published, along with a description of Darwin's theory that same year.
1876		Publishes <i>The Geographical Distribution of Animals</i> . Overall, known for co-discovery of theory of Natural Selection & his work on biogeography
1851	George Gabriel Stokes	" Stokes Law ": calculating the terminal velocity for a sphere falling in a viscous medium. He derived an expression for the frictional (drag) force exerted on spherical objects with very small Reynolds numbers
1853	John Snow	" Father of Modern Epidemiology ," made the first connection between infectious diseases & drinking water contaminated with sewage (Cholera)
1855	Matthew Maury	Publishes <i>Physical Geography of the Seas</i> , in which he assembled information from ship's logs into coherent wind & current charts
mid-1800s	Gregor J. Mendel	" Father of Modern Genetics " He discovered a mechanism of inheritance while conducting experiments on garden peas while working at an Austrian monastery.
1857	T. H. Huxley	Theory of Glaciers ; supported Darwin's theory of Evolution & described his own religious views as " Agnostic "
1861	James Clark Maxwell	created the first true color photograph ; "A dynamic theory of the electromagnetic field " & " Maxwell Distribution " (a statistically describes aspects of the kinetic theory of gases)

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1862	Louis Pasteur	Developed the pasteurization process to prevent beverages from spoiling
1870s		Work on immunizations for anthrax, cholera, & rabies ; he was also known for developing sterilization techniques that lead to autoclaves
1865	Johann G. Forchhammer	"Forchhammer's Principal" a.k.a. " Principal of Constant Proportions " which shows that the ratio of major salts in seawater from various locations is constant
1867	Joseph Lister	" Father of Modern Antisepsis ," developed surgical sterilization techniques
1872-1876	Sir-Wyville Thompson	went on the Challenger Expedition & published his accounts of dredging done on this voyage in "The Depths of the Sea"
1877	Alexander Agassiz	Begins his dredging research aboard the steamer Blake
1880s-1900	Sergei Winogradsky	"Father of Soil Microbiology" Discovered the 1st known form of chemoautotrophy, biological nitrification: he studied sulfur-oxidizing bacteria & found that the bacteria <i>Beggiatoa</i> could utilize inorganic H ₂ S as an Energy Source & atmospheric CO ₂ for carbon in the synthesis of cellular material --> Winogradsky Column Ecological classification system of Autochthonous (K) versus Zylogenous (R) organisms
1880	William Dittmar	Determines major salts in seawater
1883	Osborne Reynold	Reynold's Number (Re) : describes the balance between inertial & viscous forces Popularized <i>G.G. Stokes</i> concept
1887	Victor Hensen	coined the term " plankton " & laid the foundation for biological oceanography
1887	R. J. Petri	developed the petri dish for culturing bacteria
1888	Spencer Fullerton Baird	Established Woods Hole
1890	Alfred Thayer Mahan	Publishes <i>The Influence of Sea Power upon History</i>
1890	Robert Koch	Koch's Postulates were published
1905		Nobel Prize for his work on Tuberculosis
1891	Sir John Murray	Classify marine sediments
1891	Alphonse Renard	Classify marine sediments
1893	Fridtjof Nansen	Led the first successful crossing of the Arctic while aboard the <i>Fram</i>
1898		1 st to describe Ekman -type processes by quantitatively showing why wind caused water motion to not be 20°-40° to the right of the wind direction in the Northern Hemisphere
1922		the only oceanographer to win a Nobel Prize (for his humanitarian efforts)
1894	Max Plank	Black-body radiation
1895	Rudolf Diesel	invents diesel engine
1895	Guglielmo Marconi	invents wireless telegraph

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1898	Martinus Beijerinck	Described viruses for the first time, he also discovered nitrogen-fixing bacteria
1900s	Ludwig Boltzmann	developed the Boltzmann equation to describe the dynamics of an ideal gas
1900s	R. A. Fisher	created the foundations for modern statistical science; known for : Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Maximum Likelihood; z-distribution; & his contributions to the field of non-parametric statistics
1900	Richard D. Oldham	Identifies P & S waves on seismograph
1900	Carl David Runge & M. W. Kutta	co-developed the Runge-Kutta method used to solve ordinary differential equations numerically
1902	V. Walfred Ekman	quantitatively explained the deflection for an idealized ocean
1903	Lord Rutherford	"Father of Nuclear Physics" discovered radioactive half lives
1911		Rutherford model of the atoms : very small positively-charged nucleus orbited by electrons
1906	Prince Albert I	The Prince of Monaco establishes the Institut océanographique
1907	Bertram Boltwood	Calculates the age of Earth through radioactive decay
1909	Paul Ehrlich	Discovered the " magic bullet " cure for syphilis (a protozoan infection)
1909	Ole Evinrude	invents outboard engine
1909	Admiral Robert Peary	the first person to reach the geographic North Pole
1910-1930s	Alfred J. Lotka	Lotka-Volterra model (a Predator-Prey model) which uses differential equations to describe population dynamics
1911-1912	Roald Amundsen	First person to reach both the North & South Poles
1912	Alfred Wegener	Lectures on Continental Drift
1913	Leonor Michaelis & Maud Menten	Michaelis-Menten equation relates the initial reaction rate (v₀) to the substrate concentration (S) in which the maximum rate is the v_{max} asymptote
1916	Federic Clements	studied plant communities & found that modified assemblages would react predictably through biological control (Succession --> Climax Species) ; see Gleason
1917	Joseph Grinnell	coined the term " niche "
1918	Vilhelm Bjerknes	Formulates theory of atmospheric fronts , & discovered the nature & formation of extratropical cyclones , which cause most mid-latitude weather
1920s	Henry Gleason	studied altered plant communities & found that they didn't always return to the same state, instead he found that communities are formed through physical change see Clements
1923	Sir Gilbert Walker	noticed the shifts in atmospheric pressure differences between the Indian & Pacific Ocean , later to become known as the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI)
1924-1994	Paul P. Yevich	Pathobiology..."the wonderful world of unknowns"
1928	Albert Jan Kluyver & Cornelius B. van Niel	worked together to develop equations for Respiration & Photosynthesis

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1930s	Otis Barton & William Beebe	1 st humans to each ½ mile deep in the bathysphere; see <i>Beebe</i>
1930s-1940s	Jacques Monod	Monod equation which is the first & simplest description of how substrate concentration affects growth
1934	Alfred C. Redfield	Redfield ratio : describes the ratio between nutrients in plankton & ocean water , C:N:P = 106:16:1
1942	Melvin Calvin	discovered the Calvin Cycle & in 1961 won the Nobel Prize in chemistry for this work
1943	Jacques Cousteau & Emile Gagnan	Invent the SCUBA regulator & tank combination, known as the “ aqualung ”
1946	Karl Popper	Founded the Department of Philosophy, Logic & Scientific Method at the London School of Economics; he described his philosophy as “ critical rationalism ”
1946	Gordon Riley	importance of stratification in initiating the Spring Bloom of Phyto- & Zooplankton
1947	Howard Sverdrup	Connection between the Wind & the Equatorial & Eastern Boundary Currents
1953		proposed the Critical Depth (depth at which photosynthesis = respiration) model to explain the rapid growth & accumulation of phytoplankton biomass in the spring
1948	Henry Stommel	showed that it is the variation of the Coriolis Parameter with latitude that causes the intensification of the Western Boundary Currents in major ocean gyres
1949	William M. "Doc" Ewing	Forms the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
1949	Edward H. Simpson	Simpson's Diversity Index (D) : in highly diverse communities there's a decreased risk of encountering the same species twice (works best when talking about the most abundant species & not the whole community), Probability theory
1950	Walter Munk	combined the concepts of V. Walfred <i>Ekman</i> , <i>Harald Sverdrup</i> , & <i>Henry Stommel</i> to explain the main features of the entire wind-driven circulation pattern
1950s-present	Karl Banse	studied phytoplankton
1950s-present	Charles R. Goldman	studied eutrophication of lakes (Lake Tahoe in California/Nevada), nutrient limiting factors , impact of climate change & weather, & time-series data
1950s-present	Tom Goreau	Caribbean Reef Zonation : Shore, Lagoon, Back reef, Breaker zone (<i>A. palmata</i>), Buttress zone (<i>A. cervicornis</i>), & <i>Montastrea annularis</i> zone Impacts of Climate change on reefs, & is now the president of the Global Coral Reef Alliance
1953	Howard T. Odum & Eugene Odum	published <i>Fundamentals of Ecology</i> , <i>Howard</i> wrote about energetics & introduced his energy circuit language (energese) & <i>Eugene</i> wrote about ecosystem ecology
1956	Eugene Smith	chronicled the history of a small Japanese fishing town, Minamata , that got mercury poisoning from a local chemical factory
1957	Bruce Heezen & Marie Tharp	created the Heezen-Tharp Map which was the first map of the ocean floor that included Mid-Ocean Ridges
1957	G. Evelyn Hutchinson	popularized <i>Joseph Grinnell's</i> concept of niches; niches are “ n ” dimension hyperspace

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1960s	Ramon Margalef	the present animal community came from a previous set of communities & will evolve into a new set of communities controlled by certain parameters (Information Theory)
1960	Jacques Piccard & Don Walsh	1 st men to reach the deepest location in the ocean, the Mariana Trench , which is 10,915 meters (35,801 feet) deep
1961	J. H. Connell	selective pressures related to predation & competition for space in the rocky intertidal
1961	Charles David Keeling	The " Keeling Curve " measures the progressive buildup of CO ₂ in the atmosphere
1962	Rachel Carson	Publishes <i>Silent Spring</i> & initiates the U.S. environmental movement
1962	Harry H. Hess	known for his theory of Sea Floor Spreading & his suggestion that this processes was driven by convection of the Earth's mantle
1965	John Tuzo Wilson	Canadian geophysicist who proposed the theory of plate tectonics
1966	Bob Paine & John/Joan Ruthguard	the key to diversity lies in explaining the gaps , worked together on Population & Community Theory in NW Coast's rocky intertidal zone
1967	Richard C. Dugdale	Nutrient limitation in the sea & uptake of new & regenerated forms of nitrogen in primary productivity
1967	Alan Longhurst	"Vertical distribution of zooplankton in relation to the eastern Pacific oxygen minimum"
1989		"Biological Pump..."
1991		"Role of the Marine Biosphere in the global carbon cycle"
1995		"Seasonal cycles of pelagic production & consumption" & Estimated global primary production in the ocean using satellite radiometer data
2007		"Ecological Geography of the Sea"
1968	Paul Ralph Ehrlich	<i>The Population Bomb</i>
1969	John Holdren	he & Paul Ehrlich wrote that overpopulation was a problem, since then his work has focused on the causes & consequences of global environmental change ; he's currently Obama's science advisor
1969	John Ryder	studied the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in the Peruvian fishery
1970	O.J. Koblentz-Mishke	"Plankton primary production of the world ocean"
1970	Lynn Margulis	"Origin of Eukaryotic Cells "
1971	Paul Dayton	benthic communities are diverse because they're disturbed; this disturbance must be targeted: Lotka-Volterra + targeted disturbance = diversity
1971	Thomas C. Malone	food web
1973	Arnfried Antonius	discovered Black Band Disease on scleractinian corals
1974	Larry Pomeroy	<i>Ocean's Food Web: A Changing Paradigm</i> in which he said that microbes played a key role in marine productivity
1975	John Hobbie	his paper entitled " Direct counts of Aquatic Bacteria by a Modified Epifluorescence Technique" is one of the most cited papers in all of ecology

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1975	Reuben Lasker	Stable Ocean Hypothesis: stability is necessary for phytoplankton blooms , larvae take advantage of this by staying with prey patches
1976	Robert May	you don't have to solve the equation fully, you only need to know certain parameters to show the equilibrium will still work out to 1 species surviving
1977	John Baross	discovered Black Smokers
1977-present	J.B.C. Jackson	"Reefs since Columbus," coral paleoecologist who said that corals are a tropical, Western Boundary phenomena because of upwellings (Eastern Boundaries are too cold)
1979	Richard Eppley & Bruce Peterson	discovered the F-ratio which is the fraction of total primary production fueled by nitrate which they used to estimate global oceanic primary production
1980	Colleen Cavanaugh	Suspects chemosynthesis in tubeworms
1981	H. Felback	chemosynthesis in mussels
1981	Michael Rex	deep sea diversity in the NW Atlantic has the highest diversity at intermediate depths of 2,000-2000m
1983	Tom Fenchel	coined the term " Microbial Loop " in a paper which supported <i>Larry Pomeroy's</i> hypothesis
1985	Robert Ballard	Finds wreck of <i>Titanic</i> , but didn't discover chemosynthesis in hydrothermal vents
1985	Jorg Imberger	modeled the mixed-layer dynamics of lakes, studies the underlying transport & mixing processes that control the health of the lake ecosystem
1986	John Martin	Iron Hypothesis: iron deficiency prevents phytoplankton blooms, it was first tested in 1993
1987	Robert Hessler	hydrothermal vent ecology & deepsea biodiversity
1988	Akihiko Hattori	studied nitrate respiration by marine bacteria
1990	David Cushing	The Match/Mismatch hypothesis which focused on timing, as a function of climate change , of blooms of primary producers (phytoplankton)
1991	Wallace Smith Broecker	periodically the Global Ocean Conveyor shuts down & deep water formation stops & causes an ice age to begin
1994	Robert Aller	he created Bioturbation mathematical models
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2002	Peter J. LeB Williams	contributed to our understanding of oceanic productivity, carbon cycling, metabolic balance , & the importance of microbial processes in the oceans

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Arnold Bawma	the LSU professor who invented the Box Core
Nancy Knowlton	a coral microbiologist (married to <i>J.B.C. Jackson</i>)
Jack Mosick	used cluster analysis to show zonation with depth
Don Rhodes	Yale professor trained as a paleontologist who studied animal/sediment interactions
Howie Sanders	
Joe Siebenaller	studies deep sea pressure
John Steel	
Steele	
Steeman-Nielson	C-14
Henry Stokarv	
Rudy Strichler	
Van't Hoff	Van't Hoff Rule
Mikhail Vinogradov	
Whittiker	updated Naming System
Rachel Wood	in modern oceans the greatest saturation of aragonite is between 15°-20° N/S
Woss	updated Naming System