Carl Linnaeus Father Of Classification Great Minds Of Science

The Kingdoms of LifeLanguages of Science in the Eighteenth CenturyA General View of the Writings of LinnaeusWhat We Still Don't KnowFundamenta botanicaBiology: The Dynamic SciencePhilosophia BotanicaTropical Plant CollectingKarl, Get Out of the Garden!Scientific Theology: TheoryThe Art of Plant EvolutionManual of the New Zealand FloraMethodus Plantarum NovaA Tour in LaplandNaming Nature: The Clash Between Instinct and ScienceFrom Mineralogy to GeologyPlant SystematicsBibliotheca BotanicaSystema NaturaeScientific Theology: TheoryWhat Linnaeus Saw: A Scientist's Quest to Name Every Living ThingCharles Darwin's Barnacle and David Bowie's SpiderThe Epochs of NatureFlora LapponicaThe Compleat NaturalistSpecies PlantarumSex, Botany & EmpireLinnaeusLachesis LapponicaLinnaeusKingdom AnimaliaPlant SystematicsNemesis DivinaHISTORY OF ANIMALSPalm Trees of the Amazon and Their UsesCarl LinnaeusSystema Naturae: Per Regna Tria Naturae, Secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, Cum Characteribus, Differentiis, Synonymis, Locis;The Curious Death of Peter ArtediDarwin, Then and NowTravels

The Kingdoms of Life

Drawing on letters, poems, notebooks, and secret diaries, Lisbet Koerner tells the moving story of one of the most famous naturalists who ever lived, the Swedish-born botanist and systematizer, Carl Linnaeus. The first scholarly biography of this great Enlightenment scientist in almost one hundred years, "Linnaeus" also recounts for the first time Linnaeus' grand and bizarre economic projects: to "teach" tea, saffron, and rice to grow on the Arctic tundra and to domesticate buffaloes, guinea pigs, and elks as Swedish farm animals. Linnaeus hoped to reproduce the economy of empire and colony within the borders of his family home by growing cash crops in Northern Europe. Koerner shows us the often surprising ways he embarked on this project. Her narrative goes against the grain of Linnaean scholarship old and new by analyzing not how modern Linnaeus was, but how he understood science in his time. At the same time, his attempts to organize a state economy according to principles of science prefigured an idea that has become one of the defining features of modernity. Meticulously researched, and based on archival data, "Linnaeus" will be of compelling interest to historians of the Enlightenment, historians of economics, and historians of science. But this engaging, often funny, and sometimes tragic portrait of a great man will be valued by general readers as well.

Languages of Science in the Eighteenth Century

Russell/Hertz/McMillan, BIOLOGY: THE DYNAMIC SCIENCE 4e and MindTap teach Biology the way scientists practice it by emphasizing and applying science as a process. You learn not only what scientists know, but how they know it, and what they still need to learn. The authors explain complex ideas clearly and describe how biologists collect and interpret evidence to test hypotheses about the living world. Throughout, Russell and MindTap provide engaging applications, develop

quantitative analysis and mathematical reasoning skills, and build conceptual understanding. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus

What We Still Don't Know

An engaging history of the surprising, poignant, and occasionally scandalous stories behind scientific names and their cultural significance, "More fun than you've ever had with taxonomy in your whole entire life!" (Diana Gabaldon, author of the Outlander series and PhD in Quantitative Behavioral Ecology) Ever since Carl Linnaeus's binomial system of scientific names was adopted in the eighteenth century, scientists have been eponymously naming organisms in ways that both honor and vilify their namesakes. This charming, informative, and accessible history examines the fascinating stories behind taxonomic nomenclature, from Linnaeus himself naming a small and unpleasant weed after a rival botanist to the recent influx of scientific names based on pop-culture icons--including David Bowie's spider, Frank Zappa's jellyfish, and Beyoncé's fly. Exploring the naming process as an opportunity for scientists to express themselves in creative ways, Stephen B. Heard's fresh approach shows how scientific names function as a window into both the passions and foibles of the scientific community and as a more general indicator of the ways in which humans relate to, and impose order on, the natural world.

Fundamenta botanica

Examines the life, work, and friendship of Peter Artedi and Carl Linnaeus and theorizes about the suspicious death of Artedi and what role, if any, his friend may have played.

Biology: The Dynamic Science

Account of author's travels in Lapland in 1732. Photographic copy of original published in London in 1811.

Philosophia Botanica

OF the parts of animals some are simple: to wit, all such as divide into parts uniform with themselves, as flesh into flesh; others are composite, such as divide into parts not uniform with themselves, as, for instance, the hand does not divide into hands nor the face into faces. And of such as these, some are called not parts merely, but limbs or members. Such are those parts that, while entire in themselves, have within themselves other diverse parts: as for instance, the head, foot, hand, the arm as a whole, the chest; for these are all in themselves entire parts, and there are other diverse parts belonging to them. All those parts that do not subdivide into parts uniform with themselves are composed of parts that do so subdivide, for instance, hand is composed of flesh, sinews, and bones. Of animals,

some resemble one another in all their parts, while others have parts wherein they differ.

Tropical Plant Collecting

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Karl, Get Out of the Garden!

"A fine treatment of this critical time in geology's history. Although it goes against our standard histories of the field, Laudan defends her views convincingly. Her style is direct, with carefully reasoned personal opinions and interpretations clearly defined."—Jere H. Lipps, The Scientist

Scientific Theology: Theory

The Art of Plant Evolution

Photographs and simple text teach children about the divisions of living things into kingdoms, families, species, and other classification groups.

Manual of the New Zealand Flora

William Stearn's appendix on Linnean classification provides a concise survey of the basics necessary for understanding Linnaeus's work."--BOOK JACKET.

Methodus Plantarum Nova

Darwin, Then and Now is a journey through the most amazing story in the history of science; encapsulating who Darwin was, what he said and what scientists have discovered since the publication of The Origin of Species in 1859. While recognized as one of the most influential individuals of the twentieth century, little is widely known about his personal life, interests, and motivations. This book explores Darwins driving passion using Darwins own words from The Origin of Species, Autobiography, Voyage of the Beagle and letters. In retracing the roots of evolution from the Greeks, Darwin, Then and Now journeys through the dynamics of the eighteenth century that lead to the publication of The Origin of Species and the succeeding role of key players in the emerging evolution revolution. Darwin, Then

and Now examines Darwins theory with more than three-hundred quotations from The Origin of Species, spotlighting what Darwin said concerning the origin of species and natural selection using the American Museum of Natural History Darwin exhibit format. With over one-thousand referenced quotations from scientists and historians, Darwin, Then and Now explores the scientific evidence over the past 150 years from the fossil record, molecular biology, embryology, and modern genetics. Join the blog at www.DarwinThenAndNow.com to post your comments and questions.

A Tour in Lapland

Naming Nature: The Clash Between Instinct and Science

Georges-Louis Leclerc, le comte de Buffon's The Epochs of Nature, originally published as Les Époques de la Nature in 1778, is one of the first great popular science books, a work of style and insight that was devoured by Catherine the Great of Russia and influenced Humboldt, Darwin, Lyell, Vernadsky, and many other renowned scientists. It is the first geological history of the world, stretching from the Earth’s origins to its foreseen end, and though Buffon was limited by the scientific knowledge of his era—the substance of the Earth was not, as he asserts, dragged out of the sun by a giant comet, nor is the sun’s heat generated by tidal forces—many of his deductions appear today as startling insights. And yet, The Epochs of Nature has never before been available in its entirety in English—until now. In seven epochs, Buffon reveals the main features of an evolving Earth, from its hard rock substrate to the sedimentary layers on top, from the minerals and fossils found within these layers to volcanoes, earthquakes, and rises and falls in sea level—and he even touches on age-old mysteries like why the sun shines. In one of many moments of striking scientific prescience, Buffon details evidence for species extinction a generation before Cuvier’s more famous assertion of the phenomenon. His seventh and final epoch does nothing less than offer the first geological glimpse of the idea that humans are altering the very foundations of the Earth—an idea of remarkable resonance as we debate the designation of another epoch: the Anthropocene. Also featuring Buffon’s extensive “Notes Justificatives,” in which he offers further evidence to support his assertions (and discusses vanished monstrous North American beasts—what we know as mastodons—as well as the potential existence of human giants), plus an enlightening introduction by editor and translator Jan Zalasiewicz and historians of science Sverker Sörlin, Libby Robin, and Jacques Grinevald, this extraordinary new translation revives Buffon’s quite literally groundbreaking work for a new age.

From Mineralogy to Geology

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Plant Systematics

Bibliotheca Botanica

'Art meets science' in this beautiful book that aims to give readers a sense of some contemporary scientific discoveries that are changing our understanding of plant relationships.136 botanical paintings from the Shirley Sherwood Collection, by 84 artists, cover 50 orders of plants in 118 families, and a total of 133 species, providing a sweeping overview of the evolution of plants on earth.The paintings display a sampling of the plant world from fungi to daisies, including algae, mosses, ferns, conifers and flowering plants arranged in the most up to date evolutionary sequence, determined by recent DNA analysis.The text places each artist's observations as displayed in the paintings, in the context of modern plant classification, providing readers with a new understanding of the complex interrelationships between plant species, and enhancing their appreciation of the botanical artist's ability to portray the delicate beauty of nature.This publication is based on an exhibition in the Shirley Sherwood Gallery of Botanical Art at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, running from August to December 2009, to celebrate Kew's 250th anniversary and Darwin's bicentenary.

Systema Naturae

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Scientific Theology: Theory

How can we organize and name all of the different animals and plants in the world? Many had tried before, but Carl Linnaeus came up with a system that we still use today. This Swedish scientist from over 300 years ago is known as the father of classification. Linnaeus□s system gave each plant or animal just two names. For example, the scientific term for human beings is Homo sapiens. In Latin, Homo means "man" and sapiens means "wise."

What Linnaeus Saw: A Scientist's Quest to Name Every Living Thing

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Charles Darwin's Barnacle and David Bowie's Spider

This biography celebrates the man who will be remembered for ever as theather of modern plant taxonomy. This is an account of Linnaeus the man, hisdventures in the wilds of Lapland, his family life and his relations withis pupils, as well as his epoch-making scientific achievements.

The Epochs of Nature

Tropical Plant Collecting provides field biologists with information about carrying out fieldwork in tropical America, gathering botanical collections, managing specimens in herbaria, making information about plants available on the Internet, and raising money to fund both expeditions and the preparation of floras and monographs. The book is based on over 40 years of tropical plant collecting in Central and South America by the senior editor and his colleagues. Although traditional field and herbarium techniques are discussed, the book emphasizes how new techniques provided by digital photography, databases, and the Internet have revolutionized plant collecting and data presentation in systematic botany. The audience for this book is tropical biologists and students who, as part of their research, need to gather botanical specimens to document their scientific studies. The book is also useful for those taking neotropical field biology courses, and Chapter 3, which covers many of the dangers of traveling and working in neotropical forests, is recommended for anyone planning to visit remote areas of this region.

Flora Lapponica

The Compleat Naturalist

The globetrotting naturalists of the eighteenth century were the geeks of their day: innovators and explorers who lived at the intersection of science and commerce. Foremost among them was Carl Linnaeus, a radical thinker who revolutionized biology. In What Linnaeus Saw, Karen Magnuson Beil chronicles Linnaeus’s life and

career in readable, relatable prose. As a boy, Linnaeus hated school and had little interest in taking up the religious profession his family had chosen. Though he struggled through Latin and theology classes, Linnaeus was an avid student of the natural world and explored the school's gardens and woods, transfixed by the properties of different plants. At twenty-five, on a solo expedition to the Scandinavian Mountains, Linnaeus documented and described dozens of new species. As a medical student in Holland, he moved among leading scientific thinkers and had access to the best collections of plants and animals in Europe. What Linnaeus found was a world with no consistent system for describing and naming living things—a situation he methodically set about changing. The Linnaean system for classifying plants and animals, developed and refined over the course of his life, is the foundation of modern scientific taxonomy, and inspired and guided generations of scientists. What Linnaeus Saw is rich with biographical anecdotes—from his attempt to identify a mysterious animal given him by the king to successfully growing a rare and exotic banana plant in Amsterdam to debunking stories of dragons and phoenixes. Thoroughly researched and generously illustrated, it offers a vivid and insightful glimpse into the life of one of modern science's founding thinkers.

Species Plantarum

Sex, Botany & Empire

Linnaeus' mature theodicy, his attempt to reconcile the suffering and evil of the world with the omnipotence and goodness of God, is presented in a condensed form in the final editions of his Systema Naturae (1758/68). In this comprehensive compendium of our knowledge of the three great realms of organic nature, he outlines the significance of the sub-conscious, social awareness and theological orientation in the spiritual life of man, and indicates how fate, fortune, and Providence interrelate within his conception of the Deity. In the Nemesis Divina this general undertaking is developed into an `experimental theology', which is exactly analogous to Linnaeus' work in the natural sciences, in that it involves the collecting and classifying of concrete and carefully described case-studies. He never prepared the manuscript for publication, however, and for many years it was regarded as lost, and it is only very recently that any attempt has been made to publish it in its entirety. This is the first English translation of all the relevant manuscript material. It is also the first attempt to analyse the case-studies in the light of what we know of Linnaeus' general taxonomic principles, and to relate each of them to its historical context.

Linnaeus

The third volume of an extended and systematic exploration of the relation between Christian theology and the natural sciences, focussing on the origins and place of theory in Christian theology

Lachesis Lapponica

Linnaeus

Traces the human drive and cognitive capacity for naming the living world, evaluating the contributions of such figures as Linnaeus and Darwin while exploring the human preference for familiar, rather than scientific, names.

Kingdom Animalia

Noting the important parallels between scientific theory and Christian doctrine, McGrath offers a sustained defense of the necessity of doctrine within Christian theology against those who argue for a "non-dogmatic" Christianity. The approach developed within this volume builds on the work of writers such as Heidegger and Habermas, and argues that theory is to be conceived in terms of the communal beholding of reality. The many theoretical issues to be addressed in this volume include the manner in which closure is secured in theological theorizing, the implications of the stratification of reality for its representation, the place of metaphysics in Christian theology, and the nature of revelation itself. Viewed as a whole, Theory represents a fresh evaluation of the origins and place of theory in Christian theology, which is certain to provoke discussion and debate. This third volume completes the A Scientific Theology series. A Scientific Theology is a groundbreaking work of systematic theology in three volumes: Nature, Reality and Theory. Now available as a three volume set.

Plant Systematics

The eighteenth century is an important period both in the history of science and in the history of languages. Interest in science, and especially in the useful sciences, exploded and a new, modern approach to scientific discovery and the accumulation of knowledge emerged. It was during this century, too, that ideas on language and language practice began to change. Latin had been more or less the only written language used for scientific purposes, but gradually the vernaculars became established as fully acceptable alternatives for scientific writing. The period is of interest, moreover, from a genre-historical point of view. Encyclopedias, dictionaries and also correspondence played a key role in the spread of scientific ideas. At the time, writing on scientific matters was not as distinct from fiction, poetry or religious texts as it is today, a fact which also gave a creative liberty to individual writers. In this volume, seventeen authors explore, from a variety of angles, the construction of a scientific language and discourse. The chapters are thematically organized into four sections, each contributing to our understanding of this dynamic period in the history of science: their themes are the forming of scientific communities, the emergence of new languages of science, the spread of scientific ideas, and the development of scientific writing. A particular focus is placed on the Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778). From the point of view of the natural sciences, Linnaeus is renowned for his principles for defining genera and species of organisms and his creation of a uniform system for naming them. From the standpoint of this volume, however, he is also of interest as an example of a European scientist of the eighteenth century. This volume is unique both in its broad linguistic approach - including studies on textlinguistics, stylistics, sociolinguistics, lexicon and nomenclature - and in its combination of

language studies, philosophy of language, history and sociology of science. The book covers writing in different European languages: Swedish, German, French, English, Latin, Portuguese, and Russian. With its focus on the history of scientific language and discourse during a dynamic period in Europe, the book promises to contribute to new insights both for readers interested in language history and those with an interest in the history of ideas and thought.

Nemesis Divina

This fourth edition of Plant Systematics is completely revised and updated. It incorporates the updated International Code of Nomenclature for Algae, Fungi and Plants (Shenzhen Code, 2018), the new version of PhyloCode (Beta version of Phylocode 5, 2014), APweb version 14 (September, 2018), revised Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification (APG IV, 2016), new Pteridophyte Phylogeny Group Classification (PPG I, 2016), besides the updates since the publication of third edition. The book is a blend of classical fundamental aspects and recent developments, especially in the field of molecular systematics, cladistics and computer identification. Special attention has been given to information on botanical nomenclature, identification, molecular systematics and phylogeny of angiosperms. The complicated concepts of phylogeny, taxometrics and cladistics have been explained with a view to providing a comparison between these diverse but interactive fields of study. An attempt has been made to build upon a common example when exploring different methods, especially in procedures of identification, taxometrics and cladistics. The major systems of classification are evaluated critically. Discussion on major families of Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms, especially those of major phylogenetic interest, form a major portion of this edition. The ebook includes nearly 500 color photographs set out in 36 pages covering plants from different parts of the world. In addition, 305 black & white illustrations have been included to provide a better understanding of the plants covered in the book.

HISTORY OF ANIMALS

The poems in this first full collection from New Zealand's Janis Freegard are categorized by Linnaean taxonomy: the six sections Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces, Insecta, and Vermes are interspersed with a seven-part poem on the topic of Carolus Linneaus himself. Here Freegard catalogs the various fantastic and artistic, anthropomorphic and objective, rational and self-serving ways that humans draw on the animal world: as symbol and allegory, food and friend, ravening enemy, and sacred icon. From surreal prose poems to gorgeous lists—featuring a stuffed Maori dog, murderous magpies, and cake-shop cockroaches—Freegard’s verse reflects the diversity of the animal kingdom and its light-hearted fancifulness belies a strong commitment to conservation.

Palm Trees of the Amazon and Their Uses

Presents the life of the eighteenth-century Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus, who devised the modern classification system for naming plants and animals.

Carl Linnaeus

John Ray (1627–1705) contributed several important concepts to the field of plant taxonomy: first, the division of plants into groups based on seed leaves (Monocotyledonae and Dicotyledonae); second, the differentiation between flowering and flowerless plants; third, the use of the term “petal” to designate the “leaf ” of the flower; fourth, the use of stamens and pistils in plant classification, anticipating the emphasis of Linnaeus. Ray worked towards a natural classification of plants that was based on more than one “data set”: classification should not use a single character but ideally should make use of as much information as was available for as many parts of the plant as possible. In this way his work foreshadowed that of Lamarck, de Jussieu and de Candolle in France, and then Bentham and Hooker in England. He worked to popularise the study of plants, to bring it to the level of science, and to systematise previous knowledge of plants into a workable whole. If not for the innovative use of binomials by Linnaeus, perhaps John Ray might have been more widely remembered as the true “Father of Plant Taxonomy”. Ray sets out his 'new' classification of plants in Methodus Plantarum Nova and discusses some basic aspects of their biology. This book is its first English translation: though occupying an important place in the history of Botany, hitherto it has been available only in its original language, Latin.

Systema Naturae: Per Regna Tria Naturae, Secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, Cum Characteribus, Differentiis, Synonymis, Locis;

Sex, Botany, and Empire explores the entwined destinies of these two men and how their influence served both science and imperialism."--Jacket.

The Curious Death of Peter Artedi

From 1805, this second edition of the first English-language biography of Linnaeus deals with his published and unpublished works.

Darwin, Then and Now

The focus of the present edition has been to further consolidate the information on the principles of plant systematic, include detailed discussion on all major systems of classification, and significantly, also include discussion on the selected families of vascular plants, without sacrificing the discussion on basic principles. The families included for discussion are largely those which have wide representation, as also those that are less known but significant in evaluating the phylogeny of angiosperms. The discussion of the families also has a considerable focus on their phylogenetic relationships, as evidenced by recent cladistic studies, with liberal citation of molecular data. Several additional families have been included for detailed discussion in the present volume.

Travels

Account of travels of Carl von Linne in Lapland in 1732; includes descriptions of

Lapps and of flora.