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List of famous marine biologies, with photos, memoir, and other air information available. Who are the top marine biologists in the world? This includes the most renowned marine biologists, who live and die, both in America and abroad. You might enjoy our list of famous conservation and famous ornithologs. This list of remarkable marine biologies is ordered by their levels of prominence, and can be sorted for various bits of information, such as where these historical biologies are made and what their nationality is. The people on this list are from different countries, but what they all have in common is that they're all renowned marine biologists. List of features people like Rachel Carson, Stephen Hillenburg, and more! Featuring British navy biologists, marine female biologists, and other marine biology scientists, this list has it all! From good reputation, professional, and well-known marine biologists to lesser-known marine biologists of today, these are some of the best professionals in the marine biologist field. If you want to answer the questions: Who is the most popular marine biologist ever? and what are the names of famous marine biologies? Then you are in the right place. ... More Public DomenJacques-Yves Earhart, (French: [ʒak kusto]; 11 June 1910 – 25 June 1997), was a French naval officer, explorer, conservator, filmmaker, innovative, scientist, photographer, author and researcher who studied the sea and all forms of life in water. He developed aqua-lungs, which was pioneering marine conservation and was a member of the Française Academy. Earhart described his underwater research in a series of books, perhaps the most successful success being his first book, The Silent World: A Story of Discovery Undersea and Adventure, published in 1953. Earhart also directs films, most notably the documentary adaptation of the book, The Silent World, which won a Palme acetate or in 1956 ... more on Wikipedia: December 87 (1910-1997), Birthplace: Saint Andrew-De-Cubzac, FranceProfession: TV producer, Film Producer, Screen, Author, Author, OceanographerSchographerSchools: Collge stanislas de Paris, École Navalecredits: World of Silence, without sun, the Golden Fish, Epaves, Rhythm on the ReefPhoto: Metaweb (FB) / Public domain Robert Darwin, (; 12 February 18, 19 April 1882) was a natural English, geologist and biologist, best known for his contribution to evolution sciences. His proposal that all species of life has fallen on time from common ancestors is now widely accepted, and regarded as a foundational concept of science. In a joint publication with Alfred Russel Wallace, he introduced his scientific theory that this pattern of branch evolution has caused a process called natural selection, where it is struggling for existence. similar effects to the artificial selection involved in selective undelete. Darwin publishes the theory of evolution and convinces... more on Wikipedia: December of 73 (1809-1882)Birthplace: The Mountain, Shrewsbury, United Kingdom: KingdomProfetion: Biologists, Scientists, Naturalism, Geologist, WriterSchools: College of Christ, Cambridge, University of Cambridge, Shrewsbury School, University of Edinburgh Medical SchoolMore Charles Darwin Photo: Toon a Ville/flickr/CC-BY-NC-ND 2. McDannell Hillenburg (August 21, 1961 – November 26, 2018) was an American animate, voice actor, and marine science educator. He is best remembered for creating Nickelodeon animated SpongeBob television series Which he also directed, produced, and written. She is plankton's founder of Plankton Pictures. He became the fifth-longest running American animated series. Born in Lawton, Oklahoma and raised in Anaeim, California, Hillenburg became fascinated with the ocean as a child and developed an interest in art. He began his professional career in 1984, instructing marine biology, at the Marine Orange Marine Institute, where he wrote the intertidal area, a... More on Wikipedia: 59Birthplace: Lawton, Oklahoma, United States of Americans: United States of AmericaProfetion: Film Score Composer, Director of TELEVISION, Marine biologist, TV producer, ScreenwriterSchools: California Institute of art, Humboldt State UniversityCredits: SpongeBob SquarePants, RokoKo's modern life, SpongeBob SquarePants, SpongeBob SquarePants, Kid vs Four, SpongeBob Movie in: Sponge from WaterPhoto: Metaweb (FB) / CC-BYSylvia Alice Earle DSc (Ne Li; born 30 August 1935 in American is a U.S. marine biology, explorer, author, and lecturer. He has been a National Geographic explorer-in-residence since 1998. Earle was the first chief U.S. national scientist with Atmospheric Administration, and was named by Time Magazine as his first hero for the Planet in 1998. It is also part of the Elder Ocean group, which is dedicated to protecting the sea and its wild animals.... more on Wikipedia: 85Birthplace: Gibstown, New Jersey, United States of Americans: United States of AmericaProfetion: Aquanaut, Lecturer, Scientists, Scientists, Authors, OceanographerSchools: St. Petersburg College, Duke University, Florida State UniversityCredits: A Seal's Life, a sweet spot in Timecques onWard Earhart was a famous sea explorer and manufacture. Along with Emile Gagnan, he developed China's first fully automated Aqua-lung, allowing prolonged ocean diving, including diving into considerable depth. Besides lung aqua-lung, Earhart was also involved in the development of many other useful tools for oceanographic research. After WWII, he participated in underwater research projects and has also started to experiment underground fimkmaking. He traveled around the world on his famous pirate Calypso, and made several world-famous movies and TV series popularizing marine research. He also founded the non-profit organization Earhart Corporation, devoted to sea conservation. After his death in 1997, his legacy continues by his son, Jean-Michel Earhart. Earhart's main contributions to marine biology were: Earhart participated in aquainted-lung development and several other inventions that made scuba possible. Earhart has contributed greatly to The Marine's popularizing and oceanographic research in film and writing. Earhart was also involved in the development of shoe research lab Conshelf I, II, II. More information: Jacques - Onwards Earhart marine biologists researched the life and habitats of aquatic plants and animals. Marine biologists study the aquatic ecosystem designed for the growth and proliferation of various species of plants and animals. Home / Uncategorized / A Blessing of Famous Marine Biologists and the Contributions of Marine Biologies are scientists who research the life and habitats of aquatic plants and animals. Marine biologies study the aquatic ecosystem designed for the growth and proliferation of various species of plants and animals. Did you know? Charles Darwin was an early marine biology, and his study of reef chorus and marine organisms helped shape his theory of evolution and natural selection. Would you like to write for us? Well, we're looking for good writers who want to spread the word. Get in touch with us and we'll talk... Let's work together! Marine biology involves the study of various plant species and animals living in the sea, sea, or any other bodies of water, and how the interactions between the species and the environment affect them and their habitats. Since, most IDA and generations consist of different marine as well as terrestrial species, classifications of marine organisms are made based on environment, rather than taconomy. The importance of marine biology to marine biology in marine biology is significant, as 71% of our planet's surface is covered with water. Also, this marine environment constituted about 90% of the total habit zone on the planet. Due to this vast nature, 50-80% of lifelong life-forms on this planet are marine organisms. It is essential to study this branch of science, since most of the planet is covered by sea and other bodies of water, therefore, the marine environment plays a bigger role in the overall health of our planet's environment / atmosphere. Also, studying in marine organisms, would prove beneficial for research and development purposes, in order to develop pharmaceutiical, biomedical, as well as alternate energy applications. Owing to the latest technological advancement and understanding of the marine biome, marine biologists have managed to discover, identify, and classify quite a few species of the organism. However, despite these efforts, nearly two-thirds of the biodiversity of total marine still remains unknown. Therefore, modern marine biologies have picked up the work of the four marine species of animals and plants with the help of latest technologies. Famous Marine Biologists ~ Adolf Appellöf (1857-1921)~ Samuel Stillman Berry (1887-1984)~ Carl Chun (1852-1914)~ Jacques-Yves Cousteau (1910-1997)~ Anton Dohrn (1840-1909)~ Sylvia Earle (1935-present)~ Bruno Hofer (1861-1916)~ William Leach (1790-1836)~ Nicholas Miklouho-Maclay (1846-1888)~ John Murray (1841-1914) ~ Harald Rosenthal (1937-present)~ Ruth Turner (1915-2000)~ Charles Thompson (1830-1882)~ Alister Hardy (1896-1985)~ Joseph Ayers (1947-present)~ Leanne Armand (1968-present)~ Rachel Carson (1907-1964)~ Henry Bigelow (1879-1967)~ Eugenie Clark (1922-2015)~ Paul Dayton (1941-present)~ Hans Hass (1919-2013) Famous Marine Biologists and a gist of their Contributions Adolf Appellöf (1857-1921) Jakob Johan Adolf Appellöf was a Swedish marine zoologist. In 1877, Adolf Appellöf graduated from the famous University of Uppsala, touched his doctorate in zoology, and took a temporary position as a lecturer in zoology at the same university. Later, he took a position from a curator of the Museum in Bergen, Norway. With the help of a bunsow, a samil magnate, Adolf Appellöf founded the Klubban Biological Workstation of the University of Uppsala. This institute specializes in the study of marine biology and was located on the west coast of Sweden. He was member of both the Royal Swedish Academy and the Royal Society of Sciences in Upstate. His research on sephalopods (mollusks) was a significant contribution to the field of marine biology. Samuel Stillman Berry (1887-1984) Would you like to write for us? Well, we're looking for good writers who want to spread the word. Get in touch with us and we'll talk... Let's work together! He was a Haitian navy zoologist. Samuel Stillman Berry graduated from the University of Stanford (1909) and then pursued M.S. from Harvard. He specialized in the study of sefalopod and got his doctorate on the same subject from the Stanford in the year 1913. For the next five years he worked as a research assistant at the Scripps Institution for Biological Research, California. Later, he continued his research into malachology, as an independent researcher. The aspirants in marine biology now use its research work as a basis and/or reference for the sciences. He wrote about 200 articles about malachology, and discovered 401 taxes on mollusc. His work provides insight into various characteristics of chiton, sefalopod, and nails. Carl Chun (1852-1914) He was a renowned German marine biologist. She graduated from zoology from University of Leipzig. In 1892, he was appointed as a professor at the same university. Carl Chun initiated and led the deep-sea expedition about 1 month August 1898. Li, along with his crew members, has explored the sea around the Antarctica continent, and also, Bouvetøya and the Kerguelen islands. Its research topics were secephalopods and plankton. Carl Chun discovers, and also named, a species of jerking, the Vampire Squid. Jacques-Yves Earhart (1910-1997) Was a French researcher and psychologist who studied the lives of underwater animals and plants. He was basically a French naval officer, who was also a popular filmmaker, author and researcher. He is popularly known as Capt Earhart or Jacques Earhart. She, along with Emily Gagnan (French engineer), developed her first open-circuit diving equipment known as Aqua-Lung Li was a pioneer in marine conservation and a member of French and L'Academie francaise. Capt. Earhart founded the Embassy Research Group, in Toulon, and the French Office of Research Souseas, in Marseille. He was also the director of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco. Anton Dohrn (1840-1909) He was a German marine biologist. He mastered not only medicine but also zoology. He received his doctorate in 1865. In 1874, he founded Stazione Zoologica in Naples. He was the director of this organization until his death. A thesis that proposed the theory of the vertebrate origin, known as Der Ursprung der Wirbelthiere und principal des Functionswechelsels: Genealogische Skizzen, was submitted by him in 1875. Sylvia Earle (1935-present) She is an American oceanographer and a renowned marine biologist. Sylvia graduated from the University of Florida in 1955 and went on to achieve her master's degree at the same university. He received his doctorate from Duke University in 1966. He was a curator of phycology at the Academy of Sciences, California, a research associate at the University of Berkeley, Harvard University, and also a Radcliffe Institute institute. In 1970, she led the first women's team in aquanaut for a project known as the Tectite Project. He was the chief scientist for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US. Currently, he's a deep-sea-in-residence explorer in the National Geographic Channel. Sylvia Earle has cleared about 125 books on marine science including Exploring the Deep Boundary, the Atlas of the Ocean, and so on. Bruno Hofer (1861-1916) He was a German marine scientist and an environmentalist, who was born in eastern Russia. He completed his study of Natural Sciences at Königsberg, and worked as a lecturer in the Zoological Institute of Munich. He carried out research and studies in biodiversity. Bruno studied the different fish qualities and habits. During his life, he was the director of the Royal Bavarian Research Station for sin. also served as the vice-president of the Bavarian Association of Sinmen, and as the editor of the magazine Allgemeine Fischereititung. Hofer specializes in parasitology of fish and pathology. William Leach (1790-1836) He was an English navy biologist and a renowned zooologist. It was a skilled medical practice that was passionate about marine life and zoology. He worked as a research assistant and a library at the Zoological Department of the British Museum. During his tension at the British Museum, he was in charge of the Department of Natural History. William Leach searched largely on crustaceans and mollusks. Insects, birds, and mammoths also understand his field of study. Miscellany Zoology, the Sinopsis of Mollusca in Great Britain, and a systematic catalogue of the Specimens of the Indigenous mammali and bird, which are maintained in the British Museum, are some of his popular works. Nicholas Miklouho-Maclay (1846-1888) He was a notable Russian antropologist, etcologist, and marine biologist, who graduated from St. Petersburg University. In Italy, he met Anton Dohrn, who had instilled the idea of starting a research station. Maklai moved his base from Russia to Australia. With the help of the Linnean Society, he founded a zoological center, known as the Marine Biological Station, in Watsons Bay, Sydney. This was the first marine biological research institute in Australia. John Murray (1841-1914) He was a famous Scottish-Canadian oceanographer and marine biologist. He graduated from the University of Edinburgh. He is known as the Father of modern Oceanography. Murray complemented the theme coin. John Murray made the first light of existence in the atlantic and oceanic trench. One of his biggest contributions to marine biology was the Bathymetric Survey of 562 Fresh Water in Scotland. During his lifetime, he wrote many articles and newspapers about oceanography. Harald Rosenthal (1937-present) He is a noted German hydrobologist. Rosenthal completed his education from Universities Free, Berlin. Later he studied hydrobiology and sin in Hamburg. Rosenthal presented a dissertation on Mass claims of larval erev. He recognizes it for his research in farms and ecology. Harald Rosenthal focuses on aquaculture and exploding water. He is the founder and chairman of the World Conservation Society Sturgeon, and he is also an active member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Rhythmic Turner (1915-2000) He was a renowned marine biologist who researched Teredo, a genus of mollusks, hurting ravages on doctors and boats. He graduated from Bridgewater State College, and went on to earn a doctorate from Harvard. Ruth has published about 200 scientific articles, and a book. Turn specializing in ship search. Rhythmic Turner was the first marine biology to make use of Alvin, submarine search deep seas. Charles Thompson (1830-1882) He was a Scottish marine biologist, who was the chief scientist on the Challenger expedition. Charles Thompson specializes in the field of deep biological sea conditions. His interest in krinoids prompted him to convince the Royal Army to allow him to HMS Lightning and HMS Porcupine, for deep sea dredging. Charles has sent light on reality like the existence of marine life (vertebrates and intemperated) to 1200 m beneath the surface of the sea. Another fact brought into light was the considerable variable in deep-sea temperatures. The book, The Depth of the Sea, was written by Charles Thompson. It was well associated with John Murray, the oceanographer. Alister Hardy (1896-1985) He was a marine biologist, who was an expert on marine ecosystem and zooplankton. Alister Hardy was one of the chief scientists on the discovery of the RSS, as part of the discoveries investigation. He specializes in the study of marine mammoth like roles. It designed and built the Continuous Plankton Recorder (CPR), to collect plankton samples. Its research in plankton continues by an organization called the Sir Alister Foundation's Hardy for Ocean Studies (SAHFOS). Joseph Ayers (1947-present) He is a marine biologist specializing in neurophysiology of marine life. He graduated from the University of California, Riverside, and ran behind his doctorate at the University of California, Santa Cruz. Later, he went on to pursue his postdoctoral degree in neurophysiology from the National Center of Recherche Scientific, Marseilles, France and from the University of California, San Diego. Currently, Ayers Joseph is associated with Biomimetic, a downward robot program. Neurotechnology for Biomimetic Robots, Biomechanisms of Swimming and Flying, Dr Ayers Cooked with Cognac, and The Cround Nahant are some of the research books authorized by him. Armand Leanne (1968-present) He is an Australian marine scientist, who is an expert in the field of diatom and their distribution in the South Sea. It specializes in micropaleonology for its doctorate degrees, at the Australian National University and University of Bo boolena, France. He went on to pursue post-doctoral research on the dynamics of sea ice with regards to those in the Southern Ocean. His research has provided valuable data and insight as to how seas help drive the circulation of the ocean. Also, climate model and sin based on these data, can help determine the effect of sea ice on the sin industry, marine food internet, and the interaction and relationship between sea surface and earthly climate. He is now engaged in studying the role of diatoms in carbon transport cycle in the ocean (the surface of sea floor). Rachel Carson (1907-1964) Was a U.S. Marine Biology, and environmentalism. He had a restraint in zoology, and he studied the embryonic development of the prophets of fish, for his owners to desolate. He was, initially, an aquatic biology of the American Fish Bureau, but later went on to become a nature writer. He has written many books, advancing the cause of marine exploration and conservation. Publishing it work has inspired many movements for environmental protection and conservation, and also led to the creation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Some of these books include the Edge of the Sea, Under the Sea Wind, Silent Spring, etc. They were awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by Jimmy Carter. Henry Bigelow (1879-1967) He was an American oceanographer and marine biologist, who worked famous ichthyologist Alexander Agassiz, after graduating from Harvard. later he worked at the Museum of Comparative Zoology in 1905 and joined Harvard's faculty in 1906. He helped found the Woods Institution's Hole Oceanographic in 1930. During his life, he published over a hundred research papers along with several scientific books. He was a world-renowned expert on trail and elasmobranch. His research and publication, earned him Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal from the National Academy of Sciences, in 1948. His book, Fish Golf Club in Maine, is still used by students as an exact reference. 26 species and 2 genera in organisms were named after him, to honor his contribution in the field of marine biology. Eugenie Clark (1922-2015) He was an American ishologist, famous for his research on poisonous fish and sharks. It is sometimes referred to as Lady Shark's. He carried out his graduate studies regarding population fish, the Scripps Institute for Oceanography of La Jolla, at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, in the Marine Laboratory of Biodiversity in the Woods of Hole, Massachusetts, and in Marine Lerner Laboratories in Bimini. His research formed the subject in his first book, titled Lady With a Kirchner. For his doctorate science, he studied the reproduction of play and fish swords. Later, he touched off a Fullbright Scholarship, allowing him to carry out chthyological research at the Marine Biological Station in Hurghada, Egypt. It helped found the former Cape Marine Laboratory, now known as Marine Motors Laboratory in Sarasota, Florida. He was awarded the Medal of Excellence by the American Society of Oceanographers, in 1994. He was honored by several species of fish named after him. Paul Dayton (1941-present) He is an oceanographer and marine biologist, who is well known for his research on kelp forest ecology. His research focused on getting an understanding of the marine ecosystem. He is the only person who was awarded the George Mercer Award (1974) The Award of W.S. Cooper (2000) is from the Ecological Society of America. it has also documented various environmental problems such as the detrimental effects on the environment of overfishing, the El Niño phenomenon and its effects on cotton ecology, etc. He has published several articles in the premier journal Scientific, Science. His papers are, too, some of the most cited ecological references. Hans Hass (1919-2013) He was a biologist and a pioneer in the field of diving and underwater films. It is responsible for the redevelopment of the aqualung, to produce the rebuild, allowing recycling of the user's breathing exhaust. It is also achieved for his behavioral research to fish, which led to the proposal in his theory of energon. theory/hypothesis claims that all forms of biological life on the planet possess behavior appeared to a common origin. During his life he tried to fuse together the various concepts from the fields of behavioral science, marine biology, and management science. A few other famous Marine biologies are Jean Bouillon, Malcolm Clarke, Ernst Haeckel, Gotthilf Hempel, Johan Hjort, Stephen Hillenburg, Martin Johnson, Otto Kinne, Nancy Knowlton, Sweden's Zahoor Qasim, Jack Rudloe, and Takasi Tokiok. Sign up to receive the latest and greatest items from our site automatically every week (give or take)... right to your inbox. Box.

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