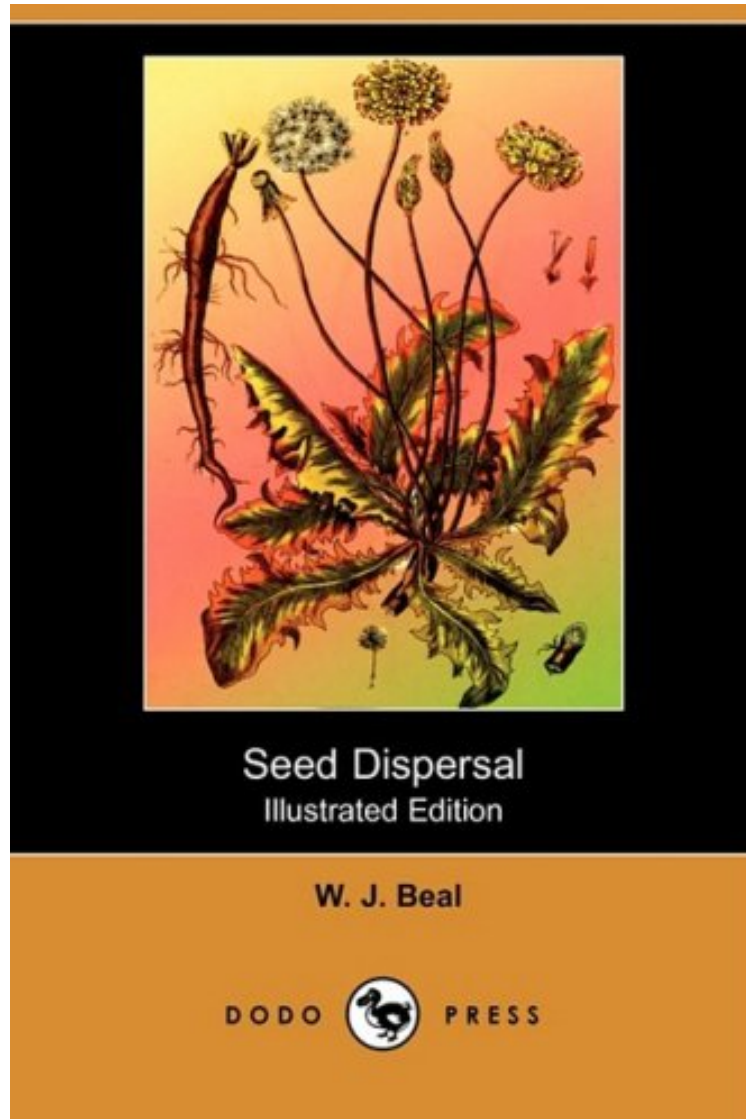


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Seed Dispersal (Illustrated Edition) (Dodo Press)

W. J. Beal

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#9040963 in Books Beal W J 2008-10-21Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.02 x .23 x 5.981, .33 #File Name: 140993290796 pagesSeed Dispersal Illustrated Edition Dodo Press | File size: 68.Mb

W. J. Beal : Seed Dispersal (Illustrated Edition) (Dodo Press) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Seed Dispersal (Illustrated Edition) (Dodo Press):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. useful as a means to inspire research on this (poorly ...By BJThis was an interesting read. The complexity (or lack of) the subject matter coverage seems to be aimed more at younger students - not surprising given the age of the publication. Based largely on personal observations of the author which clearly limits the scope of the information. Still, useful as a means to inspire research on this (poorly studied) topic. As

a fun read - 5 stars. Due to dated nature of the information - 3 stars.

William James Beal (1833-1924), was an American botanist. He attended the University of Michigan, which gave him an A. B. degree in 1859 and an A. M. degree in 1862; he also received an S. B. degree from Harvard University, 1865, an M. S. degree from the University of Chicago, 1875, and a number of honorary degrees. He served as professor of botany at the University of Chicago in 1868-70, then went on to Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State University), where he was a professor of botany (1871-1910), and curator of the museum (1882- 1903). He also served as director of the state Forestry Commission (1889-1892). Beal was the founder of MSU's W. J. Beal Botanical Garden, the oldest continuously operated botanical garden in the United States. He was one of the pioneers in the development of hybrid corn. In 1887, he and Professor Rolla C. Carpenter created Collegeville, the first neighbourhood in what later became East Lansing. He was the author of *The New Botany* (1881), *Grasses of North America* (1886), *Seed Dispersal* (1898) and *History of Michigan Agricultural College* (1913).

About the Author Beal was born in Adrian, Michigan, to William and Rachel (Comstock) Beal, and he married Hannah Proud in 1863. He attended the University of Michigan, where he earned an A.B. degree in 1859 and an A.M. degree in 1862; he also received an S.B. degree from Harvard University, 1865, an M.S. degree from the University of Chicago, 1875, and a number of honorary degrees. Between 1858 and 1861 he was also teacher of Natural Sciences at Friends Academy at Union Springs, New York. He served as professor of botany at the University of Chicago in 1868-70, then went on to Michigan Agricultural College (MAC, now Michigan State University), where he was a professor of botany (1871-1910), and curator of the museum (1882-1903). While at MAC, he arranged for Liberty Hyde Bailey to work as an assistant to Asa Gray at Harvard University for two years during 1883-1884. He also served as director of the state Forestry Commission (1889-1892). Beal was the founder of MSU's W. J. Beal Botanical Garden, the oldest continuously operated botanical garden in the United States. He was one of the pioneers in the development of hybrid corn. He was the author of *The New Botany*, *Grasses of North America*, and *History of Michigan Agricultural College*. In 1887, he and Professor Rolla C. Carpenter created "Collegeville", the first neighborhood in what later became East Lansing. He retired to Amherst, Massachusetts, and died there in 1924. In 1879 Beal started one of the longest running experiments in botany. He filled 20 bottles with a mixture of sand and seeds, with each bottle containing 50 seeds from 21 species of plant. Then the bottles were buried, their necks pointing down to exclude water. The goal of the experiment was to unearth one of the bottles every five years, plant the seeds, and observe the number that would sprout. Later caretakers extended the experiment by opening a bottle once every decade, and later, every two decades. The most recent bottle was unearthed in 2000, and 2 of the 21 plant species sprouted. The experiment is still running, with the next bottle due to be tested in 2020, with the end of the study due in 2100.