

Amazing people, enquiring minds



Rekha Bhangaonkar (Grapevine) 1
Rekha is interested in how we can use behavioural economics to develop an understanding of the 'value' that individuals and societies associate with nature.



Thea Kongsted (Common liverwort) 2
Thea is fascinated by how all living things today evolved from a common ancestor. She compares genetic regulation of development in liverworts and the flowering plants.



Lisa Mullen (Blackthorn) 3
Lisa is a literary scholar, interested in the connections between words, text and landscapes. In 2020 she began researching the cultural history and folklore surrounding blackthorn.



Jiafu Tan (Four o'clock flower) 4
Some plants make an unusual set of pigments called betalains. Jiafu studies these pigments, many of which show antioxidant properties, aiming to improve human health and nutrition.



Elin Falla (Cucumber) 14
Elin uses computer modelling to track the spread of disease through plant populations, helping develop strategies to reduce crop loss.



Daniel Fuks (Lupin) 13
Daniel is an archaeobotanist, exploring how the precursors to modern-day crops spread from the areas in which they were domesticated from their wild relatives.



Darshil Shah (Flax) 12
Flax is strong and lightweight. Darshil aims to improve high-performance engineering by replacing products such as plastic and concrete with natural materials.



Lida Derevnina (Potato) 5
Lida investigates the complex signalling between plants and pathogens which infect them. Disrupting this will help prevent crop disease.



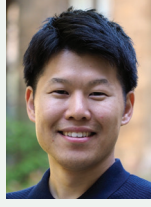
Nynke Blömer (Wildflowers) 6
Nynke wants to understand how honeybees and wild bees share landscapes and compete for nectar and pollen from wildflowers.



Camila Alday (Bulrush) 7
Camila's research reveals inherited ecological knowledge that led people to develop and sustain a long-term textile industry in South America.



Min-Yao Jhu (Barley) 11
Min-Yao studies how some plants allow nitrogen-fixing bacteria to live in their roots. Transferring this process to cereals such as barley would create self-fertilising plants.



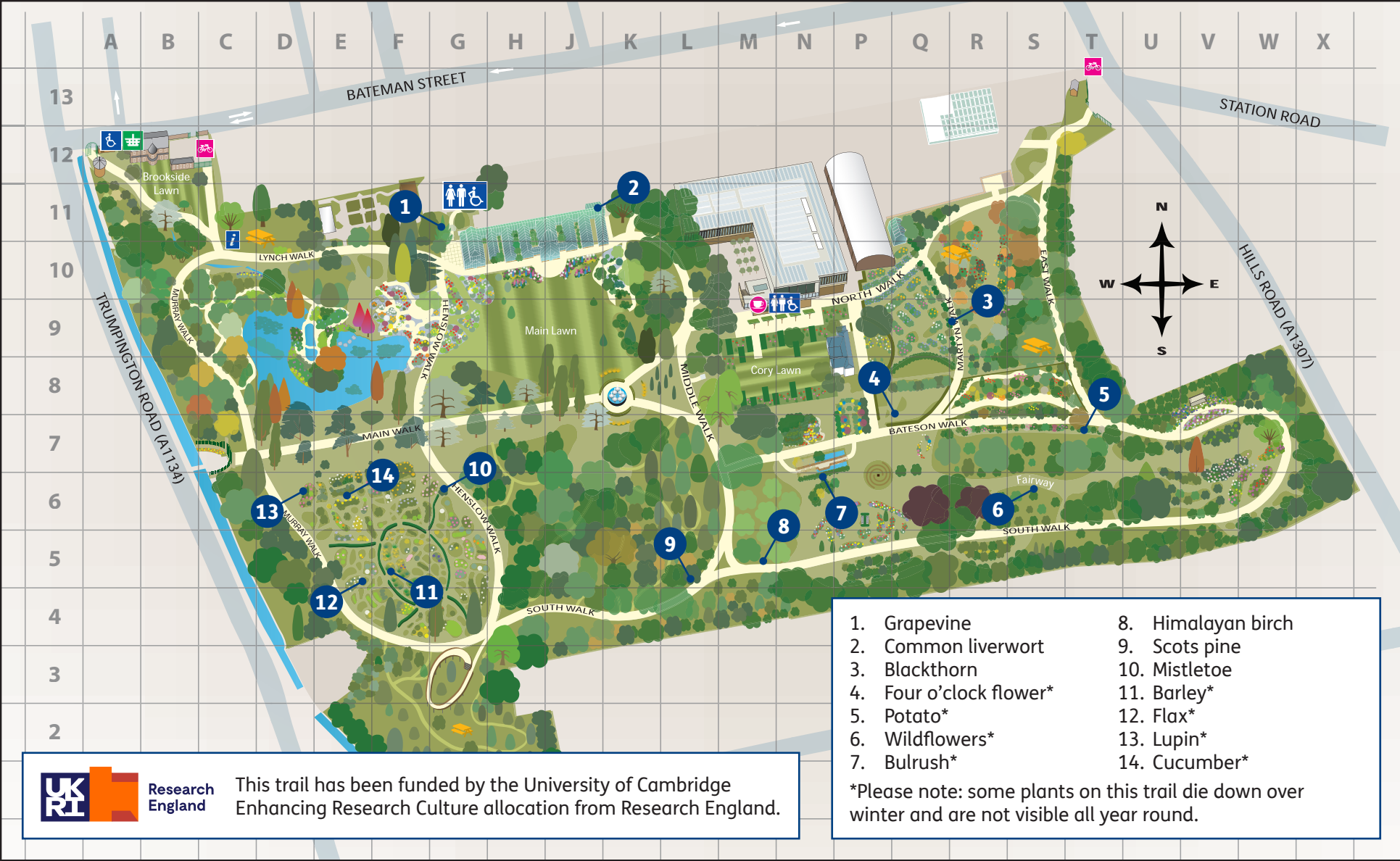
Yoshihisa Yoshimi (Mistletoe) 10
Mistletoe seeds are coated in a very sticky glue. Yoshihisa is studying the sugars and cellulose which make up this coating, trying to understand what makes it so sticky. *Trail point is currently unavailable.*



Liam Wakefield (Scots pine) 9
Liam is interested in how plant communities change and react to environmental change at landscape scale, aiming to help regenerate ancient pine forests in Scotland.



Ana Gatóo (Himalayan birch) 8
Ana uses digital machining techniques to create foldable elements from flat, rigid engineered wood panels, helping to create adaptable spaces for living.



Legend:

1. Grapevine	8. Himalayan birch
2. Common liverwort	9. Scots pine
3. Blackthorn	10. Mistletoe
4. Four o'clock flower*	11. Barley*
5. Potato*	12. Flax*
6. Wildflowers*	13. Lupin*
7. Bulrush*	14. Cucumber*

*Please note: some plants on this trail die down over winter and are not visible all year round.

UKRI Research England This trail has been funded by the University of Cambridge Enhancing Research Culture allocation from Research England.

See an online version of this trail
at www.botanic.cam.ac.uk/amazingpeople

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