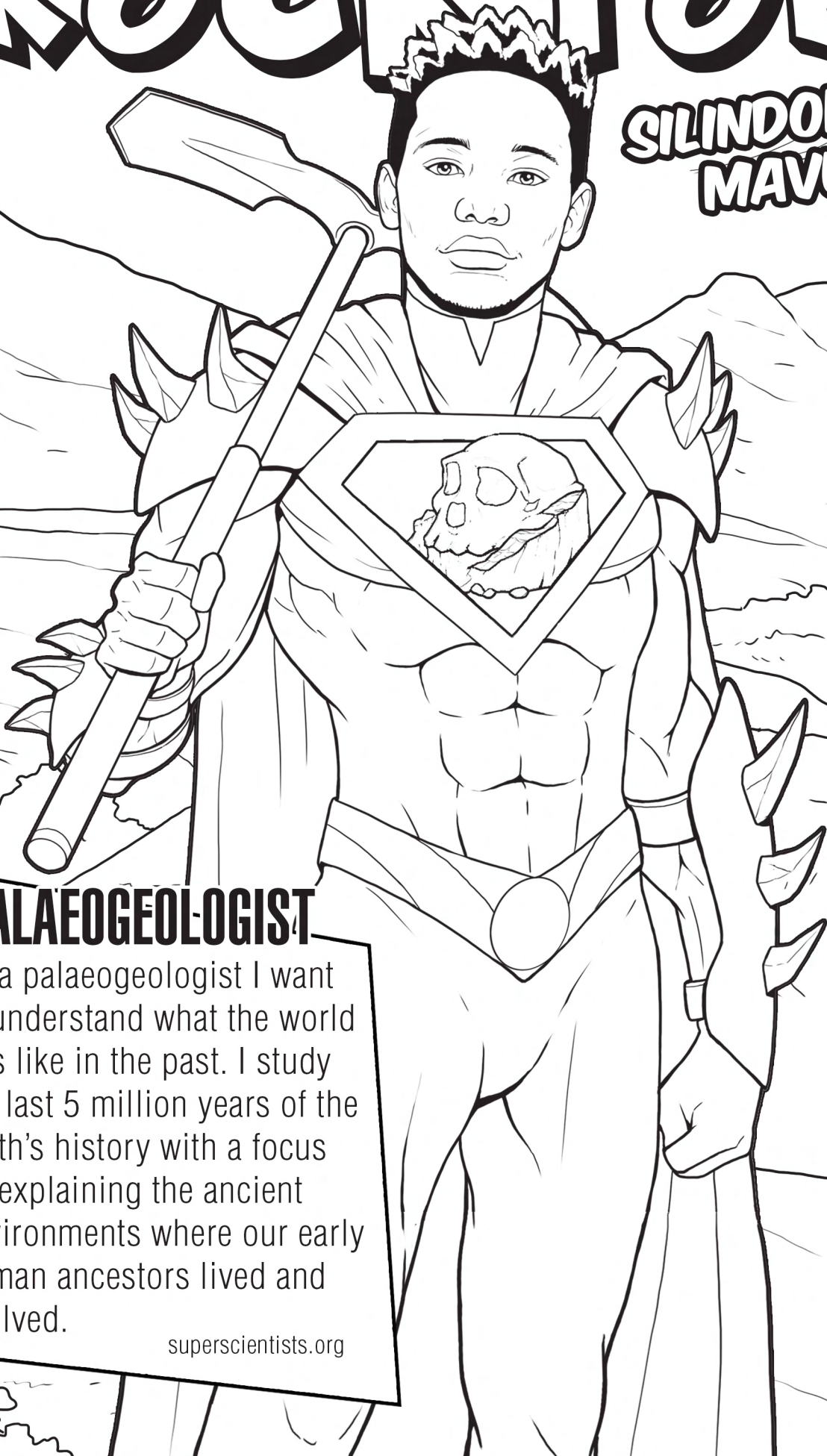


ROCKTOR

SILINDOKUHLE
MAVUSO



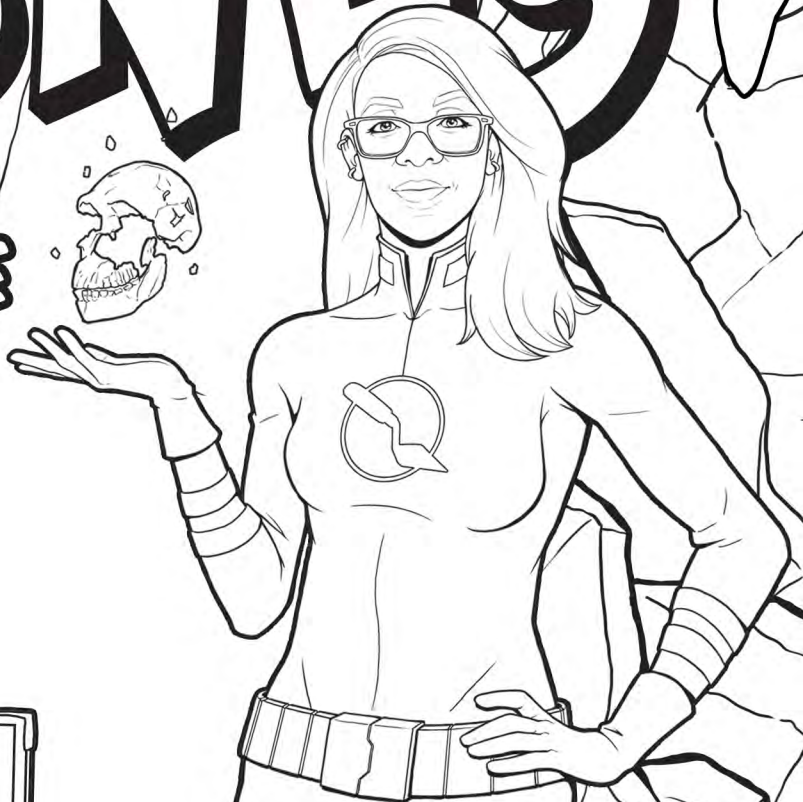
PALAEOGEOLOGIST

As a palaeogeologist I want to understand what the world was like in the past. I study the last 5 million years of the Earth's history with a focus on explaining the ancient environments where our early human ancestors lived and evolved.

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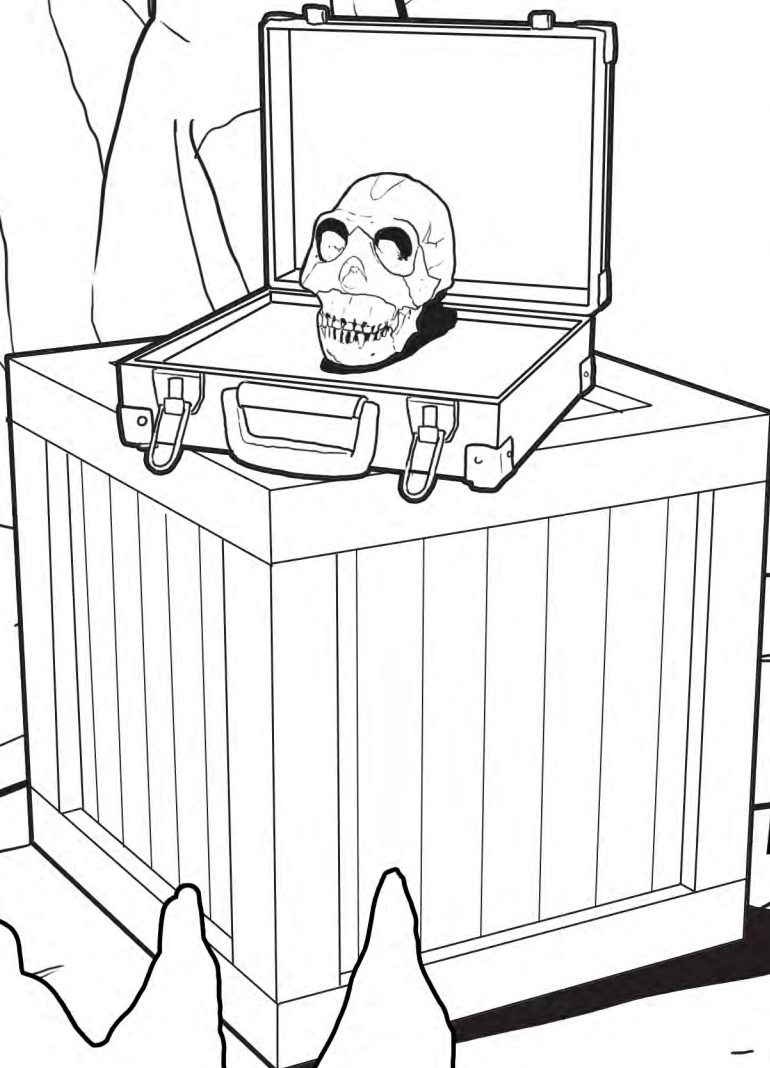
BONES

**DR KENEILOE
MOLOPYANE**



ARCHAEOLOGIST/ EXPLORER

I'm leading a dig at the world-famous Cradle of Humankind. We're looking for fossils of our human-like ancestors. Our goal is to better understand how hominins lived at the time and how we humans came to be. superscientists.org



MORPHO

KIMBERLEIGH
TOMMY

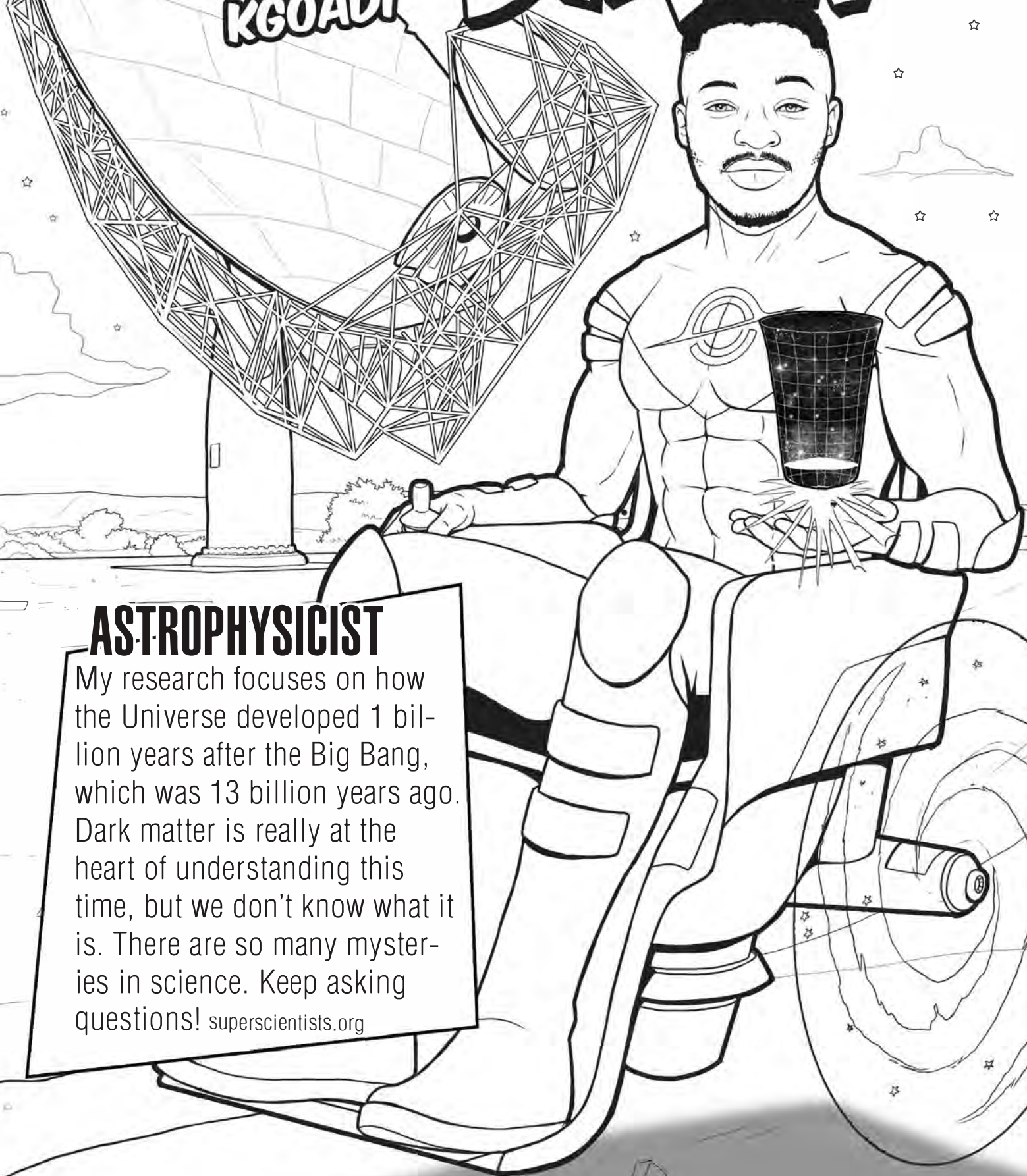


BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGIST

We humans walk on two legs. You know that, but do you know how this came to be? I study tiny specimens of fossil and modern bones to learn how our ancestors developed bipedal walking and how this causes wear and tear on our bones and joints.

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GOSMIC MPHO KGOADI DARWIN

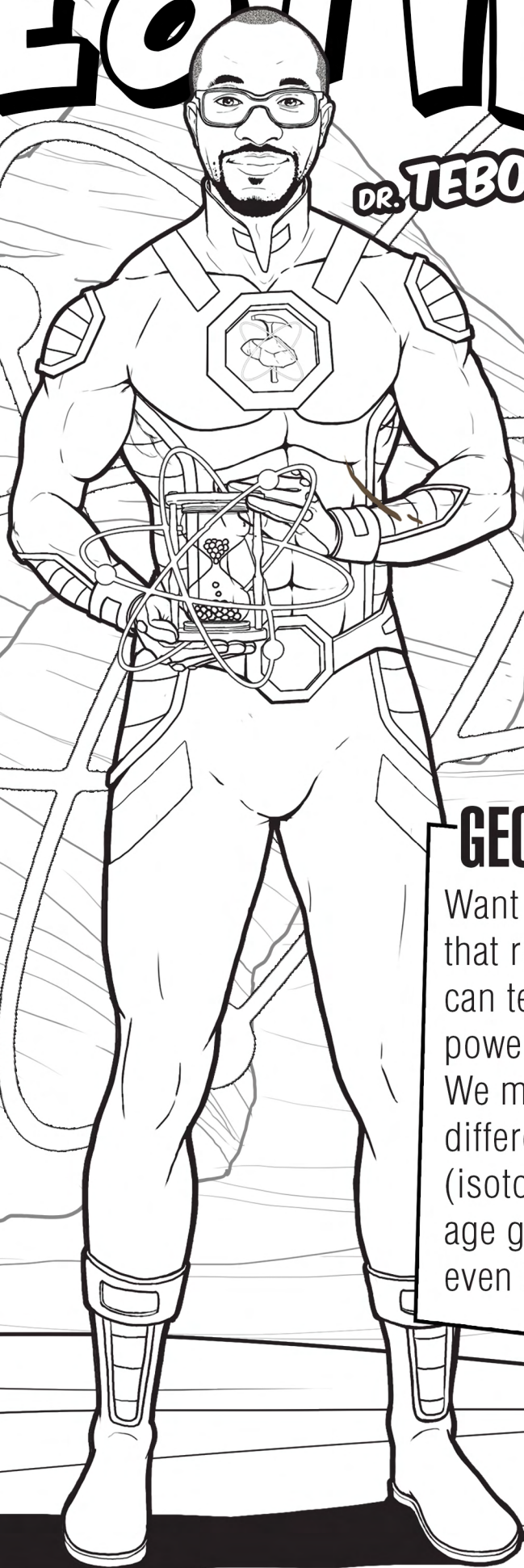


ASTROPHYSICIST

My research focuses on how the Universe developed 1 billion years after the Big Bang, which was 13 billion years ago. Dark matter is really at the heart of understanding this time, but we don't know what it is. There are so many mysteries in science. Keep asking questions! superscientists.org

GEO TIME

DR. TEBOGO MAKHUBELA



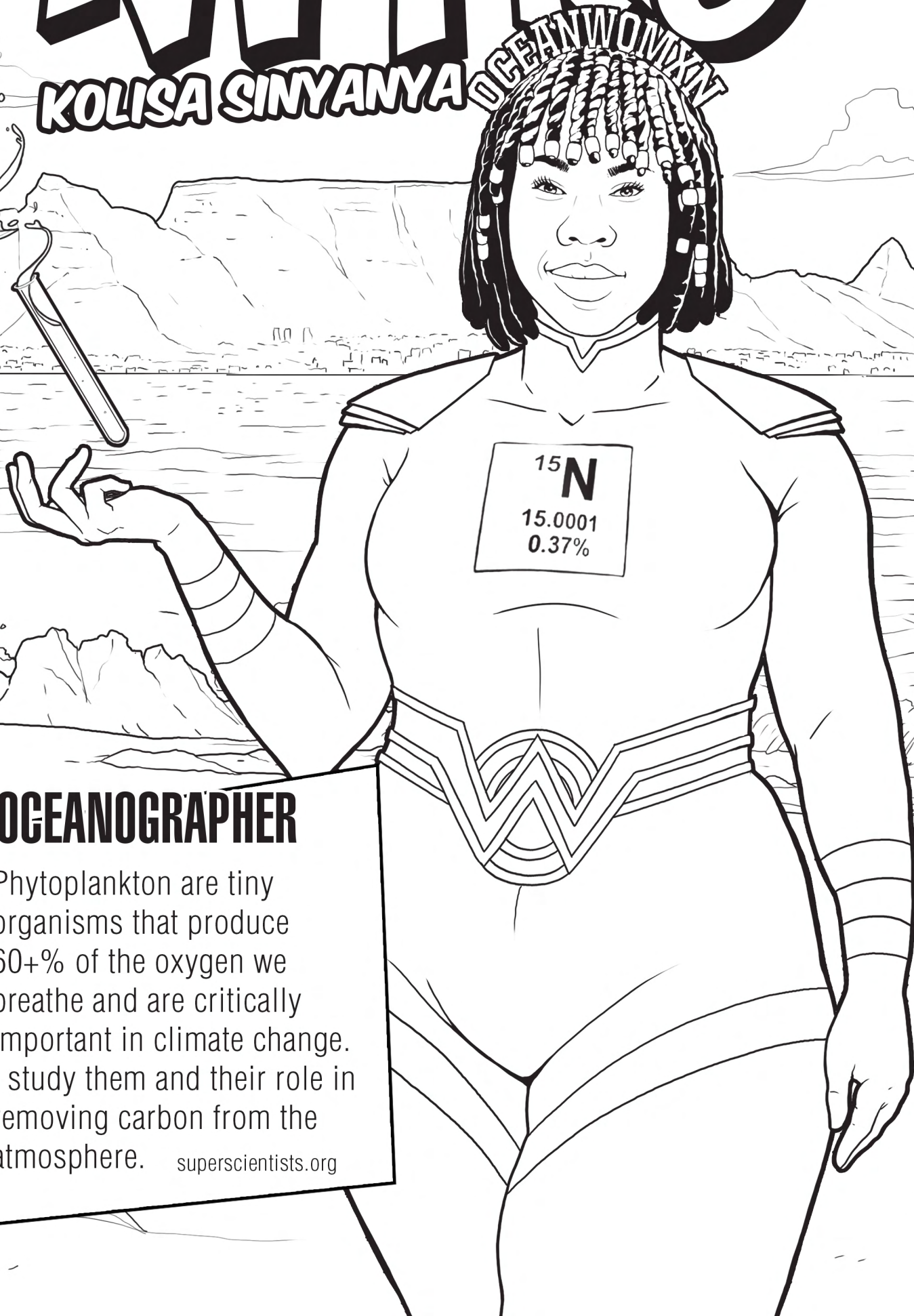
GEOLOGIST

Want to know how old that rock or fossil is? We can tell you thanks to the powers of geochronology. We measure the amount of different forms of atoms (isotopes) and calculate the age going back millions or even billions of years ago.

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NITRO

KOLISA SINYANYA OCEANWONIXX



OCEANOGRAPHER

Phytoplankton are tiny organisms that produce 60+% of the oxygen we breathe and are critically important in climate change. I study them and their role in removing carbon from the atmosphere. superscientists.org

THE PLANT DETECTIVE

AVWE
MATIWANE

PALAEOBOTANIST

A fossil you find is like a present that was given millions of years ago. I study *Glossopteris* a plant that lived ~300 million years ago when all of the continents were connected in a giant supercontinent we call Pangea.

AEROSOLVE

DR FAITH
FEBRUARY

OCEANWOMAN

PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHER

I study marine aerosols, tiny particles made of sea water, and more, that float in the atmosphere. They absorb heat and reflect light and so they are an important piece of the puzzle to understand climate change. superscientists.org

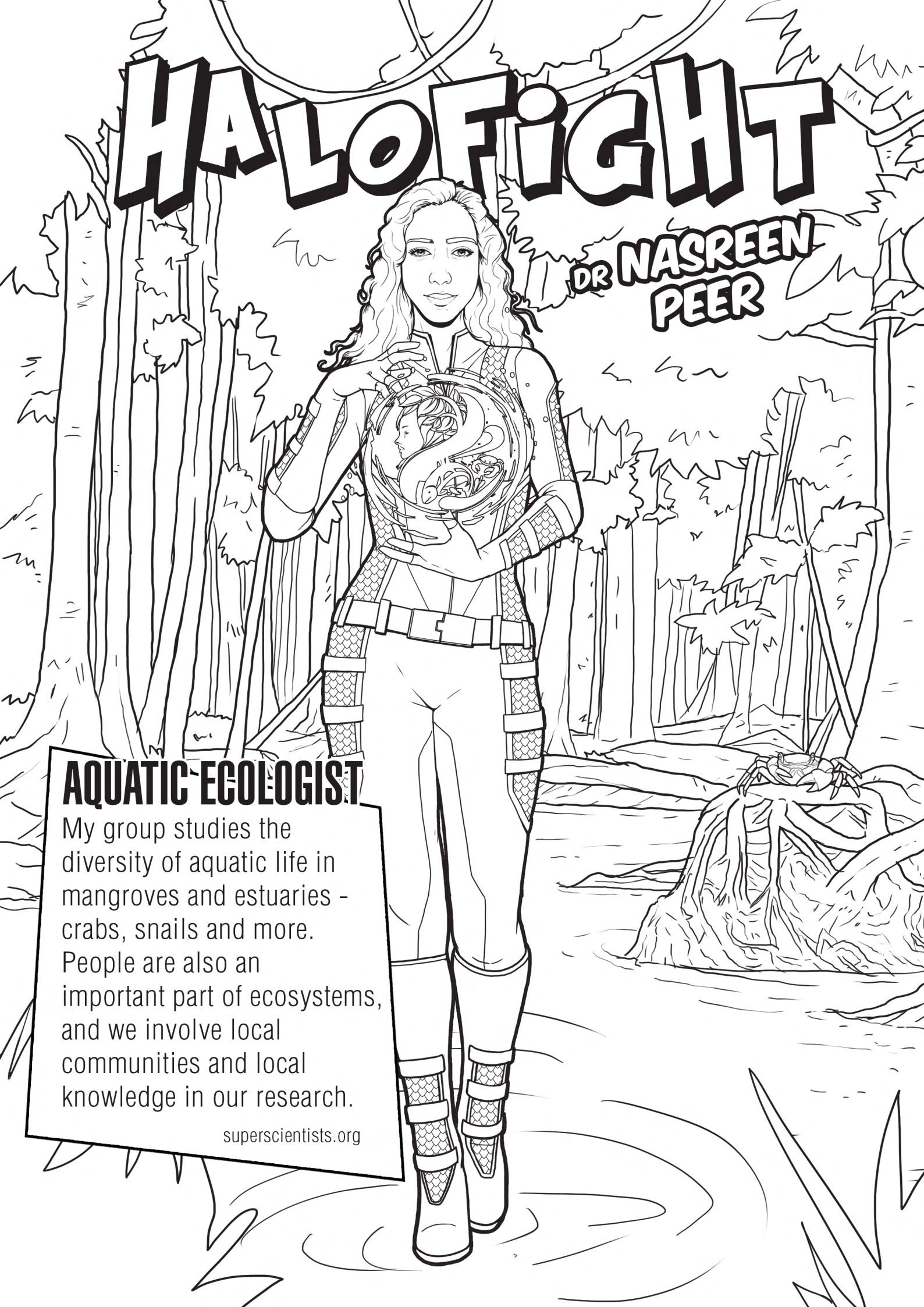
HALOFIGHT

DR NASREEN
PEER

AQUATIC ECOLOGIST

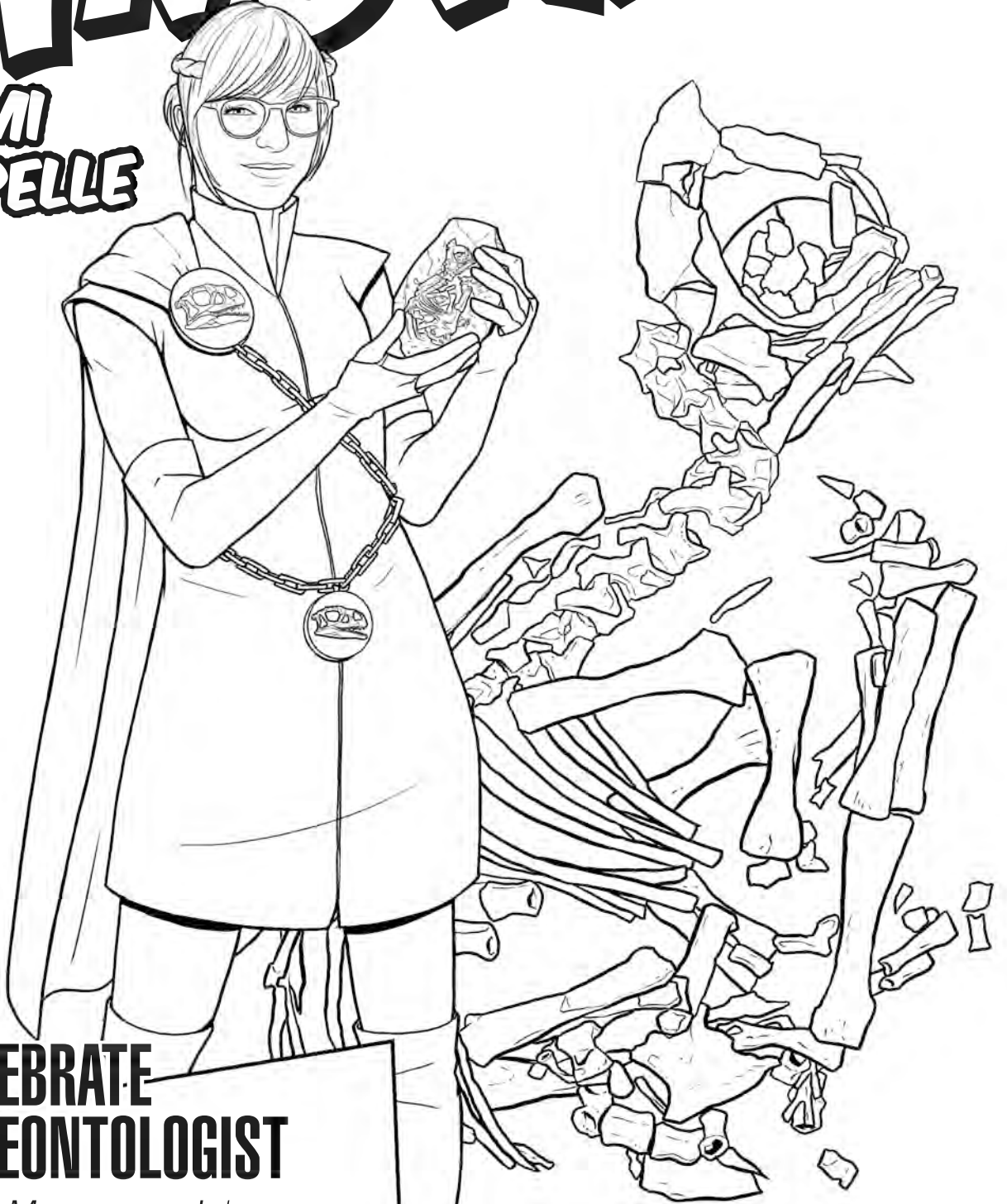
My group studies the diversity of aquatic life in mangroves and estuaries - crabs, snails and more. People are also an important part of ecosystems, and we involve local communities and local knowledge in our research.

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DINOVA

DR KIMI
CHAPELLE



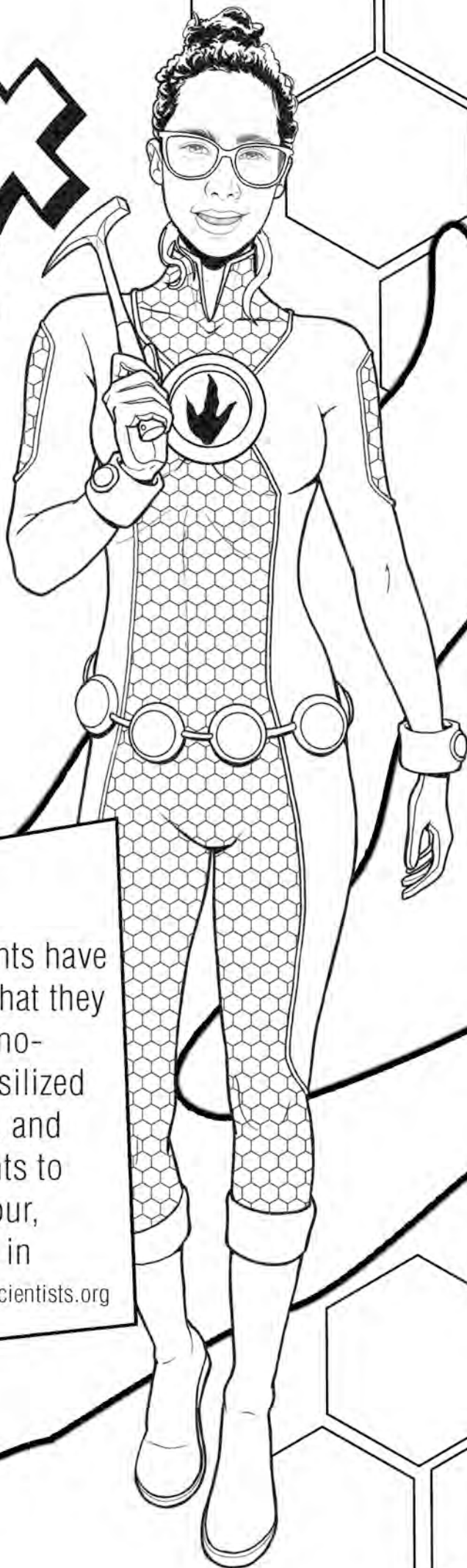
VERTEBRATE PALAEOLOGIST

I study *Massospondylus* a dinosaur that lived 200 million years ago when the southern continents were together in one land mass called Gondwana. Using X-rays, I can see inside their eggs to study how they moved, grew and evolved.

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TIRAX

**DR MIENGAH
ABRAHAMS**

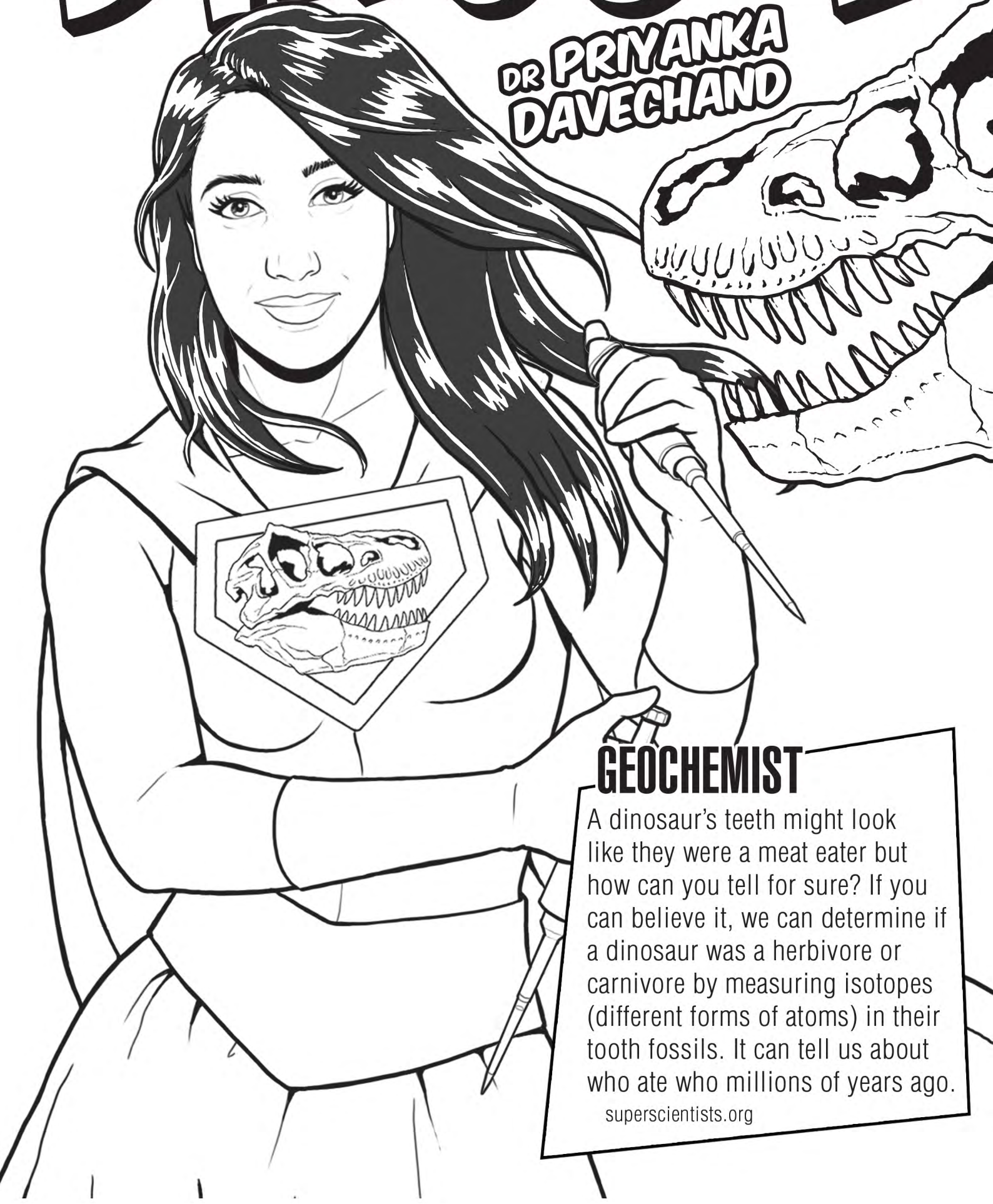


GEOLOGIST ICHOLOGIST

Ancient animals and plants have left traces that show us that they were here. I walk with dinosaurs, studying their fossilized footprints (trace fossils), and use the shape of the prints to understand their behaviour, evolution, and the world in which they roamed. superscientists.org

DINO CAL

DR PRIYANKA
DAVECHAND



GEOCHEMIST

A dinosaur's teeth might look like they were a meat eater but how can you tell for sure? If you can believe it, we can determine if a dinosaur was a herbivore or carnivore by measuring isotopes (different forms of atoms) in their tooth fossils. It can tell us about who ate who millions of years ago.

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