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#### *About the Institute*

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.



THE FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
of Stanford University

Lect. to Stanford students in  
Human Biology Program.

12

Lect - Chapt. 20 - pp. 387-393, 410-412.

References - Jones - Manioc in Africa, Johnson - Staple Food Economics W. Trop. Africa

1. Lowland tropical crops - very large no. cereals, fruits, roots, beverages - today focuss on the basic staples eaten in these UDCs
2. The starchy staples - include:  
millets + sorghum, maize, rice, manioc, yams, taro, cocoyams, sweet potatoes, starchy bananas (plantains)
3. Focus today mostly on the root crops - mainly one - manioc because this is my specialty in research, and is one of the greatest yielders of calories - 6<sup>th</sup> largest in world -
4. Plants here represented -

Yam - Dioscorea - probably alata.

Taro - Colocasia esculenta

Cocoyams - Xanthosoma sagittifolium

Sweet potatoes - Ipomoea batatas

Plantains - Musa paradisiaca (also Musa sapientum)

Cassava/manioc, yuca, tapioca) - Mamot esculenta

5. Biology of Mamot esculenta.

Slides

Shrubs of varying habits, whose roots and leaves used for food -

Distribution - tropical areas of all the world - origin in Americas.

Leaves - very handsome, deeply-lobed simple leaves.

Roots - borne in clusters at base of cuttings -

planted largely from cuttings.

Flowers small - unisexual - female and male

Production types of farming -

wild relatives -

Methods of preparation.