

This ball is over 3,000 years old and was made by Olmec people using rubber from the *Castilla elastica* plant. They used the balls to play games. One game involved getting the ball through a stone ring without using your hands!



Malaria is a harmful disease caused by a parasite that lives in mosquitoes. Quechua people used the bark from the Cinchona tree to make quinine. Quinine helps heal people from malaria and is still used today.



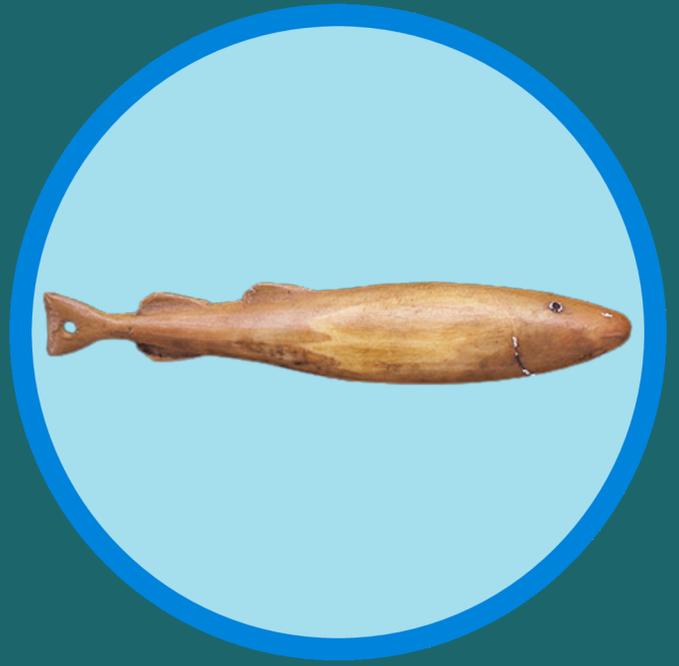
Indigenous peoples in North America use over 2,500 kinds of plants for medicinal purposes. One of these, an early bug spray, was developed by Paiute and Shoshone peoples.



Karuk people pioneered vaccines through slow exposure to otherwise harmful substances such as poison oak. This trains the immune system to react less severely and reduce problems.



This fishing lure, made over 1000 years ago and found near the Bering Strait, is just one of many different kinds of lures created by Inuit and Yupik peoples.



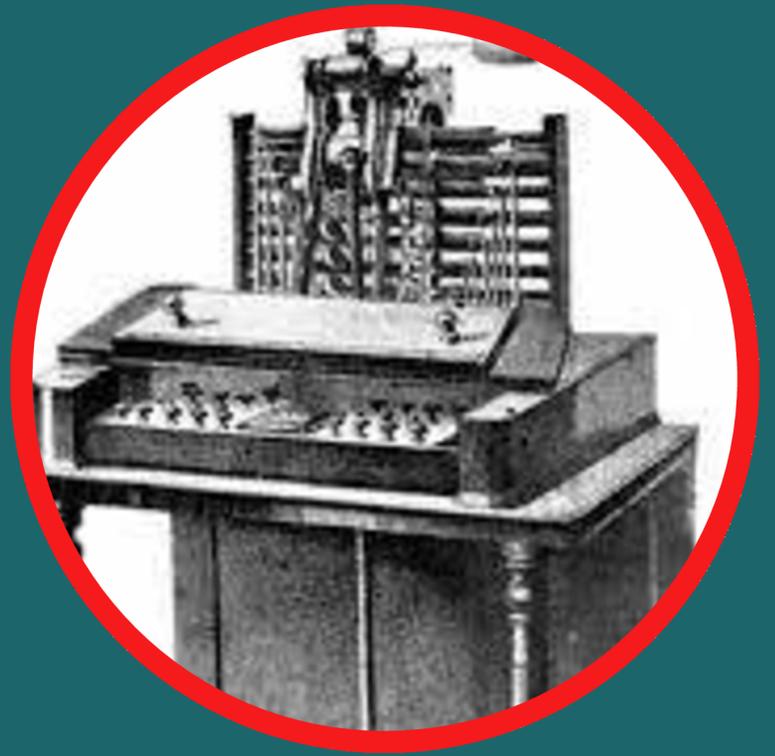
Several people groups such as the Ojibwa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi collected sap from maple trees and processed it to make maple syrup.



Iroquois people
built bunk beds
into their
longhouse
structures.



Father Francisco
João de Azevedo
of Brazil invented
the typewriter. His
first one was based
on a piano!



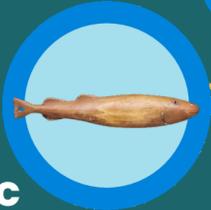
Many cultures around the world used natural materials as chewing gum. Mayan people used latex from the sapodilla tree to make “chicle.” You can still buy natural chewing gum made from this plant today.



By the study rooms



By the public computers



By the clock on the green wall



By the catalog computer in the stacks



On the back wall with the study tables



By the Monarch awards



in the Discovery Zone

DZ white board



Near the desk

