PROYECTO DE CERTIFICACIÓN (Tribute Page) 08

Dr. Norman Borlaug

The man who saved billion lives



Here's a time line of Dr. Borlaug's life:

- 1914 Barn in Cresca, laws
- 1933 Leaves his family's farm to attend the University of Minnesota, thanks to a Depression era program known as the "National Youth Administration"
- 1935 Has to stop school and save up more money. Works in the Civilian Conservation Corps, helping starving Americans. "Izaw how food changed them", he said. "All of this left scars on me."
- 1937 Finishes university and takes a job in the US Forestry Service.
- 1938 Warries wife of 69 years Warg ret Gisson. Gets laid off due to budget cuts. Inspired by Elvin Charles Statman, he returns to school study under Statman, who teaches him about breeding pest-resistent plants.
- 1941 Tries to enroll in the military after the Rearl Harbor attact, but is rejected. Instead, the military acted his lab to work on waterproof glad, DDT to control malaria, disinfectants, and other applied science.
- 1942 Receives a Ph.D. in Genetics and Plant Pathological
- * 1944 Reports a 100% subary increases from Dupont, leaves behind his pregnant wrife, and files to Mexico to head a new plant pathology program. Over the next 16 years, his team breeds 6,000 different strains of disease resistent wheat including different varieties for each major climater on Larth.
- 1945 Discovers a way to grown wheat twice each season, doubling wheat yields
- 1953 crosses a short, sturdy divarf breed of wheat with a high-yeldling American breed, creating a strain that responds well to fertilizer. It goes on to provide 99% of Mexico's wheat.
- 1962 Visits Delhi and brings his high-yielding strains of wheat to the Indian subcontinent in time to help mitigate mass starvation due to a rapidly expanding population.
- 1976 receives the Nabel Peace Prize
- 1983 helps seven African countries dramatically increase their maine and sorghum yields
- 1984 becomes a distinguished professor at Texas ASW University
- * 2805 states 'vewill have to double the world food supply by 2001. 'Any use that genetically modified crops are the only way we can meet the demand, sewer an out of availab land. Says that GM crops are not inherently dangerous because 've've been genetically modifying plants and animals for a long time. Long before we called its zince; people were selecting the best breeds.'
- 2009 dissat the age of 95

"Borloug's life and orbit-rement are testimony to the for-reaching contribution that one man's towering intellect, persistence and scientific vision can make to human peace and progress."

-- Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh

If you have time, you should read more about this incredible human being on his $\underline{\text{Wikipedia entry}}$.

INDEX.HTML (Tribute page 08)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
   <title>Tribute Page</title>
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
 </head>
  <body>
   <main id="main">
     <h1 id="title">Dr. Norman Borlaug</h1>
     The man who saved billion lives
     <div id="img-div">
       <img id="image" src="https://cdn.freecodecamp.org/testable-projects-fcc/images/tribute-page-main-</pre>
       image.jpg" alt="Dr. Norman Borlaug seen standing in Mexican wheat field with a group of biologists">
       <div id="img-
       caption">Dr. Norman Borlaug, third from the left, trains biologists in Mexico on how to increase wheat yields -
        part of his life-long war on hunger.</div>
     </div>
     <div id="tribute-info">
       <h2>Here's a time line of Dr. Borlaug's life:</h2>
       <u1>
         <strong>1914</strong> - Born in Cresco, Iowa.
         <strong>1933</strong> -
           Leaves his family's farm to attend the University of Minnesota, thanks to a Depression era program known as t
          he "National Youth Administration".
         <strong>1935</strong> -
           Has to stop school and save up more money. Works in the Civilian Conservation Corps, helping starving America
          ns. "I saw how food changed them", he said. "All of this left scars on me."
```

```
<strong>1937</strong> - Finishes university and takes a job in the US Forestry Service.
<strong>1938</strong> -
 Marries wife of 69 years Margret Gibson. Gets laid off due to budget cuts. Inspired by Elvin Charles Stakman,
 he returns to school study under Stakman, who teaches him about breeding pest-resistent plants.
<strong>1941</strong> -
 Tries to enroll in the military after the Pearl Harbor attack, but is rejected. Instead, the military asked h
is lab to work on waterproof glue, DDT to control malaria, disinfectants, and other applied science.
<strong>1942</strong> - Receives a Ph.D. in Genetics and Plant Pathology.
<strong>1944</strong> -
 Rejects a 100% salary increase from Dupont, leaves behind his pregnant wife, and flies to Mexico to head a ne
w plant pathology program. Over the next 16 years, his team breeds 6,000 different strains of disease resisten
t wheat - including different varieties for each major climate on Earth.
<strong>1945</strong> - Discovers a way to grown wheat twice each season, doubling wheat yields.
<strong>1953</strong> - crosses a short, sturdy dwarf breed of wheat with a high-
yeidling American breed, creating a strain that responds well to fertilizer. It goes on to provide 95% of Mexi
co's wheat.
```

```
<strong>1962</strong> - Visits Delhi and brings his high-
          yielding strains of wheat to the Indian subcontinent in time to help mitigate mass starvation due to a rapidly
           expanding population.
         <strong>1970</strong> - receives the Nobel Peace Prize.
         <strong>1983</strong> - helps seven African countries dramatically increase their maize and sorghum yields.
         <strong>1984</strong> - becomes a distinguished professor at Texas A&M University.
         <strong>2005</strong> -
           states "we will have to double the world food supply by 2050." Argues that genetically modified crops are the
           only way we can meet the demand, as we run out of arable land. Says that GM crops are not inherently dangerou
          s because "we've been genetically modifying plants and animals for a long time. Long before we called it scien
          ce, people were selecting the best breeds."
         <strong>2009</strong> - dies at the age of 95.
         <p2>"Borlaug's life and achievement are testimony to the far-
       reaching contribution that one man's towering intellect, persistence and scientific vision can make to human pea
       ce and progress."
       <p3>-- Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh
     </div>
     <div id="footer">
       <h4>If you have time, you should read more about this incredible human being on his <a id="tribute-
link" href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman Borlaug" target=" blank">Wikipedia entry</a>.</h4>
     </div>
```

```
</body>
```

STYLES.CSS (Tribute page 08)

```
body {
 margin: 0;
 padding: 0;
 font-family:-apple-system, BlinkMacSystemFont, "Segoe UI", "Roboto", "Helvetica Neue", Arial, sans-serif;
 background-color: white;
 box-sizing: border-box;
}
#main {
 background-color: #f0f0f0;
 border-radius: 10px;
#title {
 text-align: center;
 font-size: 40px;
 padding-top: 40px;
}
#description {
 text-align: center;
}
#img-div {
 background-color: white;
 padding: 20px;
 display: block;
 flex-direction: column;
```

```
justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
}
img {
 max-width: 100%;
 display: block;
 margin: auto 260px;
}
#image {
 display: block;
 max-width: 100%;
 height: auto;
 justify-content: center;
#img-caption {
 text-align: center;
 font-size: 14px;
}
h2 {
 font-size: 20px;
 text-align: center;
 padding: 20px 0;
 font-weight: 600;
#tribute-info {
 width: 100%;
 display: flex;
 flex-direction: column;
 justify-content: center;
```

```
ul {
 max-wdith: 550px;
 display: flex;
 flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
}
li {
 margin: 20px;
 text-align: justify;
 margin: auto 350px;
  padding: 10px;
p2,
p3 {
 font-style: italic;
 margin: 20px;
 text-align: justify;
 max-width: 800px;
 margin: auto 350px;
}
```