



MATILDA

EFFECT



Pionierinnen der Forschung **Female Pioneers of Research**

Pt. 29

Margarete Baronesse von Wrangell



BESSEr@KIT





Margarete Baronesse von Wrangell (1876 - 1932)

Agrochemist & Germany's First Female
Professor

Raised in Moscow, Ufa, and what
is now Tallinn, she attended a
teacher training school,
graduating with distinction in
1894.

In 1904, she began studying
natural sciences at the
universities of Tübingen and
Leipzig.

In 1909, she earned her doctorate
in chemistry, graduating
summa cum laude.



Her research took her to Estonia, the United Kingdom, and France, where she worked with Marie Curie.

In 1912, she assumed leadership of the Estonian Agricultural Association in Tallinn.

During the October Revolution, the institution was shut down and she was arrested by the Bolsheviks.

In 1918, she was freed by German soldiers and emigrated to Germany.



Following her habilitation in 1920,
she was appointed Professor of
Plant Nutrition at the University of
Hohenheim in 1923
— becoming the first woman in
Germany to hold such a position.

Her research focused on the
uptake of phosphoric acid by plants
and on soil chemistry.

To this day, she is regarded as a
scientific pioneer and a role model
for women in the natural sciences.





„Ich lebte mit den Pflanzen. Ich legte das Ohr an den Boden und es schien mir, als seien die Pflanzen froh, etwas über die Geheimnisse des Wachstums erzählen zu können“

“I lived with the plants. I pressed my ear to the ground, and it seemed to me as if the plants were glad to share something about the secrets of growth.”

