

EVOLUTIONS AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM SCIENCE CAREERS LIST



Note: Careers with a "" are considered geoscience-related careers*

Acquaculture Engineer: designs and controls (among other things) water control gates, including in unstable soils, benefits from the long experience in this field in the agriculture and irrigation sectors. An understanding of hydrodynamics allows ponds and tanks to be built with good water circulation, oxygen mixing and without 'dead spots' where sediments might accumulate and cause health problems to fish.

Aerospace engineer- concerns aircraft, spacecraft, and related topics. Originally called aeronautical engineering and dealing solely with aircraft, the broader term "aerospace engineering" has replaced the former in most usage, as flight technology advanced to include craft operating outside the Earth's atmosphere.

Anesthesiologist/Anesthetist- a medical doctor trained to administer anesthesia. In the U.S., an anesthetist is usually a nurse or technician trained to administer anesthesia

Anthropologist: Anthropology consists of the study of humanity, concerned with all humans at all times and with all dimensions of humanity. In principle, it is concerned with all institutions of all societies. Anthropology is distinguished from other social-science disciplines by its emphasis on cultural relativity, in-depth examination of context, and cross-cultural comparisons.

Aquaculture ecologist/policy-maker: creates policy that ensures sustainable and still economically viable aquaculture practices via scientific studies

Archaeoastronomy- the study of ancient or traditional astronomies in their cultural context, utilising archaeological and anthropological evidence.

*Archaeobotanist - analyzes plant remains collected from an archaeological site to learn about the environment, diet, or agriculture of early people.

*Archeologist: Archaeology, archeology, or archæology is the study of human cultures through the recovery, documentation and analysis of material remains and environmental data, including architecture, artifacts, biofacts, human remains and landscapes.

Architect: An architect is a person involved in the planning, designing and oversight of a building's construction. In the broadest sense an architect is a person who translates the user's needs into the builder's requirements.

Art therapist- Art therapy is a form of expressive therapy that uses art-making and creativity to increase emotional well-being. Through creating and talking about art with an art therapist, one can increase awareness of self, cope with symptoms, stress, and traumatic experiences, increase cognitive abilities, and enjoy the life-affirming pleasures of artistic creativity.

*Astrobiology- Astrobiology is the study of life in space, combining aspects of astronomy, biology and geology. It is focused primarily on the study of the origin, distribution and evolution of life.

*Astrochemistry- Astrochemistry is the study of the chemical elements found in outer space, generally on larger scales than the Solar System, particularly in molecular gas clouds, and the study of their formation, interaction and destruction.

*Astronomy: Astronomy is the science of celestial objects (e.g., stars, planets, comets, and galaxies) and phenomena that originate outside the Earth's atmosphere (e.g., auroras and cosmic background radiation). It is concerned with the evolution, physics, chemistry, and motion of celestial objects, as well as the formation and development of the universe.

*Atmospheric Physics- Atmospheric physics is the application of physics to the study of the atmosphere. Atmospheric physicists attempt to model Earth's atmosphere and the atmospheres of the other planets using fluid flow equations, chemical models, radiation balancing, and energy transfer processes in the atmosphere (as well as how these tie in to other systems such as the oceans).

*Atmospheric scientists - study weather processes; the global dynamics of climate; solar radiation and its effects; and the role of atmospheric chemistry in ozone depletion, climate change, and pollution.

Audiologist- An audiologist is the professional specializing in; testing, monitoring, and diagnosing disorders of the auditory and vestibular system portions of the ear; an audiologist diagnoses and treats hearing and (balance) problems.

Behavioral Science: Behavioural science explores activities of and interactions among organisms in the natural world. It involves the systematic analysis and investigation of human and animal behaviour through controlled and naturalistic experimental observations

*Biological Oceanographer - study the diversity of sea life, distributions and patterns of biological populations, influence of physical parameters such as light on organism growth, nutrient availability and food webs, and other complex relationships of plant and animal species living in the oceans.

Biomedical engineer: someone who designs technology used to improve people's physical health (ex: designing high-tech prosthetic limbs)

Chemical engineer- A chemical engineer applies and uses principles of chemical engineering in any of various practical applications; primarily with respect to the study of the design, manufacture, and operation of plant and machinery in industrial chemical processes.

*Chemical Oceanographer - study natural and man-made chemical compounds in the ocean's waters and seafloor, interactions of atmospheric compounds with the ocean's surface, and dissolved and suspended materials in the water column.

*Climatologist- the study of climate, scientifically defined as weather conditions averaged over a period of time, and is a branch of the atmospheric sciences. In contrast to meteorology, which studies short term weather systems lasting up to a few weeks, climatology studies the frequency with which these weather systems occurred in the past. Climatologists study both the nature of climates - local, regional or global - and the natural or human-induced factors that cause climates to change. Climatology considers the past and can help predict future climate change.

Cognitive Psychology- Cognitive psychology is the school of psychology that examines internal mental processes such as human perception, problem solving, memory, and language.

College Professor- If in a science-related field, they can do independent research in addition to teaching. Responsible for teaching classes, mentoring students, etc. Research and teaching are usually split about 50/50.

Computer Science: Computer science, or computing science, is the study of the theoretical foundations of information and computation and their implementation and application in computer systems.[1][2][3] Computer science has many sub-fields; some emphasize the computation of specific results (such as computer graphics), while others (such as computational complexity theory) relate to properties of computational problems. Still others focus on the challenges in implementing computations.

Computer Specialist in Archaeology - computer scientist with a yen for archaeology. Jobs may include mapping field sites, managing data, modeling/reconstructing remains or artefacts

Coroner: A coroner's duties always include determining the time, cause, and manner of death. This uses the same investigatory skills of a police detective in most cases, because the answers are available from the circumstances, scene, and recent medical records. Only a small percentage of deaths require an autopsy to determine the time, cause and manner of death.

Counseling psychologist - help people recognize their strengths and resources to cope with their problems.

Criminologist- A criminologist is often defined as someone who studies the aetiology of crime, criminal behavior, types of crime, and social, cultural and media reactions to crime.

Cryogenics- The branches of physics and engineering that study very low temperatures, how to produce them, and how materials behave at those temperatures.

Cryptanalyst- Cryptanalysis is the study of methods for obtaining the meaning of encrypted information, without access to the secret information which is normally required to do so (including codebreaking).

Cultural ecology- Cultural ecology is ecology including humans. It studies the relationship between a given society and its natural environment - the life-forms and ecosystems that support its lifeways. The central argument is that the natural environment, in small scale or subsistence societies dependent in part upon it - is a major contributor to social organisation and other human institutions.

Dermatology Oncology - study and treating of cancers related to the skin.

Developmental Biology: a biologist who is concerned with how organisms grow and how that process changes through time

Developmental Psychologist- Developmental psychology, also known as Human Development, is the scientific study of progressive psychological changes that occur in human beings as they age.

*Economic geologists - explore for and develop metallic and nonmetallic resources; they study mineral deposits and find environmentally safe ways to dispose of waste materials from mining activities.

Educational psychologist - concentrate on how effective teaching and learning take place. They consider a variety of factors, such as human abilities, student motivation, and the effect on the classroom of the diversity of race, ethnicity, and culture that makes up America.

Egyptologist: An Egyptologist is any archaeologist, historian, linguist, or art historian who specializes in Egyptology, the scientific study of Ancient Egypt and its antiquities.

Electrical engineer- Electrical engineering is a professional engineering discipline that deals with the study and application of electricity, electronics and electromagnetism.

Electronics: The field of electronics comprises the study and use of systems that operate by controlling the flow of electrons (or other charge carriers) in devices such as thermionic valves (vacuum tubes) and semiconductors. All applications of electronics involve the transmission of either information or power.

Embalmer- Embalming, in most modern cultures, is the art and science of temporarily preserving human remains to forestall decomposition and make it suitable for display at a funeral.

EMT- An Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) is an emergency responder trained to provide emergency medical services to the critically ill and injured. An EMT responds to many types of emergency calls, including medical emergencies, hazardous materials exposure, childbirth, child abuse, fires, rescues, injuries, trauma and psychiatric crises.

Engineer: Engineering is the application of scientific or mathematical principles to develop economical solutions to technical problems, creating products, facilities, and structures that are useful to people.

*Engineering geologists - apply geological data, techniques, and principles to the study of rock and soil surficial materials and ground water; they investigate geologic factors that affect structures such as bridges, buildings, airports, and dams.

Engineering psychologist - conduct research on how people work best with machines.

Enologist- Enology is the science and study of all aspects of wine and winemaking from the grape harvest to bottle. An expert in the field of enology is known as an enologist, but can also be a winemaker.

Entomologist- Entomology is the scientific study of insects.

Entrepreneur: Most commonly, the term entrepreneur applies to someone who establishes a new entity to offer a new or existing product or service into a new or existing market, whether for a profit or not-for-profit outcome.

Environmental Accounting-This is one of the hot growth areas for CPAs in public accounting. As businesses take a greater interest in environmental issues, CPAs have been getting involved in everything from environmental compliance audits and systems and procedures audits to handling claims and disputes.

*Environmental/Geologic Consultant – Assisting various organization with different environmental/geologic questions/concerns and working with them to develop a solution [ie.g. where to dam a river to produce the least environmental harm].

Environmental educator: someone who designs programs and teaches students about environmental issues, and especially how they pertain to the students' lives

*Environmental Engineer

Environmental geologists study the interaction between the geosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, biosphere, and human activities. They work to solve problems associated with pollution, waste management, urbanization, and natural hazards, such as flooding and erosion.

Environmental Microbiology – study microbial threats to our air, water, and other environmental systems developing the appropriate methodology for their detection, assessing the risk to humans and animals, and preventive measures for avoiding or reducing human exposure to these harmful agents

*Environmental Remediation – A person who works on the testing and assessment of polluted sites. Planning and implementation of cleanup strategies.

Epidemiologist- Epidemiology is the scientific study of factors affecting the health and illness of populations, and serves as the foundation and logic of interventions made in the interest of public health and preventive medicine.

Evolutionary psychologist - study how evolutionary principles such as mutation, adaptation, and selective fitness influence human thought, feeling, and behavior.

Experimental psychologist - interested in a wide range of psychological phenomena, including cognitive processes, comparative psychology (cross-species comparisons), learning and conditioning, and psychophysics (the relationship between the physical brightness of a light and how bright the light is perceived to be, for example).

*Exploration Geologist – a geologist concerned with finding new sources of fossil fuel or mineral deposits.

Fishery biologist - A person in this field would be involved with managing fisheries and investigating and solving problems in this industry. This job would require a least a bachelors degree.

Flash designer [animated graphics] - design and programming of websites, flash and video screensavers, flash online games and flash intro movies.

Food Microbiology - concerned with the study of bacteria, fungi, and viruses that grow in or are transmitted by foods

Forensic anthropology- the application of the science of physical anthropology and human osteology (the study of the human skeleton) in a legal setting, most often in criminal cases where the victim's remains are more or less skeletonized. A forensic anthropologist can also assist in the identification of deceased individuals whose remains are decomposed, burned, mutilated or otherwise unrecognizable. The adjective "forensic" refers to the application of this subfield of science to a court of law.

Forensic Engineering- Forensic engineering studies the causes of failure of devices and structures.

Forensic entomology- Forensic entomology deals with the examination of insects in, on, and around human remains to assist in determination of time or location of death. It is also possible to determine if the body was moved after death.

Forensic genetics- Forensic genetics refers to the application of genetic science to legal matters. The role of genetics in forensic science is mainly based on the analysis of DNA in criminal investigations to positively identify the perpetrator (and sometimes the victim) of a crime. DNA fingerprinting is the primary tool used in forensic genetics.

Forensic odontology- Forensic odontology is the study of the uniqueness of dentition. (study of teeth)

Forensic palynology- Forensic palynology is the study of pollen and powdered minerals, their identification, and where and when they occur, to ascertain that a body or other object was in a certain place at a certain time.

Forensic pathology- Forensic pathology is a branch of medicine concerned with determining cause of death usually for civil or criminal law cases.

Forensic psychologist - apply psychological principles to legal issues. Their expertise is often essential in court.

Forensic Scientist: Forensic science (often shortened to forensics) is the application of a broad spectrum of sciences to answer questions of interest to the legal system. This may be in relation to a crime or to a civil action. This field has sub-divisions that include criminalistics, forensic accounting, forensic anthropology, forensic economics, etc. A forensic scientist analyzes biological, chemical, or physical samples taken as evidence during a criminal investigation. Their work is used as proof in court.

Forensic taphonomy- Taphonomy is the study of a decaying organism over time.

Forensic toxicology- Forensic toxicology is the use of toxicology to aid medicolegal investigation of death, poisoning, and drug use.

*Gemologist - Evaluation of gems for retail sale.

Genetic counselor- Genetic counseling is the process by which patients or relatives, at risk of an inherited disorder, are advised of the consequences and nature of the disorder, the probability of developing or transmitting it, and the options open to them in management and family planning in order to prevent, avoid or ameliorate it.

Genetic Engineer: Genetic engineering, genetic modification (GM) and gene splicing are terms for the process of manipulating genes, usually outside the organism's natural reproductive process. The aim is to introduce new characteristics or attributes physiologically or physically, such as making a crop resistant to a herbicide, introducing a novel trait, or producing a new protein or enzyme. Examples can include the production of human insulin through the use of modified bacteria.

Geneticist: a scientist concerned with how change in the DNA happens, how it is passed on, and just what the genes in the DNA do.

*Geoarchaeologist- is a specialist in geology or geography, who assists with interpretations of how an archaeological site relates to the ground where it lies.

*Geochemists - use physical and inorganic chemistry to investigate the nature and distribution of major and trace elements in ground water and Earth materials; they use organic chemistry to study the composition of fossil fuel (coal, oil, and gas) deposits.

*Geochronologists - use the rates of decay of certain radioactive elements in rocks to determine their age and the time sequence of events in the history of the Earth.

*Geologic Engineer - works closely with architects and contractors to ensure the safety of buildings with regards to the rocks beneath them. Often works to prevent/protect against specific geologic hazards—rockslides, earthquakes, etc.

*Geological Oceanographer - study the shape and material of the seafloor, the origin of seafloor sediments, causes of geological formations, and predict geological events (such as seafloor volcanoes).

*Geological Technician: a person who cuts, prepares rock samples for study

*Geologist (plate tectonics): Geology is the science and study of the solid matter of a celestial body, its composition, structure, physical properties, history and the processes that shape it.

*Geologists - study the materials, processes, products, physical nature, and history of the Earth.

*Geomorphologists - study Earth's landforms and landscapes in relation to the geologic and climatic processes and human activities, which form them.

*Geophysicists - apply the principles of physics to studies of the Earth's interior and investigate Earth's magnetic, electric, and gravitational fields.

*GIS Specialist- Geographic information system. An organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic data, and personnel designed to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and display all forms of geographically referenced information (maps).

*Glacial geologists - study the physical properties and movement of glaciers and ice sheets.

Graphologist- Graphology is the study and analysis of handwriting especially in relation to human psychology. In the medical field, it is used to refer to the study of handwriting as an aid in diagnosis, and tracking of diseases of the brain, and nervous system.

Green architect: focuses on environmentally sound, low-impact, often high-tech design and construction.

Gynecologic Oncology - study and treatment of cancers of the female reproductive organs

Gynecology - diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the female reproductive organs.

Hand Surgery - expertise in the investigation, preservation, and restoration by medical, surgical and rehabilitative means, of all structures of the hand and wrist.

Head and Neck Oncology - study and treatment of cancers of the head and neck

Health psychologists - specialize in how biological, psychological, and social factors affect health and illness.

Hematologic Oncology - study and treatment of cancers of the blood and blood-forming tissues

Human behavioral ecology- Human behavioral ecology (HBE) or human evolutionary ecology applies the principles of evolutionary theory and optimization to the study of human behavioral and cultural diversity. HBE examines the adaptive design of traits, behaviors, and life histories of humans in an ecological context. One aim of modern human behavioural ecology is to determine how ecological and social factors influence and shape behavioral flexibility within and between human populations.

*Hydrogeologists - study the occurrence, movement, abundance, distribution, and quality of subsurface waters and related geologic aspects of surface waters.

*Hydrologists - are concerned with water from the moment of precipitation until it evaporates into the atmosphere or is discharged into the ocean; for example, they study river systems to predict the impacts of flooding.

*Hydrometeorology- Hydrometeorology is a branch of meteorology and hydrology that studies the transfer of water and energy between the land surface and the lower atmosphere.

Ichthyology - The branch of zoology that deals with the study of fishes.

Industrial engineer- Industrial engineering is a branch in engineering that concerns the development, improvement, implementation and evaluation of integrated systems of people, knowledge, equipment, energy, material and process. Industrial engineers work to eliminate wastes of time, money, materials, energy and other resources.

Industrial Microbiology - microbial biotechnology is the application of scientific and engineering principles to the processing of materials by microorganisms (such as bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa and viruses) or plant and animal cells to create useful products or processes.

Industrial/organizational psychologist - apply psychological principles and research methods to the work place in the interest of improving productivity and the quality of work life.

Information architect - who analyze and design content. They are responsible for building the information product models, element models, metadata, reuse strategies, and architectural models. They may also be responsible for designing the information retrieval for both authors and users.

Information Technology Services (ITS)-There is a tremendous need for professionals who can design and implement advanced systems to fit a company's specialized needs.

Laboratory Animal Medicine- (also called "Clinical Pathology") is a specialty in which pathologists provide testing of patient samples (usually blood or urine) in several different areas.

*Landscape epidemiologist- Landscape epidemiology can be used to analyze both risk patterns and environmental risk factors. This field emerges from the theory that most vectors, hosts and pathogens are commonly tied to the landscape as environmental determinants control their distribution and abundance.

Marine Biologist: There really isn't a job with the title "marine biologist." Many scientists work in this field to study marine organisms (living things) and their relationships to the environment. Most marine biologists specialize in one area like marine ecology, marine mammals, fish, coral reefs, algae, or even bacteria.

Marine Conservationist - The management of marine species and ecosystems to prevent their decline and extinction.

*Marine Ecologist - An integrative science that studies the basic structural and functional relationships within and among living populations and their physical-chemical environments in marine ecosystems.

*Marine geologists - investigate the ocean-floor and ocean-continent boundaries; they study ocean basins, continental shelves, and the coastal environments on continental borders.

Materials engineer- Materials science involves the properties of matter and its applications to various areas of science and engineering. It includes elements of applied physics and chemistry, as well as chemical, mechanical, civil and electrical engineering.

Mechanical engineer- Mechanical engineering involves the application of principles of physics for analysis, design, manufacturing, and maintenance of mechanical systems. Mechanical engineers design and analyze automobiles, aircraft, heating & cooling systems, buildings and bridges, industrial equipment and machinery, and more.

Medical anthropology- Medical anthropology is a sub-branch of anthropology that is concerned with the application of anthropological and social science theories and methods to questions about health, illness and healing.

Medical / scientific illustrator- A medical/scientific illustrator is a professional artist with extensive training in medicine and science who interprets and creates visual material to help record and disseminate medical, biological and related knowledge.

Medical Microbiology - study of the structure, molecular biology, pathogenesis, epidemiology, and laboratory identification of the various microorganisms that cause human disease, as well as the host immune response to them

Medical Oncology - study and treatment of cancers with chemicals, biological products or immunotherapy

*Meteorologist- Meteorology is the interdisciplinary scientific study of the atmosphere that focuses on weather processes and forecasting. Meteorological phenomena are observable weather events which illuminate and are explained by the science of meteorology. Those events are bound by the variables that exist in Earth's atmosphere. They are temperature, pressure, water vapor, and the gradients and interactions of each variable, and how they change in time.

Microbiologist: play a major part in finding ways of identifying, preventing and treating infectious diseases. Studies microorganisms, including protozoa, fungi, bacteria and viruses.

Microscopist- a scientist who specializes in research with the use of microscopes

Midwife: Midwives are autonomous practitioners who are specialists in normal pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum. They generally strive to help women have a healthy pregnancy and natural birth experience. Midwives are also primary care givers providing general women's health care. Midwives are trained to recognize and deal with deviations from the norm. Obstetricians, in contrast, are specialists in illness related to childbearing and in surgery. The two professions can be complementary, but often are at odds because obstetricians are taught to "actively manage" labor, while midwives are taught not to intervene unless necessary.

*Mineralogists - study mineral formation, composition, and properties.

*Mining Engineer - an engineer concerned with removing mineral deposits from the ground, engineering tunnels, mine safety, etc.

Movement therapist/somatic therapy- Somatic movement practices adopt principles and techniques that explore and support mind-body unity, which applies to various fields including rehabilitation or physical therapy, improved skills in movement arts or sports, personal expression, and mind body integration.

*Museum Curator - manages or oversees, as the administrative director of a museum collection

Nanotechnologist: Nanotechnology has as its goal the realization of novel materials and devices with features on the nanoscale (below 100 nanometers), with active research proceeding into such varied aspects as their design, synthesis, characterization, and application.

Neuroethology- Neuroethology is a branch of neuroscience that emphasizes the study of neural mechanisms of natural behavior. This is in contrast to other approaches to neuroscience that study the nervous system in isolation, or in the context of artificial conditions.

Neurologic Oncology - study and treatment of cancers of the brain and nervous system

Neuropsychologists [and behavioral neuropsychologists] - explore the relationships between brain systems and behavior.

Neurosurgery - A surgical specialty for the treatment of diseases and disorders of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral and sympathetic nervous system.

Newspaper editor - the person who determines the final content of a text (especially of a newspaper or magazine)

Nurse: Nurses develop and implement a plan of care and work collaboratively with the patient, the patient's family, and other health care professionals and para-professionals. Nurses help coordinate the patient care performed by other members of a health care team such as physical therapists, medical practitioners, social workers, and dietitians. Nurses frequently act as patient advocate.

Nutritionist- A nutritionist is a person who advises people on dietary matters relating to health, well-being and optimal nutrition.

OB-GYN: Obstetrics is the surgical specialty dealing with the care of a woman and her offspring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (the period shortly after birth). Many obstetricians are also gynaecologists and, in the United States, all obstetricians are gynaecologists, and vice versa. Gynaecology or gynecology literally means "the science of women", but in medicine this is the specialty of diseases of the female reproductive system (uterus, vagina, and ovaries).

Observational astronomy- Observational astronomy is a division of the astronomical science that is concerned with getting data, in contrast with theoretical astrophysics which is mainly concerned with finding out the measureable implications of physical models. It is the practice of observing celestial objects by using telescopes and other astronomical apparatus.

Obstetrics - care of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the interval immediately following.

*Ocean Engineer: Ocean engineers study the ocean environment to determine its effects on ships and other marine vehicles and structures. Ocean engineers may design and operate stationary ocean platforms, or manned or remote-operated sub-surface vehicles used for deep sea exploration.

*Oceanographers - investigate the physical, chemical, biological, and geologic dynamics of oceans.

Oncologist: Oncology is the medical subspecialty dealing with the study and treatment of cancer.

Ophthalmology - Diagnosis and treatment of disorders and diseases of the eye.

Optician: An optician is an eye care professional who provides lenses for the correction of vision defects. The lenses may be contact lenses, or held in a frame in front of the eye, rarely as a monocle or most frequently as a pair of glasses, also known as spectacles or eyeglasses. The main optical properties of the lenses are specified from a refraction prescription supplied by a person qualified to measure visual defects and write an appropriate corrective prescription.

Orthopedic surgery - the medical specialty devoted to the diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention of injuries and diseases of the body's musculoskeletal system (muscles & skeleton).

Osteology - Osteology is the scientific study of bones. A subdiscipline of anthropology, osteology is a detailed study of the structure of bones, skeletal elements, teeth, morphology, function, disease, pathology, the process of ossification, the resistance and hardness of bones, etc. Often used by scientists with identification of human remains with regard to age, death, gender, growth, and development in a biocultural context.

Otolaryngology - A specialty focusing on the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the ear, nose, and throat.

*Paleobiochemist - The study of chemical processes used by organisms that lived in the geological past. Most information on the nature of life in the geological past comes from the study of fossils; a record of biochemical processes that occurred can be found in the organic molecules of sedimentary rocks and fossils.

*Paleoecologists - study the function and distribution of ancient organisms and their relationships to their environment. The branch of ecology that deals with the interaction between ancient organisms and their environment.

*Paleoethnobotany - Paleoethnobotany is the archaeological sub-field that studies plant remains from archaeological sites. The major research themes are recovery and identification of plant remains, the use of wild plants, the origins of agriculture and domestication, and the co-evolution of human-plant interactions.

*Paleontologist - The study of the forms of life existing in prehistoric or geologic times, as represented by the fossils of plants, animals, and other organisms. Paleontologists study fossils to understand past life forms and their changes through time and to reconstruct past environments.

*Paleontological Preparator: a person who cleans and prepares fossils for study or display

*Paleopathology: Paleopathology is the study of ancient diseases. It is useful in understanding the past history of diseases, and uses this understanding to predict its course in the future. A paleopathologist studies old and diseased things, specifically, diseases of man and animal as inferred from recent or fossilized skeletal remains.

Pediatric Oncology - dedicated to controlling cancer among children and adolescents

Pediatric Surgery - expertise in surgical conditions in premature and newborn infant, children and adolescents.

Pediatrician: Pediatrics (also spelled paediatrics) is the branch of medicine that deals with the medical care of infants, children, and adolescents (from newborn to age 16-21, depending on the country).

Perfusionist: A perfusionist, also known as a clinical perfusionist, is a trained health professional that operates the heart-lung machine during cardiac surgery and other surgeries that require cardiopulmonary bypass.

Perinatologist - or maternal-fetal medicine specialist, can play a number of roles in the care of the complicated obstetric patient - from performing imaging and prenatal diagnosis to consultation concerning vexing or unusual medical or obstetric problems.

*Petroleum geologists - are involved in exploration for and production of oil and natural gas resources.

*Petrologists - determine the origin and natural history of rocks by analyzing mineral composition and grain relationships.

Pharmaceutical Engineer: A pharmaceutical engineer works in a drug company to bring a new drug to market more efficiently and less expensively, someone to design, develop, and optimize the process.

Pharmacologist: Pharmacology is the study of how substances interact with living organisms to produce a change in function. The field encompasses drug composition and properties, interactions, toxicology, therapy, and medical applications and antipathogenic capabilities. Subdisciplines include clinical pharmacology (the medical field of medication effects on humans), neuro- and psychopharmacology (effects of medication on behavior and nervous system functioning), toxicology and theoretical pharmacology.

Phycologist - The branch of botany that deals with algae. Also called algology

*Physical Oceanographer - study oceanic circulation, its influence on biological, geologic and chemical processes, and the interaction of the ocean with the atmosphere.

Physical therapist: Physical therapy is the provision of services to people and populations to develop, maintain and restore maximum movement and functional ability throughout the lifespan. It includes the provision of services in circumstances where movement and function are threatened by the process of ageing or that of injury or disease.

Physicist: could focus on outer space and space dynamics; could be hired by an organization like NASA, or teach.

*Planetary geologists - study planets and their moons in order to understand the evolution of the solar system.

Plastic and reconstructive surgery - Surgery that is done to reshape or rebuild (reconstruct) a part of the body.

Poultry Veterinarians - healthcare for domestic birds

Primatology- Primatology is the study of non-human primates. It ranges from anatomical studies of primate ancestors and field studies of primates in their natural habitat, to experiments in animal psychology and ape language. It casts light on basic human behaviors and ancient ancestry of these behaviors.

Product designer: someone who might design electronic products- requires mechanical and electric engineering skills

Prosthetics: In medicine, a prosthesis is an artificial extension that replaces a missing body part. Prostheses are typically used to replace parts lost by injury (traumatic) or missing from birth (congenital) or to supplement defective body parts.

Psychiatrist: Psychiatry is a medical specialty dealing with the prevention, assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of mental illness – both in itself and in bodily illness ('psychiatry in medicine') – such as clinical depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and anxiety disorders. Its primary goal is the relief of mental suffering and improvement of mental well-being. This is sometimes done by first doing a thorough diagnostic assessment of the person from a biological, psychological, and social/cultural perspective. An illness or problem can then be managed by medication or various forms of psychotherapy.

Psychologist: Psychology is the systematic investigation of the human mind, including behavior and cognition. Psychologists are usually categorized under a number of different fields, the most well-recognized being clinical psychologists, who assess and treat mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders, and research psychologists, who collect information on people's minds.

*Public Archaeologist- works with an archaeologist or archaeologists to provide news reports, web sites, public talks, and other publications on archaeological information for consumption by the public.

Quantitative and measurement psychologist - focus on methods and techniques for designing experiments and analyzing psychological data.

Radiation Oncology/Radiotherapy- study and treatment of cancers using radiation (x-rays, gamma rays or electrons)

Rehabilitation psychologist - work with stroke and accident victims, people with mental retardation, and those with developmental disabilities caused by such conditions as cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism.

School psychologists - work directly with public and private schools. They assess and counsel students, consult with parents and school staff, and conduct behavioral interventions when appropriate.

Science Editor - Preparation and editing of science books and magazines for publication.

Science Librarian – Organization, use and acquisition of science-based research materials. (print, electronic & other). Assisting researchers with research questions and location of resources.

*Sedimentologists - study the nature, origin, distribution, and alteration of sediments, such as sand, silt, and mud. Oil, gas, coal and many mineral deposits occur in such sediments.

*Seismologists - study earthquakes and analyze the behavior of earthquake waves to interpret the structure of the Earth.

SEM Technician - Operation maintenance and use of scanning electron microscope. Assisting researchers in use of machine and keeping up on new technology to aid in use.

Serology- A serologist uses a medical blood test to detect the presence of antibodies in the blood serum. Serological tests may be performed for diagnostic purposes when an infection is suspected.

*SHPO Archaeologist-An archaeologist who works for a State Historic Preservation Office identifies, evaluates, registers, interprets and protects historic properties, from significant buildings to shipwrecked vessels.

Social psychologists- study how a person's mental life and behavior are shaped by interactions with other people.

Software and/or computer game writer: design the programs that people use on their computers

Software Programmer - implementing one or more interrelated abstract algorithms using a particular programming language to produce a concrete computer program. Programming has elements of art, science, mathematics, and engineering.

Soil scientists study soils and their properties to determine how to sustain agricultural productivity and to detect and remediate contaminated soils.

Speech-language pathologist- The practice of speech-language pathology includes prevention, diagnosis, habilitation, and rehabilitation of communication, swallowing, or other upper aerodigestive disorders; elective modification of communication behaviors; and enhancement of communication.

Sports psychologists - help athletes refine their focus on competition goals, become more motivated, and learn to deal with the anxiety and fear of failure that often accompany competition.

Statistician- Statisticians are mathematicians who work with theoretical and applied statistics in the both the private and public sectors. The core of that work is to measure, interpret, and describe the world and human activity patterns within it.

*Stratigraphers - investigate the time and space relationships of rocks, on a local, regional, and global scale throughout geologic time – especially the fossil and mineral content of layered rocks.

*Structural geologists - analyze Earth's forces by studying deformation, fracturing, and folding of the Earth's crust.

Surgery: Surgery is the medical specialty that treats diseases or injuries by operative manual and instrumental treatment. Surgeons may be physicians, dentists, or veterinarians who specialize in surgery.

Surgical Critical Care - expertise in the critically ill and postoperative patient, particularly the trauma victim and those with multiple organ dysfunction.

Surgical Oncology - Treatment of cancer using surgery, usually to remove cancerous tumors and tissue

Systems engineer- Systems Engineering (SE) is an interdisciplinary approach and means for enabling the realization and deployment of successful systems. Whereas civil engineers might design buildings and electrical engineers might design circuits, systems engineers deal with abstract systems, and rely on other engineering disciplines to design and deliver the tangible products that are the realization of those systems.

Taxidermist- Taxidermy is the art of mounting or reproducing animals for display or study. This is a practice generally done with vertebrates, but occasionally with invertebrate animals such as insects.

Teacher: In education, teachers are those who help students or pupils learn, often in a school. The objective is typically a course of study, lesson plan, or a practical skill, including learning and thinking skills. When deciding what teaching method to use, a teacher will need to consider students' background knowledge, environment, and their learning goals as well as standardized curricula as determined by the relevant authority.

Technical writer- create documentation for a technology. Their responsibility, like graphic designers', is to effectively communicate a message. Technical writers are responsible for writing text that is helpful to its intended audience, accurate, readable, and accessible.

Technician: A technician is generally someone in a technological field who has a relatively practical understanding of the general theoretical principles of that field, e.g., as compared to an engineer in that field. They are generally much more versed in technique compared to the average layperson, or even the professional in that field. A mid-level of understanding of theory, and a high-level of technique, is generally mastered by the technician in order to become expert in a specific tool domain.

*Theoretical astrophysics- Astrophysics is the branch of astronomy that deals with the physics of the universe, including the physical properties (luminosity, density, temperature, and chemical composition) of celestial objects such as stars, galaxies, and the interstellar medium, as well as their interactions. The study of cosmology is theoretical astrophysics at the largest scales.

Therapeutic Oncology - develop and implement new ways to improve the prevention, early detection, diagnosis, prognostic assessment, and treatment of human cancer by performing interdisciplinary research that translates findings to and from the laboratory and the clinic

Theriogenologists- animal reproduction practices, including pathology and physiology of reproduction in domesticated animals

Toxicologist: Toxicology is the study of the adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms. It is the study of symptoms, mechanisms, treatments and detection of poisoning, especially the poisoning of people.

Urogynecology- a branch of medicine concerned with urinary problems affecting women

Urologic Oncology- study of tumors of, or relating to, the urinary tract

Usability expert- someone who designs websites and software considering human abilities and limitations, learning about the needs of the user group and involving the users throughout the design process.

Vascular Surgery- expertise in surgical disorders of the blood vessels, excluding the intracranial vessels or the heart.

Veterinarian: Veterinary medicine is the application of medical, diagnostic, and therapeutic principles to companion, domestic, exotic, wildlife, and production animals. Veterinary Science is vital to the study and protection of animal production practices, herd health and monitoring spread of widespread disease. It requires the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge in multiple disciplines and uses technical skills towards disease prevention in both domestic and wild animals.

Veterinary Anesthesiologists- giving drugs or other agents to prevent or relieve pain of animals during surgery or other procedures being done in the hospital

Veterinary Behaviorists- approach to psychology based on the proposition that behavior is interesting and worthy of scientific research. Its significance for psychological treatment has been profound, being one of the pillars of pharmacological therapy.

Veterinary Clinical Pharmacology- deals with the study of drugs in animal patients

Veterinary Dental- science of placement, arrangement, function of animal teeth and their supporting bones and soft tissues

Veterinary Dermatology- treating animal diseases of the skin, hair, and nails

Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care - emergency and critical treatment of domestic animals

Veterinary Internal Medicine - specializes in animal internal medicine, specifically the diagnosis and nonsurgical treatment of diseases

Veterinary Microbiologists- study of microorganisms, including viruses, prokaryotes and simple eukaryotes. Today, most of the work in microbiology is done using methods from biochemistry and genetics. It is also related to pathology, immunology, and epidemiology as many microorganisms are pathogens.

Veterinary Nutrition- animal health related to nutrition

Veterinary Ophthalmologists- Diagnosis and treatment of disorders and diseases of the animal eye

Veterinary Pathologists- interprets and diagnoses the changes cause by disease in the animal body

Veterinary Preventive Medicine- study and practice which aims at the prevention of animal disease and the promotion of health

Veterinary Radiology- use of radiation (such as x-rays) or other imaging technologies (such as ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging) to diagnose or treat disease

Veterinary Surgeons- animal surgery

Veterinary Toxicology- effects, and detection of poisons and the treatment of poisoning

Visual Merchandise Design: Also called window-dressing, visual merchandize design is the art of merchandise display.

*Volcanologist- Volcanology (also spelled vulcanology) is the study of volcanoes, lava, magma and related geological phenomena. One major focus of enquiry is the prediction of eruptions; there is currently no accurate way to do this, but predicting eruptions, like predicting earthquakes, could save a lot of lives.

Web master - the liaison between the website production team and the end user.

Web writers and editors [content] - writing and controlling the content of web text content

*Zooarchaeologist- Analyze animal bone, bone fragments, and bone artifacts recovered from archaeological sites.

Zoological Medicine - integrates principles of ecology, conservation, and veterinary medicine and applies them to wild animals within natural and artificial environments