

Types of Scientists

A comprehensive list of science and engineer careers featured in *Natural Inquirer* publications.



Anthropologist (an(t) thra **pä** læ **jist**): A scientist who studies societies and cultures.

Aquatic Biogeochemist: A scientist who studies the movement of chemical elements, such as carbon and nitrogen, through marine and freshwater aquatic ecosystems. These scientists also study how chemical elements relate to and become a part of living things over time.

Aquatic Ecologist: A scientist who the relationship of species living in marine, stream, or lake environments with their living and nonliving environments.

Archaeologist: A scientist who studies human history, particularly the culture of historic and prehistoric people, through discovery and exploration of remains, structures and writings.

Astacologist: A scientist who studies crayfish.

Biologist/Biological Scientist: A scientist who studies living organisms and living systems.

Botanist: A scientist who studies plants.

Chief Scientist: A scientist who leads other scientists in a particular research area.

Climate Ecologist: A scientist who studies climates, the causes and long-term effects of variation in regional and global climates, as well as how climate affects the living and nonliving environment.

Climatologist: A scientist who studies climate change, climate variation, and the effects of climate on Earth.

Coastal Ecologist: A scientist who studies coastal processes, plant, and animals, and their interactions with the living and nonliving environment.

Dendrochronologist (den drō krə **nä** lə **jist**): A scientist who studies tree rings.

Dendrologist: A scientist who studies trees.

Ecologist (e **kä** lə **jist**): A person who studies the relationship between living things and their environment.

Economist/Resource Economist (i **kä** nə mist): A scientist who studies economics. Economics is the study of the way goods, services, and wealth are measured, produced, distributed, and used.

Ecophysiologicalist: A scientist who studies the functioning of an organism and its relationship with the living and nonliving environment.

Engineer: A person who studies, designs, and/or builds complicated products, machines, systems, or structures.

Entomologist (en tə **mä** lə **jist**): A scientist who studies insects.

Fire Ecologist: A scientist who studies the origins of wildland fire and its relationship to the living and nonliving environment.

Fish Biologist (fish **bī** ä lə **jist**): A scientist who studies fish and the processes that support fish.

Forester: A scientist who studies forests, or is skilled in planting, managing, or caring for trees.

Forest Pathologist: A scientist who studies the living and nonliving diseases affecting forest ecosystems.

Geneticist: A scientist who studies genetics, which is the science of genes, heredity, and variation of organisms.

Geographer: A scientist who studies Earth's natural environment and how human society uses the natural environment.

Herpetologist (hər pə **tä** lə **jist**): A person who studies reptiles and amphibians.

Hydrologist: A scientist who studies water and the water cycle.

Ichthyologist: A scientist who studies fish.

Invasion Ecologist: A scientist who studies the establishment, spread, and impact of invasive and nonnative species.

Landscape Ecologist: A scientist who studies the relationships between ecological processes in the environment and particular ecosystems.

Landscape Planner: A person who studies the competing land uses while protecting natural process and resources, and cultural resources.

Marine Ecologist: A scientist who studies the relationship of species living in marine environments with their living and nonliving environments.

Medical Entomologist: A scientist who studies medically important arthropods, including ticks, fleas, and mosquitos.

Meteorologist: A scientist who studies the atmosphere.

Ornithologist (ór nə **thä** læ **jist**): A person who studies birds.

Plant Ecologist: A scientist who studies the relationship of plants with one another and with their living and nonliving environment.

Plant Pathologist: A scientist who studies plant diseases.

Policy Analyst: A scientist who studies different policies to determine which policy will best help achieve an identified set of goals.

Quantitative Ecologist: A scientist who applies statistical tools and mathematics to problems in ecology. Ecology is the study of the interactions of living things with each other and with the nonliving environment.

Silviculturist: A scientist studies the care and growth of forest and trees.

Social Scientist: A scientist who studies the values, opinions, beliefs, attitudes, and actions of individuals and groups of people.

Soil Scientist: A scientist who studies soils.

Statistician: A scientist who uses statistical tools to design data collection plans, analyze data, graph data, and help solve real-world problems in business, engineering, the sciences, or other fields.

Systems Ecologist: A scientist who studies ecological systems, especially ecosystems.

Terrestrial Ecologist: A scientist who studies structure and function of global terrestrial ecosystems, their interactions with the atmosphere, and their role in major processes, such as the water cycle.

Tropical Ecologist: A scientist who studies the relationships between the living and nonliving parts of the tropical environment.

Wetland Ecologist: A scientist who studies wetlands, including plants and animals, and how they interact with their living and nonliving environment.

Wildlife Biologist: A scientist who studies wildlife, including what they eat, how they reproduce, and how they use their habitat.

Wildlife Ecologist: A scientist who studies the relationship of different kinds of wildlife with each other and with their living and nonliving environment.

Zoologist: A scientist who studies animal and animal life.