Fast Facts for Science Teachers and Students:
Branches of Science

Note: Not all branches are included.

**Aerodynamics**: the study of the motion of gas on objects and the forces created

**Anatomy**: the study of the structure and organization of living things

**Anthropology**: the study of human cultures both past and present

**Archaeology**: the study of the material remains of cultures

**Astronomy**: the study of celestial objects in the universe

**Astrophysics**: the study of the physics of the universe

**Bacteriology**: the study of bacteria in relation to disease

**Biochemistry**: the study of the organic chemistry of compounds and processes occurring in organisms

**Biophysics**: the application of theories and methods of the physical sciences to questions of biology

**Biology**: the science that studies living organisms

**Botany**: the scientific study of plant life

**Chemical Engineering**: the application of science, mathematics, and economics to the process of converting raw materials or chemicals into more useful or valuable forms

**Chemistry**: the science of matter and its interactions with energy and itself

**Climatology**: the study of climates and investigations of its phenomena and causes

**Computer Science**: the systematic study of computing systems and computation

**Ecology**: the study of how organisms interact with each other and their environment

**Electronics**: science and technology of electronic phenomena

**Engineering**: the practical application of science to commerce or industry

**Entomology**: the study of insects

**Environmental Science**: the science of the interactions between the physical, chemical, and biological components of the environment
Forestry: the science of studying and managing forests and plantations, and related natural resources

Genetics: the science of genes, heredity, and the variation of organisms

Geology: the science of the Earth, its structure, and history

Marine Biology: the study of animal and plant life within saltwater ecosystems

Mathematics: a science dealing with the logic of quantity and shape and arrangement

Medicine: the science concerned with maintaining health and restoring it by treating disease

Meteorology: study of the atmosphere that focuses on weather processes and forecasting

Microbiology: the study of microorganisms, including viruses, prokaryotes and simple eukaryotes

Mineralogy: the study of the chemistry, crystal structure, and physical (including optical) properties of minerals

Molecular Biology: the study of biology at a molecular level

Nuclear Physics: the branch of physics concerned with the nucleus of the atom

Neurology: the branch of medicine dealing with the nervous system and its disorders

Oceanography: study of the earth's oceans and their interlinked ecosystems and chemical and physical processes

Organic Chemistry: the branch of chemistry dedicated to the study of the structures, synthesis, and reactions of carbon-containing compounds

Ornithology: the study of birds

Paleontology: the study of life-forms existing in former geological time periods

Petrology: the geological and chemical study of rocks

Physics: the study of the behavior and properties of matter

Physiology: the study of the mechanical, physical, and biochemical functions of living organisms

Radiology: the branch of medicine dealing with the applications of radiant energy, including x-rays and radioisotopes

Seismology: the study of earthquakes and the movement of waves through the Earth

Taxonomy: the science of classification of animals and plants

Thermodynamics: the physics of energy, heat, work, entropy and the spontaneity of processes

Zoology: the study of animals

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