

Ology List of Sciences

List of -ology Sciences and Scientific Disciplines

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An ology is a discipline of study, as indicated by having the -ology suffix. This is a list of science ologies. Please let me know if you know of an -ology that should be added to the list.

Acarology, the study of ticks and mites

Actinobiology, the study of the effects of radiation upon living organisms

Actinology, the study of the effect of light on chemicals

Aerobiology, a branch of biology studying organic particles transported by the air

Aerology, the study of the atmosphere

Aetiology, the medical study of the causation of disease

Agrobiology, the study of plant nutrition and growth in relation to soil

Agrology, the branch of soil science dealing with the production of crops.

Agrostology, the study of grasses

Algology, the study of algae

Allergology, the study of the causes and treatment of allergies

Andrology, the study of male health

Anesthesiology, the study of anesthesia and anesthetics

Angiology, the study of the anatomy of blood and lymph vascular systems

Anthropology, the study of humans

Apiology, the study of bees

Arachnology, the study of spiders

Archaeology, the study of past cultures

Archaeozoology, the study of relationships between humans and animals over time

Areology, the study of Mars

Astacology, the study of crawfish

Astrobiology, the study of origin of life

Astrogeology, the study of geology of celestial bodies

Audiology, the study of hearing

Autecology, the study of the ecology of any individual species

Bacteriology, the study of bacteria

Bioecology, the study of interaction of life in the environment

Biology, the study of life

Bromatology, the study of food

Cardiology, the study of the heart

Cariology, the study of cells

Cetology, the study of cetaceans (e.g., whales, dolphins)

Climatology, the study of the climate

Coleopterology, the study of beetles

Conchology, study of shells and molluscs

Coniology, study of dust in the atmosphere and its effects on living organisms

Craniology, study of skull characteristics

Criminology, the scientific study of crime

Cryology, the study of very low

temperatures and related phenomena

Cynology, the study of dogs

Cytology, the study of cells

Cytomorphology, study cell structure

Cytopathology, the branch of pathology that studies diseases on the cellular level

Dendrochronology, the study of the age of trees and the records in their rings

Dendrology, the study of trees

Dermatology, the study of the skin

Dermatopathology, the field of dermatological anatomical pathology

Desmology, the study of ligaments

Diabetology, the study of diabetes mellitus

Dipterology, the study of flies

Ecohydrology, the study of interactions

between organisms and the water cycle

Ecology, the study of relationships between living organisms and their environment

Ecophysiology, the study of the

interrelationship between an organism's physical functioning and its environment

Edaphology, a branch of soil science that studies the influence of soil on life

Electrophysiology, the study of the

relationship between electric phenomena and bodily processes

Embryology, the study of embryos

Endocrinology, the study of internal secretory glands

Entomology, the study of insects

Enzymology, the study of enzymes

Epidemiology, the study of the origin and spread of diseases

Ethology, the study of animal behavior
Exobiology, the study of life in outer space
Exogeology, study of geology of celestial bodies
Felinology, the study of cats
Fetology, the study of the fetus
Sometimes spelled foetology
Formicology, the study of ants
Gastrology or Gastroenterology, the study of the stomach and intestines
Gemology, the study of gemstones
Geobiology, study of the biosphere and its relations to the lithosphere and atmosphere
Geochronology, the study of Earth's age
Geology, the study of the Earth
Geomorphology, study of present-day landforms
Gerontology, the study of old age
Glaciology, the study of glaciers
Gynecology, study of medicine relating to women
Hematology, the study of blood
Heliology, the study of the sun
Helioseismology, the study of vibrations and oscillations in the sun
Helminthology, study of parasitic worms
Hepatology, the study of the liver
Herbology, study of the therapeutic use of plants
Herpetology, study of reptiles and amphibians
Heteroptology, the study of true bugs
Hippology, study of horses
Histology, the study of living tissues
Histopathology, the study of the microscopic structure of diseased tissue
Hydrogeology, study of underground H₂O
Hydrology, the study of water
Ichnology, the study of fossil footprints, tracks, and burrows
Ichthyology, the study of fish
Immunology, the study of immune systems
Karyology, the study of karyotypes
Kinesiology, the study of movement in relation to human anatomy
Kymatology, study of waves/wave motions
Laryngology, the study of the larynx
Lepidopterology, study of butterflies and moths
Limnology, study of fresh water environments
Lithology, the study of rocks

Lymphology, the study of the lymph system and glands
Malacology, the study of mollusks
Mammalogy, the study of mammals
Meteorology, the study of weather
Methodology, the study of methods
Metrology, the study of measurement
Microbiology, study of micro-organisms
Micrology, the science of preparing and handling microscopic objects
Mineralogy, the study of minerals
Mycology, the study of fungi
Myology, the scientific study of muscles
Myrmecology, the study of ants
Nanotechnology, the study of machines at the molecular level
Nanotribology, the study of friction on the molecular and atomic scale
Nematology, the study of nematodes
Neonatology, the study of newborn infants
Nephology, the study of clouds
Nephrology, the study of the kidneys
Neurology, the study of nerves
Neuropathology, study of neural diseases
Neurophysiology, the study of the functions of the nervous system
Nosology, the study of disease classification
Oceanology, the study of oceans
Odonatology, study of dragonflies and damselflies
Odontology, the study of the teeth
Oncology, the study of cancer
Oology, the study of eggs
Ophthalmology, the study of the eyes
Ornithology, the study of birds
Orology, study of mountains and their mapping
Orthopterology, study of grasshoppers and crickets
Osteology, the study of bones
Otolaryngology, study of ears and throat
Otology, the study of the ear
Otorhinolaryngology, study of the ear, nose and throat
Paleoanthropology, the study of prehistoric people and human origins
Paleobiology, the study of prehistoric life
Paleobotany, the study of prehistoric metaphytes
Paleoclimatology, study of prehistoric climates

Paleoecology, study of prehistoric environments by analyzing fossils and rock strata

Paleontology, study of fossils

Paleophytology, the study of ancient multicellular plants

Paleozoology, study of prehistoric metazoans

Palynology, the study of pollen

Parapsychology, the study of paranormal or psychic phenomenon that defy conventional scientific explanations

Parasitology, the study of parasites

Pathology, the study of illness

Petrology, the study of rocks and the conditions by which they form

Pharmacology, the study of drugs

Phenology, study of periodic biological phenomena

Phlebology, a branch of medicine that deals with the venous system

Phonology, the study of vocal sounds

Phycology, the study of algae

Physiology, study of functions of living organisms

Phytology, the study of plants; botany

Phytopathology, study of plant diseases

Phytosociology, the study of the ecology of plant communities

Planetology, study of planets and solar systems

Planktology, the study of plankton

Pomology, the scientific study of fruits

Posology, the study of drug dosage

Primatology, the study of primates

Proctology, the medical study of the rectum, anus, colon and pelvic floor

Psychobiology, the study and psychology of organisms with regard to their functions and structures

Psychology, the study of mental processes in living creatures

Psychopathology, the study of mental illness or disorders

Psychopharmacology, the study of psychotropic or psychiatric drugs

Psychophysiology, study of the physiological bases of psychological processes

Pulmonology, the specialty in medicine for diseases of the lungs and respiratory tract

Radiology, study of rays; ionising radiation

Reflexology, originally the study of reflexes or of reflex responses

Rheology, the study of flow

Rheumatology, study of rheumatic diseases

Rhinology, the study of the nose

Sarcology, a subsection of anatomy that studies the soft tissues

Scatology, the study of feces

Sedimentology, a branch of geology that studies sediments

Seismology, the study of earthquakes

Selenology, the study of the moon

Serology, the study of blood serum

Sitiology, the study of diet

Sociobiology, the study of the effect of evolution on ethology

Sociology, the study of society

Somatology, study of human characteristics

Somnology, the study of sleep

Speleology, study or exploration of caves

Stomatology, the study of the mouth

Symptomatology, the study of symptoms

Synecology, study of the ecological interrelationships

Technology, the study of the practical arts

Thermology, the study of heat

Tocology, the study of childbirth

Topology, the mathematical study of closeness and connectedness

Toxicology, the study of poisons

Traumatology, study of wounds and injuries.

Tribology, study of friction and lubrication

Trichology, the study of hair and the scalp

Typology, the study of classification

Urology, the study of the urogenital tract.

Vaccinology, the study of vaccines

Virology, the study of viruses

Vulcanology, the study of volcanoes

Xenobiology, study of non-terrestrial life

Xylology, the study of wood

Zooarchaeology, the study and analysis of animal remains at archaeological sites to reconstruct relationships between people, animals, and their environment

Zoology, the study of animals

Zoopathology, study of animal diseases

Zoopsychology, the study of mental processes in animals

Zymology, the study of fermentation