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 scienceologies. 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
Apology, 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
Embyology, 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
Heteropterology, 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
Microscopy, the science of preparing and handling microscopic objects
Mineralogy, the study of minerals
Myology, the 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
Nephrology, the study of the kidneys
Neurology, the study of nerves
Neurophysiology, the study of the functions of the nervous system
Nosoology, 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
Primateology, 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
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
Zoopyschology, the study of mental processes in animals
Zymology, the study of fermentation