

Hydrologist

Hydrologists study the properties, distribution, and effects of water on the Earth's surface, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.

Hydrologists solve water-related problems by using many types of hydrologic data and analytical tools, including numerical and statistical models, as they seek to study and advance the understanding of hydrologic processes that are relevant to many water-resource issues. They publish the results of their research and technical investigations in reports, articles, and online databases that are used by the public and the scientific community. Hydrologists provide important information and solutions to the public and have a rewarding and challenging profession with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Qualifications based on education and experience differ for each grade level. A degree in a physical science, natural science, or engineering is required with at least 30 semester hours in any combination of hydrology, physical sciences, geophysics, chemistry, engineering science, soils, calculus (6 hours), physics (6 hours), aquatic biology, atmospheric science, meteorology, geology, oceanography, or the management or conservation of water resources.

For more information, visit <https://www.usajobs.gov>.

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