
Branches of biology

Branches of Biology

Biology, the scientific [study](#) of [life](#), includes several relevant branches. Below is a list of major branches of biology with a brief description for each.

Agriculture - science and practice of producing crops and livestock from the [natural resources](#) of the [earth](#).

Anatomy - study of the [animal form](#), particularly [human body](#)

Astrobiology - branch of [biology](#) concerned with the effects of outer space on living [organisms](#) and the search for extraterrestrial life.

Biochemistry - the study of the [structure](#) and [function](#) of cellular components, such as [proteins](#), [carbohydrates](#), [lipids](#), [nucleic acids](#), and other [biomolecules](#), and of their functions and [transformations](#) during life processes

Bioclimatology - a science concerned with the influence of climates on [organisms](#), for instance the effects of climate on the development and distribution of [plants](#), [animals](#), and [humans](#)

Bioengineering - or biological [engineering](#), is a broad-based engineering discipline that deals with bio-molecular and [molecular](#) processes, product design, sustainability and analysis of [biological systems](#).

Biogeography - a [science](#) that attempts to describe the changing distributions and [geographic](#) patterns of living and [fossil species](#) of [plants](#) and [animals](#)

Bioinformatics - information technology as applied to the life sciences, especially the [technology](#) used for the collection, [storage](#), and retrieval of [genomic](#) data

Biomathematics - mathematical biology or [biomathematics](#) is an interdisciplinary field of academic study which aims at modelling [natural](#), biological processes using mathematical techniques and tools. It has both practical and theoretical applications in biological research.

Biophysics - or biological [physics](#) is an interdisciplinary [science](#) that applies the theories and methods of physical sciences to questions of [biology](#)

Biotechnology - applied science that is concerned with biological systems, living [organisms](#), or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use

Botany - the scientific study of [plants](#)

Cell biology - the study of [cells](#) at the [microscopic](#) or at the [molecular](#) level. It includes studying the cells' physiological properties, structures, [organelles](#), interactions with their [environment](#), [life cycle](#), [division](#) and [apoptosis](#)

Chronobiology - a science that studies time-related phenomena in living [organisms](#)

Conservation Biology - concerned with the studies and schemes of [habitat preservation](#) and [species](#) protection for the purpose of alleviating [extinction](#) crisis and conserving [biodiversity](#)

Cryobiology - the study of the effects of low [temperatures](#) on living [organisms](#)

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Developmental Biology - the study of the processes by which an [organism](#) develops from a [zygote](#) to its full structure

Ecology - the scientific study of the relationships between [plants](#), [animals](#), and their [environment](#)

Ethnobiology - a study of the past and present human interactions with the environment, for instance the use of diverse [flora](#) and [fauna](#) by [indigenous](#) societies

Evolutionary Biology - a subfield concerned with the [origin](#) and [descent](#) of [species](#), as well as their change over time, i.e. their [evolution](#)

Freshwater Biology - a science concerned with the life and [ecosystems](#) of [freshwater habitats](#)

Genetics - a science that deals with [heredity](#), especially the mechanisms of [hereditary transmission](#) and the [variation](#) of inherited [characteristics](#) among similar or related [organisms](#)

Geobiology - a science that combines [geology](#) and [biology](#) to study the [interactions](#) of [organisms](#) with their [environment](#)

Immunobiology - a study of the structure and function of the [immune system](#), innate and acquired [immunity](#), the bodily distinction of self from nonself, and [laboratory](#) techniques involving the [interaction](#) of [antigens](#) with specific [antibodies](#)

Marine Biology - study of [ocean plants](#) and [animals](#) and their ecological relationships

Medicine - the science which relates to the [prevention](#), [cure](#), or [alleviation](#) of [disease](#)

Microbiology - the branch of biology that deals with [microorganisms](#) and their effects on other living [organisms](#)

Molecular Biology - the branch of biology that deals with the [formation](#), [structure](#), and [function](#) of [macromolecules](#) essential to life, such as [nucleic acids](#) and [proteins](#), and especially with their role in cell [replication](#) and the [transmission](#) of [genetic information](#)

Mycology - the study of [fungi](#)

Neurobiology - the branch of biology that deals with the [anatomy](#) and [physiology](#) and [pathology](#) of the [nervous system](#)

Paleobiology - the study of the forms of life existing in prehistoric or geologic times, as represented by the [fossils](#) of [plants](#), [animals](#), and other [organisms](#)

Parasitology - the study of [parasites](#) and [parasitism](#)

Pathology - the study of the [nature](#) of [disease](#) and its causes, processes, development, and consequences

Pharmacology - the study of preparation and use of [drugs](#) and synthetic [medicines](#)

Physiology - the biological study of the functions of living organisms and their parts

Protistology - the study of [protists](#)

Psychobiology - the study of [mental](#) functioning and behavior in relation to other biological processes

Toxicology - the study of how [natural](#) or man-made [poisons](#) cause undesirable effects in living organisms

Virology - study of [viruses](#)

Zoology - The branch of biology that deals with [animals](#) and [animal](#) life, including the study of the structure, [physiology](#), development, and [classification](#) of animals

Ethology - the study of [animal behavior](#)

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Entomology - the scientific study of [insects](#)

Ichthyology - the study of fishes

Herpetology - the study of [reptiles](#) and [amphibians](#)

Ornithology - the study of [birds](#)

Mammalogy - the study of [mammals](#)

Primatology - the science that deals with [primates](#)

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