

ECOLOGY OR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

The top four responses to a recent survey, which asked professionals to list "things students can do to get a job in the communications field.", were:

- Develop public speaking skills, computer (keyboarding) skills, and networking skills.
- Compete with campus debate/forensics teams or Toastmasters.
- Get involved with the campus radio/TV stations or newspaper.
- Work as a paraprofessional in campus offices such as admissions, orientation, leadership, career services, health services or public information.

Students who can read, write, learn and think well and work with others will have an advantage over other applicants in a job pool as will those with a variety of experiences in the world of work. Although you may major in an area, you have learned a variety of skills that can address more than one specific field of interest. Your future occupation may relate more to your personal career interests, work values and transferable skills than any specific academic major. Bear in mind that the more willing graduates are to relocate, the more job opportunities they will have.

TYPICAL JOBS and CAREERS

Applied Ecology & Field Biology

Environmental Impact Analysis and Assessment

WASTE MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST

Liquid and solid waste treatment plant and system operators, also known as wastewater treatment plant and system operators, remove harmful pollutants from domestic and industrial liquid waste so that it is safe to return to the environment. Solid wastes also includes landfill management, which manages waste sites for eventual reclamation and ability to build specialized habitats

Environmental Geology And Meteorology

AIR QUALITY ANALYST

Studies quality of air to ensure that harmful effects on the environment are avoided, minimized and remedied.

GEOCHEMIST

Geochemists study the nature and distribution of chemical elements in ground water and Earth materials.

HYDROLOGIST

Hydrologists study the quantity, distribution, circulation, and physical properties of underground and surface waters. They examine the form and intensity of precipitation, its rate of infiltration into the soil, its movement through the earth, and its return to the ocean and atmosphere. The work hydrologists do is particularly important in environmental preservation, remediation, and flood control.

URBAN/REGIONAL PLANNER

Planners develop long-term and short-term plans to best use land for the growth and revitalization of urban, suburban, and rural communities, while helping local officials make decisions concerning social, economic, and environmental problems. They may make decisions relating to establishing alternative public transportation systems, developing resources, and protecting ecologically sensitive regions; formulate plans relating to the construction of new community infrastructure; draft legislation on environmental, social, and economic issues; examine proposed community facilities to

ensure that these facilities will meet the changing demands over time. They keep abreast and apprise community leaders and the public of economic and legal issues involved in zoning codes, building codes, and environmental regulations and ensure compliance by builders and developers.

Environmental Policy And Planning

RISK ANALYST

Assesses risks and possibility of losses that might arise from financial transactions and

business operations undertaken by the institution. They also manage the organization's insurance budget.

FEDERAL HIRING AGENCIES