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The first step to choosing a career is to make sure you are actually willing to commit to pursuing the career. You don't want to waste your time doing something you don't want to do. If you're new here, you should read about: Still unsure if becoming an ecologist is the right career path? Take the free CareerExplorer career test to find out if this career is right for you. Participate in well-sourced, evidence-based research by users or beta-testers. "shockingly accurate", you might discover a career you haven't thought of before. Becoming an ecologist requires a combination of education, experience, and specialized training in ecology and related fields. Here is a detailed description of how to become an ecologist. Earn a Bachelor's Degree: Obtain a bachelor's degree in ecology, environmental science, biology, or a related field. Gain practical experience through internships or research projects or volunteer opportunities in ecological research or conservation. Consider graduate studies: While a bachelor's degree may qualify you for entry-level positions in ecology, pursuing a graduate degree, such as a master's or Ph.D., can provide advanced training and specialization in a specific area of ecology. Graduate programs offer opportunities for in-depth research, mentorship, and professional development, which can enhance your qualifications and career prospects as an ecologist. Gain Experience: Gain experience through internships, fieldwork, or research assistantships during your undergraduate or graduate studies. Seek opportunities to work with experienced ecologists, conduct field research, analyze data, and contribute to ecological research projects. Building a strong foundation of practical experience and technical skills is essential for success as an ecologist. Develop Specialization: Consider specializing in a specific area of ecology based on your interests and career goals. Specializations within ecology may include community ecology, population ecology, conservation biology, ecosystem ecology, or restoration ecology, among others. Developing expertise in a particular area can help you stand out in the field and pursue opportunities aligned with your interests and strengths. Network and Seek Opportunities: Network with professionals in the field of ecology, attend conferences, workshops, and seminars, and join professional organizations such as the Ecological Society of America (ESA) to connect with other ecologists and stay updated on industry trends and job opportunities. Certifications Obtaining relevant certifications can demonstrate your expertise and commitment to potential employers, especially in specialized areas of ecology. Here are some certifications that may be beneficial for ecologists: Ecological Society of America (ESA) Fellow: The Ecological Society of America offers certifications in ecological restoration and ecological modeling. These certifications demonstrate proficiency in specific areas of ecology and may enhance your qualifications for certain positions, particularly in restoration ecology or quantitative ecology. Wetland Professionals Certification: The Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS) offers certification programs for wetland professionals, including wetland ecologists, wetland managers, and wetland delineators. These certifications demonstrate expertise in wetland ecology, assessment, and management, which may be valuable for ecologists working in wetland conservation or regulatory compliance. LEED Accredited Professional (LEED AP): The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) accreditation is offered by the U.S. Green Building Council and demonstrates expertise in sustainable design and environmental stewardship. While not specific to ecology, becoming a LEED AP may be beneficial for ecologists interested in sustainable development, green infrastructure, or urban ecology. GIS Professional (GISP) Certification: The GIS Certification Institute offers certification programs for Geographic Information Systems (GIS) professionals, including the Certified GIS Professional (GISP) designation. GIS skills are valuable for ecologists working with spatial data, landscape analysis, and habitat mapping, and obtaining GISP certification can demonstrate proficiency in GIS technology and applications. Wilderness First Responder (WFR) Certification: While not specific to ecology, obtaining certification as a Wilderness First Responder can be valuable for ecologists conducting fieldwork in remote or rugged environments. WFR certification demonstrates proficiency in wilderness medicine and emergency response, ensuring the safety and well-being of field researchers and expedition teams. 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I always knew that I wanted to work with animals and the obvious route was to become a vet.I volunteered with lots and lots of organisations, including local ones, and also with orangutans in Borneo while I was travelling. It became clear to me that I didn't really want to be a vet. I wanted to help conserve animals instead.Gabrielle identifies protected species and helps to protect them.What skills do you use in your work?A lot of my work is based on being able to identify common plants, mammal signs and bat calls, so subject knowledge is very important. I draw on the plant biology that I learnt in school a lot - it's just as important as animal biology. I need to use lots of soft skills too. Organisation is important as I have to meet deadlines for getting reports to clients. Time management is also important as I have to juggle my workload - I might be managing three different reports at once, and also have field surveys to do. Teamwork is also really important because we never work alone and ICT skills too because I use the computer every day.Gabrielle's job involves working at her computer, as well as getting out in nature. What was your educational career path?AT GCSE I took triple Science and that was really helpful because we went into a lot of depth in each subject (Physics, Chemistry, and Biology). At A-level I took all three sciences and History. Biology was the critical one for my job, but I don't think I'd be as good at writing reports without History.Then I went to university and did a degree in Zoology - that was the best experience of my life! I'm currently doing an online master's degree in Biodiversity, Wildlife and Ecosystem Health.If I took me a long time to become an ecologist. Alongside my degree, I did lots of volunteer work and training courses in things like mammal identification. This really helped me to get ahead in this type of work.Gabrielle's job involves working at her computer, as well as getting out in nature. Try everything. You don't know what you're going to fall into or what you'll really like!Get as much work experience as you can. This is a hard industry to get into, but it's easier if you have a lot of experience and some transferable skills. It makes you more desirable to employers! can be demoralising sometimes to go for interviews and not be offered the job, but if you know what you want, you have to just persevere and keep going.Ecologist average salary: £22,000 - £42,000 per year.Ecologist typical working hours: 39 to 41 hours per week. You could work evenings and weekends occasionally.You could get into this role via a university course or a degree apprenticeship. You'll usually need two to three A-levels, or equivalent, for a degree or degree apprenticeship. Alternatives to A-levels include taking a T-level (England-only), which is equivalent to three A-levels. Check with your course provider which alternative qualifications they accept.Sources: LMI for All, National Careers Service, GOV.UKThis information is a guide and is constantly changing. Please check the National Careers Service for the latest information and all the qualifications needed and the GOV.UK website for more on T-levels.Work experience can help you make informed decisions about your future career.Work experience can help you make informed decisions about your future career.Language:EnglishCymraegGaelgeGaidhlig Ecologists study the interrelationships between organisms and their environments. For example, they may research how the creatures in forests, deserts, wetlands, or other ecosystems interact with each other, as well as their environments. Some may study how the removal or return of apex predators like wolves affect other species in the area, or the strengths and weaknesses of invasive species compared with native species. What Does an Ecologist Do? The reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone National Park made national headlines in the 1990s, and brought about a major boost in the park's biodiversity. This victory for native ecology is unfortunately more than balanced out by the creep of invasive species like zebra mussels, Kudzu vines, and Burmese pythons in other parts of the United States. The roles ecologists play in their communities are complex, and changes to those communities can be extremely disruptive. By increasing our understanding of how nature works, ecologists can help us make better decisions that minimize the effects of activities on other species and the planet. Since evolution is the ultimate designer, their knowledge is also key to helping us model our products, industries, buildings, institutions, and communities after what we see in nature, making them more efficient and sustainable. When it comes to the environment, ignorance is danger rather than bliss. The work of ecologists brings us the knowledge and tools to we need to protect it. Solving Environmental Problems Ecologists use their expertise to solve environmental problems. They may: Investigate the factors at play in a disturbed ecosystem Anticipate potential effects of proposed actions, or Design sustainable practices Ecologists may do fieldwork to collect and analyze data on environmental conditions, or to assess or certify a habitat. They use the information they gather to plan habitat management or environmental restoration projects, including procedures, resources, schedules, and budgets. Ecologists communicate their recommendations to landowners, clients, and policymakers, often with maps made with geographic information systems (GIS) or diagrams created with computer-aided design (CAD) programs. RELATED - Ecology: Examining the Relationships Between Living Things Many ecologists work for state and federal government natural resource agencies. These workers may write environmental impact statements evaluating the potential effects of industrial, commercial, and public sector projects. Others manage ecological resources as natural resource managers. Ecologists employed by environmental consulting companies may assess the environmental impacts of clients' projects, and design sustainable practices to minimize negative effects. Ecologists also monitor and restore disturbed populations and ecosystems for governments and private organizations> They may also apply for environmental remediation permits on behalf of clients. Researchers and research assistants conduct research in the field and in labs to answer questions how species and their environment interact. Ecologists in program management positions advise policy makers through committees and reports. Colleges and universities also employ many ecologists as professors and staff researchers. They may also work for parks and recreation areas as naturalists and environmental educators. While ecologists are employed nationwide, there are generally more jobs in the western states, and particularly on the west coast. In the East, ecologically-sensitive Florida had the highest number of zoologists and wildlife biologists as of May 2013. What Is the Average Ecologist Salary? Ecologists who fall under the broader category of environmental scientists and specialists, earned a median salary of \$73,230 as of May 2020. The top 10% in this field earn more than \$129,450, while the lowest 10% earn about \$42,960. 2020 US Bureau of Labor Statistics salary figures and job growth projections for environmental scientists and specialists reflect national data not school-specific information. Conditions in your area may vary. Data accessed September 2021. What Is the Job Demand for an Ecologist? Growing awareness of the extent of environmental disturbance and a greater focus on sustainability are expected to drive significant job growth in the environmental sector. Much of the demand is expected to come from private companies, non-government organizations, and primary and secondary schools, more so than at universities and federal agencies. Keep in mind that people who study ecology are often hired under other job titles like environmental consultant, natural resource manager, program manager, lobbyist, and lawyer. Ecology Jobs & Job Description Ecology jobs might focus on explaining life processes and interactions, the movement of energy throughout ecological systems and how ecosystems develop. Ecologists can conduct research, seek an applied position, or even a teaching position. Regardless, successful ecologists will be responsible for many similar tasks, including: Develop and test hypotheses about populations, communities, and ecosystem function Conduct field, lab, and theoretical research Analyze data using statistical models Study plant and animal characteristics over time Assess the biodiversity of ecosystems and examine influencing factors like pollution Provide useful data and advice to internal and external parties Use modeling techniques to assess the potential impact of ecosystem changes Publish the results of studies and research within the workgroup and throughout the field Manage multifaceted projects Support strategic initiatives and business development for the region Establish productive relationships with clients and partners Second-tier ecologists often function as team lead or senior advisor to their workgroup. 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