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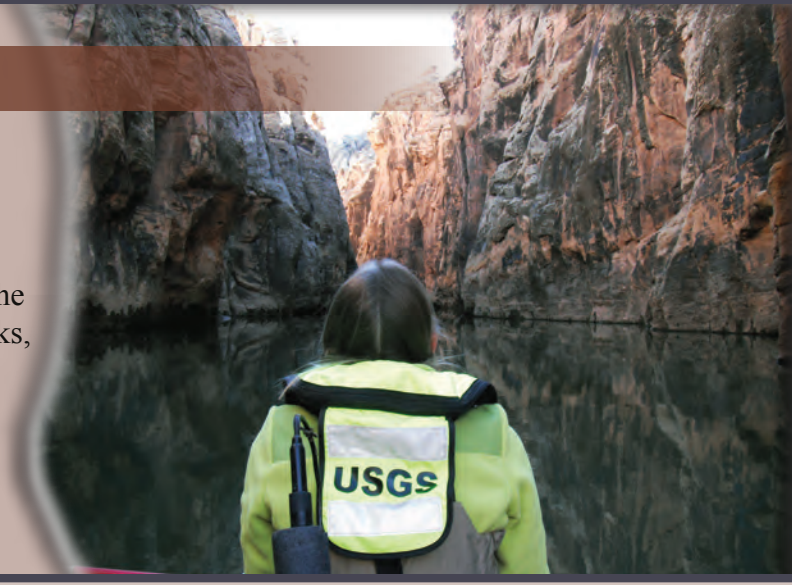
Hydrologist, GS-1315

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 geographically based water-resources issues. They publish the results of their research and technical investigations in reports, articles, and Web databases that are used by the public and the scientific community. Hydrologists provide important information and solutions to society and have a rewarding and challenging profession.

Qualifications based on education and experience vary for different grade levels. 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, mathematics, aquatic biology, atmospheric science, meteorology, geology, oceanography, or the management or conservation of water resources.

For more information, visit: www.usajobs.gov.