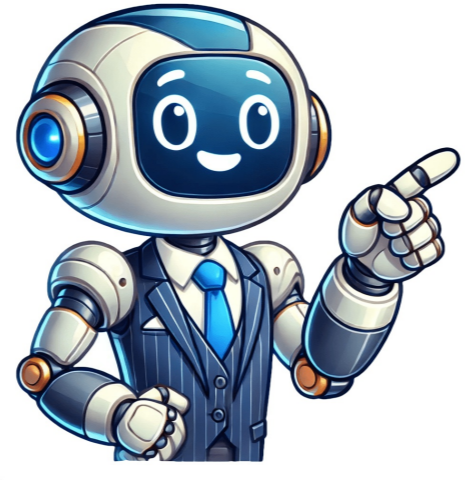


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Education and Training: Doctoral degreeSalary: Median—\$97,320 per yearEmployment Outlook: FairDefinition and Nature of the WorkAstronomers are sometimes called astrophysicists. They use the laws of physics and mathematics to learn about the nature of matter and energy throughout the universe, which includes the sun, moon, planets, stars, and galaxies. In addition, astronomers apply their knowledge to solve problems in navigation, space flight, and satellite communications. They also develop the instruments and techniques needed to observe and collect astronomical data. Many astronomers work in colleges and universities where they do research and teach astronomy. Some work in observatories, planetariums, and museums where they help to explain what is known about the universe to the public. Others are employed by government agencies, such as the U.S. Naval Observatory or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). A few work for companies in the aerospace industry. Some astronomers primarily gather and analyze large quantities of data from observatories and satellites. They usually only spend a few weeks each year making observations with telescopes. For many years, satellites and other kinds of space-based instruments have greatly expanded the range of observation for astronomers. Most recently, new computer and telescope technologies are leading to a resurgence in ground-based observation techniques.Astronomers must first decide which objects to observe and the methods and equipment to use. They may go to an observatory at a scheduled time and make and record their observations, or they may have assistants gather the data. Astronomers then analyze these observations, put them into numerical form, and, if possible, explain them using existing hypotheses or theories. Other astronomers spend most of their time working on new hypotheses, theories, or mathematical models. They often use computers to help them do the many calculations required to develop complex hypotheses about space. Such hypotheses may help explain some of the observations made by other astronomers.Astronomers often specialize in one area, such as the sun, the solar system, or in the development of instruments and techniques. Their recent findings have included quasars, pulsars, black holes, and other mysterious phenomena in the far reaches of space.The discoveries and theories of astronomers have been put to work in many useful ways. For example, they have improved weather forecasting, the measurement of time, and air and sea navigation. Astronomical study has been instrumental in the development of atomic theory and the exploration of space.Education and Training RequirementsThere are a few openings as assistants or technicians in astronomy for those who have a bachelor's degree in physics or astronomy. There are more opportunities for those who have a master's degree in astronomy or a related field, such as physics or mathematics. To be an astronomer, a doctoral degree in astronomy or a closely related field, such as astrophysics, is usually required. It takes about four years to get a bachelor's degree and about another four years of full-time study to earn a doctoral degree. Astronomers also spend time studying throughout their careers to keep up with new discoveries in their field.Getting the JobThe astronomy department of your university will be able to give you advice and information about getting a job. You should apply directly to colleges and universities, national research centers, museums and planetariums, and other places that traditionally employ astronomers. Many of these jobs are advertised in professional journals. You should also consider applying for a job in places that have not traditionally employed astronomers. For example, a two-year college or high school may hire you, especially if you show enthusiasm for teaching and are prepared to teach other subjects in addition to astronomy. For some of these teaching jobs you may have to be certified by the state in which you teach. You may also be able to find other nontraditional jobs in industry, publishing, or scientific research. To find these kinds of jobs, you may first have to do a lot of searching on your own to determine the needs of employers.Advancement Possibilities and Employment OutlookAstronomers with a doctoral degree can advance by moving into high-level positions in research and teaching. Many astronomers consider recognition as an expert in their special field to be the best form of advancement. They usually get this recognition only after spending years on research problems and having the results of their work published in scientific journals. Astronomers with only bachelor's degrees will find only limited opportunity for advancement in astronomy. A doctoral degree or a move into a related field, such as engineering or high school teaching, provides the best opportunities for advancement.Employment of astronomers is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations through 2014. Although government funding of astronomy research is expected to increase from 2004 to 2014, funding will still be limited. This limited funding will result in competition for basic research jobs. Most job openings will result from workers who retire.Working ConditionsMany astronomers work in well-equipped offices, laboratories, classrooms, and observatories with fellow scientists and students who share the same interests and goals. Others work with the general public to whom they try to convey their own interest in and enthusiasm for astronomy. Astronomers sometimes need to travel to remote observation sites and must often work at night. Most astronomers find their work exciting and personally rewarding because of the challenges it offers them. They usually devote long hours to their research and to the study needed to keep up with new developments in their field. They need to be patient and careful workers who can work for months or even years on the details of a research problem. They must also be able to communicate their findings to others.Where to Go for More InformationAmerican Astronomical Society6532 Rolling Mill Place, Ste. 102Springfield, VA 22152-2354(703) 866-0020 Top of page What is the universe made of? Has there ever been life on Mars? What effects do humans have on the Earth's environment? If you've ever asked yourself those types of questions, you have one of the defining traits of a scientist: curiosity! What does a scientist in the space sector do? Scientists in the space sector ask questions, conduct research, and use science to better understand how and why things happen in our universe. Their goal is to advance knowledge so that it can be applied to technology development in many fields. Overall, a scientist's work in the space sector can consist in asking questions, collecting data; interpreting that data; advancing knowledge by developing theories; applying that knowledge to technology development. The three categories of space science In the space sector, scientific activities belong to three main categories: space, planets and life. To find the right career path for you, take a look at the questions below. Do some of them pique your interest more than others? What are black holes? What is dark matter? How do gravitational waves behave? Fields of work: Astronomy, astrophysics, physics Are there other planets like Earth? What are the effects of pollution on the Earth? What makes up the atmosphere of a certain planet? Fields of work: Atmospheric sciences, geology, meteorology Is there life on other planets? Could life's building blocks have come from asteroids? How does space affect the human body? Could we grow plants on Mars? Fields of work: Biology, medicine, nutrition These categories often overlap with one another. For example, as astrobiologists research the possibility of life in the universe, their work falls into all three categories. Collecting data to grasp the universe's mysteries In the space sector, scientists collect data from many sources to perform their research and answer the big questions. Data can come from satellites, telescope images, experiments on the International Space Station (ISS), fieldwork in different regions on Earth, or even celestial bodies that have fallen to Earth. Some scientists in the space sector use satellite data to study the cause and rate of climate change on Earth and its effects on wildlife. Others use rovers to analyze rocks on the surface of Mars to determine if there could have ever been life on the red planet. Scientists can even do fieldwork in the Arctic to simulate and try to understand environments on other planets. Image 1 Image 2 Image 3 Image 4 2013-07-21 – Canadian astronaut Jeremy Hansen learns techniques for conducting geological fieldwork in the High Arctic that could be applied during future missions to the Moon or an asteroid. (Credit: Canadian Space Agency) 2017-05-19 – Satellite data can be used to measure, analyze and track weather events such as hurricanes. (Credit: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/Reuters) 2013-01-07 – Canadian astronaut Chris Hadfield stores biological samples in a freezer aboard the ISS. The samples are then analyzed on Earth by scientists to understand the effects of space on the human body. (Credit: NASA) 2016-09-26 – Data and images from the Galileo spacecraft, the Voyager probes and the Hubble Space Telescope were combined to show what might be plumes of water erupting on Jupiter's moon Europa (at the 7 o'clock position in the image). This makes Europa an interesting candidate for research into possible forms of life in our solar system. (Credits: NASA, ESA, ESA, W. Sparks (STScI), USGS Astrogeology Science Center) What should I study to become a space scientist? Four fundamental fields of scientists To shed light upon the mysteries of the universe, scientists specialize in four fundamental fields: mathematics physics chemistry biology As you are studying these subjects, you will find that science opens your eyes to new horizons. But before deciding on a specific career path, be sure to work hard in these four fields if you wish to become a scientist. Students in a science class. Programs of study As with all space careers, there are many paths you can take to become a space scientist depending on the questions you wish to help answer. Here are some of the programs of study you could choose: Aeronautics, astronautics, astronomy, atmospheric sciences, biology, ceramics, chemistry, computer science, planetary science, geology, geophysics, mathematics, metallurgy, meteorology, oceanography, physics, space science You could also study health and life sciences to learn about the effects of space on human health. Go to our Health sciences careers page for more information. Education requirements You can find work as a scientist with one of the following degrees. However, a Ph.D. and a postdoctoral fellowship could give you access to researcher positions. Bachelor's degree – Three to four years of study Master's degree – Two additional years of study Ph.D. – Three to five years of study following a master's degree A Ph.D. could allow you to work in research. Researchers help advance knowledge in their areas of expertise. That knowledge may then be used in the development of new technologies. Postdoctoral fellowship – Two years of activity following a Ph.D. You could do a postdoctoral fellowship if you want to further the research conducted during your Ph.D. Post-doctorate research experience is often required to obtain a position in a university department or research institute. What are some of the fields of work of space scientists? Space scientists can specialize in many different fields that relate to the study of space, planets and life in the universe, including astrophysics, biology, chemistry, geology, meteorology and physics. They can work in the government, the private sector or academia. Here are some of the fields of work of space scientists. Note that many of these fields can intersect with one another and specialists in different fields often work together. Astronomy – Studying planets, stars, and galaxies Astronomers study the planets, stars, and galaxies. They conduct astronomical research by planning experiments and observations with telescopes located both on Earth and in space. They design and build instruments, collect data, and use high-performance computers to enhance and analyze that data. They also develop physical models to explain their observations. Thanks to advances in technology, astronomers can now observe objects emitting high-energy radiation (X-rays and gamma rays) in regions of the universe where stars are being formed and violent events are taking place, or low-energy radiation (microwaves and radio waves) from cold clouds of gas and dust, asteroids and comets. Current astronomy research includes observing stars (from birth to death), supernovae, pulsars and gamma-ray bursts; studying black holes and dark matter; and detecting gravitational waves. 2004-03-09 – This view of nearly 10,000 galaxies of various ages, sizes, shapes, and colours captured by the Hubble Space Telescope was the deepest visible-light image of the cosmos that had ever been taken. (Credits: NASA, ESA, S. Beckwith (STScI), HUDF Team) 2015-03-25 – The James Webb Space Telescope is the most complex and powerful telescope ever built. It will shed new light to study every phase in our solar system's history, ranging from the Big Bang, to the evolution of our own solar system. (Credit: Canadian Space Agency) Atmospheric sciences – Understanding planetary atmospheres Atmospheric scientists study the atmosphere of planets, including that of Earth. The dynamics and composition of planetary atmospheres are studied in order to understand their current state, how they function, how they have evolved, and how they may change in the future. Two important areas atmospheric scientists study are the Earth's ozone layer, which protects us from the sun's radiation, and climate change, characterized by a gradual rise in the average global temperature. Chemistry – Studying the composition of planets and celestial bodies Chemistry is the study of matter, its composition, the transformations it undergoes, and the interaction between atoms and molecules. In the space field, chemists analyze data gathered by different means such as space probes, which orbit other planets or asteroids. They also use space telescopes to identify the composition of celestial bodies. This is done in the hopes of discovering the presence of such elements as water and minerals that could be a sign of life on other celestial bodies and lead to future space expeditions. Geology – Studying rocky planets Geologists study rocky planets, how they were formed, what they are made of, and how they are changing. In space science, geologists analyze data from instruments on satellites, rovers, and landers. For example, images from orbiting cameras can be used to examine the characteristics of planetary surfaces. Rover-based spectrometers produce data on the composition of rocks. Heat probes on landers can help determine the structure of planetary interiors. 2015-07-27 – Canadian Space Agency (CSA) astronaut David Saint-Jacques trains in the Kaskawulsh Glacier in Yukon to learn techniques for conducting geological fieldwork that could be applied to future missions to Mars or other celestial bodies. (Credit: Laurent Mingo) Mathematics – Using complex calculations to find solutions Mathematicians work on problems related to space science using various branches of mathematics: algebra, geometry, calculus, probabilities and statistics. Their calculations help in the design of spacecraft and advanced computer software. Meteorology – Studying the weather of planets Meteorologists study the weather in order to make weather forecasts. They gather information on clouds, radiation, winds, hurricanes, dust, and precipitation from special instruments on board orbiting satellites and from ground-based and airborne observations. Climatology is the study of weather changes over many years. Oceanography – Studying sea water and ocean life Oceanographers study various aspects of Earth's oceans and seas, including the characteristics of sea water and plants and animal life in the ocean. They collect and analyze data from Earth observation satellites and other sources in order to conduct research in areas such as currents and tides. 2014-08-18 – The Surface Water and Ocean Topography mission, scheduled to launch in 2021, will survey 90% of the Earth's surface water. (Credit: CNES) Physics – Studying the general properties of matter, space and time Physics is the study of the general properties of matter, space and time. Physicists seek to establish laws on natural phenomena or formulate theories that explain them. Physicists are essential to the space program. They observe space using telescopes and instruments that are located on Earth or in space. Based on their observations, they elaborate or fine-tune theories, design experiments to be conducted, and develop advanced instruments in an effort to better understand our universe. Particle physics, fluid mechanics, plasma physics and optics are some of the sub-disciplines that play an important role in the space program. Other areas of study include Earth's magnetosphere, the structure and dynamics of the sun, the interplanetary environment, and the physics of materials under weightless conditions. OK 2016-02-19 – Astronaut David Saint-Jacques explains the historic detection of gravitational waves. (Credits: CSA, JPL-Caltech, NASA, LIGO Scientific Collaboration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)) Scientists at the CSA Explore further Astronomy is the study of the universe, starting with stargazing and observing celestial bodies. Professional astronomers study stars, planets, and galaxies to understand the universe and its origins.Astronomy uses tools like telescopes and probes to explore and learn about distant space objects. Astronomy is one of humanity's oldest sciences. Its basic activity is to study the sky and learn about what we see in the universe. Observational astronomy is an activity that amateur observers enjoy as a hobby and pastime and the first type of astronomy humans did. There are millions of people in the world who stargaze regularly from their backyards or personal observatories. Most aren't necessarily trained in the sciences, but simply love to watch the stars. Others are trained but do not make their living at doing the science of astronomy. On the professional research side, there are more than 11,000 astronomers who are trained to do in-depth studies of the stars and galaxies. From them and their work, we got our basic understanding of the universe. It's such an interesting topic and raises many astronomy-related questions in people's minds about the cosmos itself, how it got started, what's out there, and how we explore it. When people hear the word "astronomy", they usually think of stargazing. That's actually how it got started — by people looking at the sky and charting what they saw. "Astronomy" comes from two old Greek terms astron for "star" and nomia for "law", or "laws of the stars". That idea actually underlies the history of astronomy: a long road of figuring out what objects in the sky are and what laws of nature govern them. To reach an understanding of cosmic objects, people had to do a lot of observing. That showed them the motions of objects in the sky, and led to the first scientific comprehension of what they might be. Throughout human history, people have "done" astronomy and eventually found that their observations of the sky gave them clues to the passage of time. It should be no surprise that people began to use the sky more than 15,000 years ago. It provided handy keys for navigation and calendar-making thousands of years ago. With the invention of such tools as the telescope, observers began to learn more about the physical characteristics of the stars and planets, which led them to wonder about their origins. The study of the sky moved from a cultural and civic practice to the realm of science and mathematics. So, what are the main targets that astronomers study? Let's start with stars — the heart of astronomy studies. Our Sun is a star, one of perhaps a trillion stars in the Milky Way galaxy. The galaxy itself is one of countless galaxies in the universe. Each one contains huge populations of stars. Galaxies themselves are collected together into clusters and superclusters that make up what astronomers call the "large-scale structure of the universe". Our own solar system is an active area of study. Early observers noticed that most stars did not appear to move. But, there were objects that seemed to wander against the backdrop of stars. Some moved slowly, others relatively quickly throughout the year. They called these "planets", the Greek word for "wanderers". Today, we simply call them "planets." There are also asteroids and comets "out there", which scientists study as well. Stars and planets aren't the only thing that populate the galaxy. Giant clouds of gas and dust, called "nebulae" (the Greek plural term for "clouds") are also out there. These are places where stars are born, or sometimes are simply the remains of stars that have died. Some of the weirdest "dead stars" are actually neutron stars and black holes. Then, there are quasars, and weird "beasts" called magnetars, as well as colliding galaxies, and much more. Beyond our own galaxy (the Milky Way), lie an amazing collection of galaxies ranging from spirals like our own to lenticular-shaped ones, spherical, and even irregular galaxies. As you can see, astronomy turns out to be a complex subject and it requires several other scientific disciplines to help solve the mysteries of the cosmos.To do a proper study of astronomy topics, astronomers combine aspects of mathematics, chemistry, geology, biology, and physics. The science of astronomy is broken into separate sub-disciplines. For example, planetary scientists study worlds (planets, moons, rings, asteroids, and comets) within our own solar system as well as those orbiting distant stars. Solar physicists focus on the Sun and its effects on the solar system. Their work also helps forecast solar activity such as flares, mass ejections, and sunspots. Astrophysicists apply physics to the studies of stars and galaxies to explain exactly how they work. Radio astronomers use radio telescopes to study the radio frequencies given off by objects and processes in the universe. Ultraviolet, x-ray, gamma-ray, and infrared astronomy reveals the cosmos in other wavelengths of light. Astrometry is the science of measuring distances in space between objects. There are also mathematical astronomers who use numbers, calculations, and statistics to explain what others observe in the cosmos. Finally, cosmologists study the universe as a whole to help explain its origin and evolution across nearly 14 billion years of time. Astronomers use observatories equipped with powerful telescopes that help them magnify the view of dim and distant objects in the universe. Astronomy tools, like the armillary sphere, were used by early astronomers and new tools came about as the study of astronomy evolved. They also use instruments called spectrometers that dissect the light from stars, planets, galaxies, and nebulae, and reveal more details about how they work. Specialized light meters (called photometers) help them measure the varying stellar brightnesses. Well-equipped observatories are scattered around the planet. They also orbit high above Earth's surface, with such spacecraft as Hubble Space Telescope providing clear images and data from space. To study distant worlds, planetary scientists send spacecraft on long-term expeditions, Mars landers such as Curiosity, Cassini Saturn mission, and many, many others. Those probes also carry instruments and cameras that provide data about their targets. Looking at the stars and galaxies helps us understand how our universe came into being and how it works. For example, knowledge of the Sun helps explain stars. Studying other stars gives insight into how the Sun works. As we study more distant stars, we learn more about the Milky Way. Mapping our galaxy tells us about its history and what conditions existed that helped our solar system form. Charting other galaxies as far as we can detect teaches lessons about the larger cosmos. There is always something to learn in astronomy. Each object and event tells a tale of cosmic history. In a very real sense, astronomy gives us a sense of our place in the universe. The late astronomer Carl Sagan put it very succinctly when he stated, "The cosmos is within us. We are made of star-stuff. We are a way for the universe to know itself." Taxationincome tax assessment levied upon individual or corporate incomes. Pathologyautism , developmental disability resulting from a neurological disorder that affects the normal functioning of the brain. BuddhismPure LawBuddhism or Amidism, devotional sect of Mahayana Buddhism in China and Japan, centering on worship of the Buddha Amitabha. U.S. HistoryBoston Tea Party 1773. Explorers, Travelers, and Conquerors: BiographiesHernán Cortés or Hernando Cortez , 1485-1547, Spanish conquistador , conqueror of Mexico. French and Benelux Physical GeographyPyrenees , Span. Pireneos, Fr. environmentalismism surrogate mother education martial arts Barcelona Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. You have successfully deleted an item. Alberta Scholarships BC Scholarships Saskatchewan Scholarships Manitoba Scholarships Ontario Scholarships Quebec Scholarships Nova Scotia Scholarships Copyright 2007 - 2025, All Rights Reserved Privacy Policy In Canada, the federal government groups and organizes occupations based on a National Occupational Classification (NOC) system. This also occupation may not reflect the entire NOC group it is part of. Data for the NOC group can apply across multiple occupations. The NOC system is updated every 5 years to reflect changes in the labour market. Government forms and labour market data may group and refer to an occupation differently, depending on the system used. Here is how this occupation has been classified over time. 2006 NOC 2006 NOC-S C011 : Physicists and Astronomers 2011 NOC 2111 : Physicists and astronomers 2021 NOC 21100: Physicists and astronomers 2023 CoASIS Duties Updated May 14, 2021 Astronomers study the visible (or non-visible) properties of the universe and its objects. The NOC heading for this occupation is based on the observed properties of the universe and objects in it, and make predictions by solving mathematical equations or using sophisticated computer simulations. Predictions are tested through further observation. Experimental astronomers design and build very sensitive instrumentation that can detect electromagnetic and particle radiation (such as neutrinos) at wavelengths from radio to gamma rays. Their laboratories use the same equipment and techniques as other physics-related disciplines. For example, the next generation of far-infrared detectors are based on superconductivity and require instrumentation commonly found in a low temperature physics laboratory. Observational astronomers use different ground-based and space-borne telescopes and scientific instruments to observe visible objects in space and get data on them. Measurements of basic properties such as composition, mass, size, brightness, motion and distance are used to test hypotheses about the nature of the universe and the matter in it. Some astronomers work at major observatories and research institutions where, in addition to their own research activities, they are plan and implement new instruments and techniques. They also help other astronomers operate their institution's instruments. In addition to academic research skills, astronomers in this area need to be experts in using observatory and instrument engineering and computer techniques. All areas of modern astronomy are highly technical, using state-of-the-art telescopes and detectors, and computers for instrument control, data gathering and processing and analysis. Most astronomers connected with universities have teaching responsibilities and are expected to produce original research work for publication in scientific journals. Working Conditions Updated May 14, 2021 Strength RequiredLift up to 5 kg Astronomers work in a variety of settings. Observational work may require unconventional hours and a considerable amount of travelling. Sometimes astronomers work at observation locations at high altitudes in remote and high-altitude locations, or be extreme. In Alberta, this occupation is part of 1 or more 2016 National Occupational Classification (NOC) groups. If working in a university setting, the starting salary for assistant professors range between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Senior full professors range between \$120,000 and \$150,000. In Alberta, this occupation is part of 1 or more 2021 National Occupational Classification (NOC) groups. If working in a university setting, the starting salary for assistant professors range between \$64,44 Per Year Average Salary \$126,767.00 Per Year Average Hours 37.9 Per Week Average Months on Payroll 12 NOC 21100 Wage Profile Unless otherwise noted, the data shown here is for all industries and all regions in Alberta. All wage estimates are hourly except where otherwise indicated. Wages and salaries do not include overtime hours, tips, benefits, profit shares, bonuses (unrelated to production), and other forms of compensation. To see the full survey data for this NOC group, visit the wage profile. Other wage sourcesTo make an informed wage and salary decision, research other wage sources [pdf] to supplement this data. Data Reliability Code Definition Good Reliability, represents a CV of between 6.01% and 15.00% and/or fewer than 30 survey observations and/or if survey observations represent less than 50% of all estimated employment for the occupation. Chart Table For full-time and part-time employees For full-time and part-time employees Wages* Low (5th percentile) High (95th percentile) Average Median Starting \$39.45 \$78.34 \$55.87 \$58.87 \$39.45 \$92.15 \$64.44 \$67.30 Top \$54.84 \$104.83 \$77.01 \$79.54 Swipe left and right to view all data. Scroll left and right to view all data. * All wage estimates are hourly except where otherwise indicated. Wages and salaries do not include overtime hours, tips, benefits, profit shares, bonuses (unrelated to production) and other forms of compensation. Pay brackets for hourly wages Starting pay: average pay offered for entry-level positions Overall pay: average pay across all employees in this occupation Top pay: average pay offered to top-paid employees Industry Information Health Care & Social Assistance ALL INDUSTRIES \$126,767 Health Care & Social Assistance \$132,165 Public Administration \$106,509 Skills Shortage Related Post-Secondary Field of Study Updated Mar 31, 2021. The information contained in this profile is current as of the dates shown. Salary, employment outlook, and educational program information may change without notice. It is advised that you confirm this information before making any career decisions. Science, Tech, Math All Science, Tech, Math Humanities All Humanities Languages All Languages Resources All Resources 15 Institutions offering Astronomy Courses in Canada15 Universities in Canada offering Astronomy degrees and courses. Plan your studies abroad now Page 2111 Institutions offering Applied and Pure Sciences Courses in Canada11 Universities in Canada offering Applied and Pure Sciences degrees and courses. Plan your studies abroad now Page 3111 Institutions offering Applied and Pure Sciences Courses in Canada Page 3111 Universities in Canada offering Applied and Pure Sciences degrees and courses. Plan your studies abroad now Page 5111 Institutions offering Applied and Pure Sciences Courses in Canada Page 5111 Universities in Canada offering Applied and Pure Sciences degrees and courses. Plan your studies abroad now Page 7111 Institutions offering Applied and Pure Sciences Courses in Canada Page 7111 Universities in Canada offering Applied and Pure Sciences degrees and courses. Plan your studies abroad now Page 9111 Institutions offering Applied and Pure Sciences Courses in Canada Page 9111 Universities in Canada offering Applied and Pure Sciences degrees and courses. 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