ESTUARINE, COASTAL AND SHELF SCIENCE

In association with the Estuarine Coastal Sciences Association (ECSA)

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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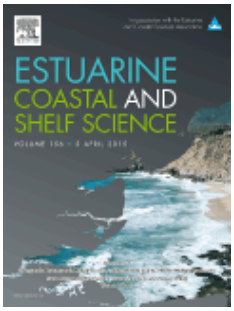

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DESCRIPTION

Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science is an international multidisciplinary journal devoted to the analysis of **saline water** phenomena ranging from the outer edge of the **continental shelf** to the upper limits of the **tidal zone**. The journal provides a unique forum, unifying the multidisciplinary approaches to the study of the oceanography of **estuaries**, **coastal zones**, and **continental shelf seas**. It features original research papers, review papers and short communications treating such disciplines as zoology, botany, geology, sedimentology, physical oceanography.
Data reports of mainly local interest are discouraged.

Research areas include:

- Numerical modelling of estuarine and coastal marine ecosystems
- Species distribution in relation to varying environments
- Effects of waste disposal
- Groundwater runoff and Chemical processes
- Estuarine and fjord circulation patterns
- Meteorological and oceanic forcing of semi-enclosed and continental shelf water masses
- Sea-surface and sea-bed processes
- Estuarine and coastal sedimentary processes and geochemistry
- Brackish water and lagoon phenomena
- Transitional waters

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AUDIENCE

Marine biologists and ecologists, physical, chemical and biological oceanographers, marine sedimentologists, geologists and geochemists.

IMPACT FACTOR

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Editors

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Papers dealing with water/sediment chemistry, biogeochemical cycling, water/sediment contaminants and global change

M. Elliott, Inst. of Estuarine and Coastal Studies, University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull, HU6 7RX, UK
Papers from Europe, Africa, Australasia and Asia dealing with Life Sciences (ecology, biology, ecosystems), Biota-Chemistry links, Human Impacts, Ecosystem Management and Natural Science-Social Science links

I. Valiela, Ecosystems Center, Marine Biological Laboratory, 7 MBL St. Woods Hole, MA 02543, USA
Basic and applied papers from the Americas on aspects of life sciences, biogeochemical linkages, and global change , review papers from all regions, and invited feature articles

E. Wolanski, Australian Institute of Marine Science, PMB no 3, Townsville, QLD 4810, Australia
Papers from Europe, Africa, Australasia and Asia dealing with Earth Sciences (hydrodynamics, sediment dynamics, geomorphology, remote sensing) and Hydrodynamic and System Modelling; also with overall responsibility for Special Issues

Associate Editors

D. Alongi, Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townsville, Queensland, Australia
biogeochemistry, coastal ecology, microbial ecology

R. Asmus, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, List, Germany
coastal ecology, food web analysis, primary production of seagrasses, microphytobenthos and phytoplankton, nutrient dynamics, benthic - pelagic coupling

D. Baird, University of Stellenbosch, Matieland, South Africa
estuarine and coastal ecosystem theory; dynamics and modelling; Ecological Network Analysis; nutrient dynamics and cycling in estuarine and marine ecosystems; water quality assessments

M.M. Baskaran, Wayne State University (WSU), Detroit, Michigan, USA

Trace metals and isotopes
D. Bowers, University of Wales, Menai Bridge, UK
marine optics; remote sensing of suspended sediments and CDOM; physical oceanography of estuaries and shelf seas; suspended sediments and marine turbulence
D.R. Cahoon, United States Geological Survey (USGS), Beltsville, Maryland, USA
wetland vertical development processes; wetland restoration and management
R. Carmichael, Dauphin Island Sea Laboratory, Dauphin Island, Alabama, USA
population and trophic ecology; nutrient enrichment and wastewater sources to costal waters - covering invertebrates from bivalve shellfish and horseshoe crabs to cetaceans and manatees
Z. Chen, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China
hydro-geomorphology; and delta-estuary-shelf sedimentology
L.M.Z. Chicharo, Universidade do Algarve, Faro, Portugal
Estuarine fisheries; food web; salt marsh
R. Feagin, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA
Spatial analysis of the erosion in wetlands, dunes, beaches. This includes the use of GIS.
A. Franco, Hull, UK
fish ecology; community structure and functioning; estuaries, lagoons and coastal waters; numerical/ quantitative ecology and statistics
R.W. Fulweiler, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
coastal ecology; biogeochemistry; climate change impacts on coastal systems
C.K. Harris, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, Virginia, USA
Sediment transport; Numerical models; Estuaries; Continental shelves
T. Jennerjahn, Leibniz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology in Bremen, Bremen, Germany
Biogeochemical cycling in rivers/estuaries; mangroves; seagrasses and coastal seas; Organic matter diagenesis; Tropical coastal ecosystems; Eutrophication
J. Lambrechts, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
Estuarine and shelf oceanographic modeling, cohesive fine sediment modeling, modeling the dispersion of waterborne particles with/without a special behavior (e.g. swimming for fish larvae and turtle hatchlings, additional wind drift for floating debris).
A. Manning, Plymouth University, Plymouth, Devon, UK
Cohesive sediment transport; Flocculation process; Mixed sediment processes; Nearshore physical oceanography
P. Martinetto, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Mar del Plata, Argentina
eutrophication; biological interactions, C and N stable isotopes; coastal and estuarine food webs.
J. McClelland, University of Texas at Austin, Port Aransas, Texas, USA
fluvial export; coastal ecosystem dynamics; biogeochemistry
S. Mitchell, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, UK
estuarine sediment transport; dynamics of turbidity maxima in estuaries; civil engineering hydraulics; coastal morphodynamics
I. Nagelkerken, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
Effects of climate change on aquatic fauna; coastal & marine fish ecology
P.A. Noble, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA
DNA sequencing, DNA microarrays, and modelling
C. Osburn, Raleigh, USA
dissolved and particulate organic matter; photochemistry; absorbance; fluorescence; stable isotopes and biomarkers.
M.F. Piehler, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA
Microbial biogeochemistry
J.L. Pinckney, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, USA
Marine Ecology, phytoplankton, microphytobenthos, ecosystem processes
V. Quintino, Universidade de Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal
benthic ecology (mainly Atlantic, intertidal sandy and rocky shores and subtidal estuarine and coastal shelf areas); bioassement or biomonitoring (namely sediment ecotoxicology, including integrated approaches such as the sediment quality triad, biotic indicators and indices); community level responses to natural and anthropogenic factors
P.A.G. Regnier, Brussels, Belgium
Estuarine and coastal carbon dynamics in the context of the global carbon cycle; reactive-transport and GIS modeling of the river-estuary-coastal zone continuum, early diagenetic modeling, greenhouse gas dynamics (CO2, CH4, N2O), anthropogenic perturbation of the coastal carbon cycle.
A.M. Shiller, Stennis Space Center, USA
Trace element chemistry; biogeochemical cycling; methane; carbon cycling
A. Skoog, University of Connecticut, Groton, Connecticut, USA
marine organic matter cycling; biogeochemical processes; microbial loop; microbial ecology

S.A. Skrabal, Wilmington, USA
Trace metal speciation and behavior;Sediment-water intereactions;Effects of sunlight on inorganic and organic components in sediments
A. Stubbins, Savannah, USA
Dissolved organic matter; aquatic biogeochemistry; environmental photochemistry; glacier, riverine and marine carbon cycle
P.W. Swarzenski, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Santa Cruz, California, USA
M. Teichberg, Leibniz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology in Bremen, Bremen, Germany
marine plant and algal ecology and physiology, estuarine and coastal shallow water ecosystems, eutrophication, ocean acidification
I. Telesh, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
plankton ecology and biodiversity; ecosystem effects of invasive species ; Impact of salinity gradient on aquatic communities
M.A. Teodósio, Faro, Portugal
Estuarine and coastal ecology, plankton, fish larvae, aquatic macroinvertebrates, climate change, marine acidification
S. Vizzini, Università degli Studi di Palermo, Palermo, Italy
C and N stable isotopes; food webs; seagrasses; contaminant trophic transfer; ocean acidification
X.H. Wang, University of New South Wales, Canberra, New South Wales, Australia
coastal oceanography; numerical modelling; sediment transport dynamics
A. Whitfield, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity (SAIAB), Grahamstown, South Africa
biology and ecology of fishes in estuaries
J.G. Wilson, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland
Bioindicators and coastal management; Aquatic systems analysis; Estuarine pollution; heavy metals and nutrients; Biota/sediment/water interactions; Ecophysiology and energetics
K. Xu, Baton Rouge, USA
Geological oceanography; coastal morphodynamics; observation and numerical modeling of sediment transport; sediment dynamics of bottom boundary layer; sedimentary geology; coastal processes

Founding Editors

N.C. Flemming
E. Naylor, University of Wales, Menai Bridge, UK

Editorial Board

M. Alber, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, USA
estuarine ecology; salt marsh ecology; and coastal policy.
J. Bowen, University of Massachusetts at Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
Estuarine microbial ecology; estuarine nitrogen cycling; salt marsh ecology
W.R. Boynton, University of Maryland, Solomons, Maryland, USA
estuarine ecology, eutrophication/water quality; nutrient cycling; nutrient mass balances
O. Defeo, UNDECIMAR, Montevideo, Uruguay
Ecology of sandy shores; Small-scale fisheries
M. Devlin, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia
Q. Dortch, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Silver Spring, Maryland, USA
phytoplankton ecology, Harmful Algal Blooms, and eutrophication
J. Gomes Ferreira, University of Lisbon, Monte de Caparica, Portugal
Ecological modelling of estuarine and coastal systems, particularly in the fields of aquaculture and eutrophication.
R. Gowen, Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute, Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK
Phytoplankton and zooplankton ecology; Marine eutrophication; Harmful algal blooms; Marine ecosystem structure and functioning
F.L. Hellweger, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
surface water quality, microbial ecology, mathematical modeling.
O. Iribarne, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Mar del Plata, Argentina
Estuarine and coastal ecology; Community ecology; Food webs; Coastal fisheries
E. Jaramillo, Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, Chile
D.S. McLusky, University of Stirling, Stirling, UK
Definition of estuaries and transitional waters; Effects of salinity on estuarine invertebrates; Estuarine ecosystems, and the impact of pollution on them
A.J. Mehta, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
coastal Hydraulics; cohesive sediment transport
G. Millward, Plymouth University, Plymouth, UK

Etuarine and marine biogeochemistry, specifically reaction kinetics in aquatic systems, involving particle-water interactions. He also works on the behaviour and transport of radionuclides in estuaries.
G.M.E. Perillo, Instituto Argentino de Oceanografia, Bahia Blanca, Argentina
Geomorphology and Dynamics of Estuaries and Coastal Wetlands - Dynamics of sediment transport - Physical-Biological interactions
D. Prandle, Hertfordshire, UK
observational, modelling and theoretical studies of: tide and storm surge propagation; tidal energy extraction; circulation and mixing; temperatures; sedimentation and water quality in shelf seas and their coastal margins
J. Romero, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
Seagrass biology and ecology, benthic community ecology
Y. Saito, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Tsukuba, Japan
sedimentary process, sequence stratigraphy, all silliciclastic shallow marine sediments
S.D. Sulkin, Western Washington University, Anacortes, Washington, USA
W. Zhang, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China
heavy metal pollution; sediment tracing using magnetic and geochemical methods; coastal environmental changes

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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Types of paper
Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science is an international multidisciplinary journal devoted to the analysis of saline water phenomena ranging from the outer edge of the continental shelf to the upper limits of the tidal zone. The journal provides a unique forum, unifying the multidisciplinary approaches to the study of the oceanography of estuaries, coastal zones, and continental shelf seas. It features original research papers, review papers and short communications treating such disciplines as zoology, botany, geology, sedimentology, physical oceanography. Data reports of mainly local interest are discouraged.

Research areas include: Numerical modelling of estuarine and coastal marine ecosystems; Species distribution in relation to varying environments; Effects of waste disposal; Groundwater runoff and Chemical processes; Estuarine and fjord circulation patterns; Meteorological and oceanic forcing of semi-enclosed and continental shelf water masses; Sea-surface and sea-bed processes; Estuarine and coastal sedimentary processes and geochemistry; Brackish water and lagoon phenomena; Transitional waters.

Up-front rejections of papers submitted to Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science

ECSS handles about 1000 papers per year and over 3000 reviewers are involved in assisting the journal each year.

As editors we follow the declared guidelines for the journal and we also receive advice and comments from the publishers, and members of the editorial board as well as reviewers. The consistent advice that we have received from everyone is that the editors should reject papers which are likely to be rejected at the beginning of the process rather than sending them out for review, knowing what the answer is likely to be. Over 25% of papers are now rejected at the editorial submission phase.

The papers are subject to an initial technical pre-screening process by the publisher. This process checks on submission format and examines matters such as the provision of suitable keywords and legible figures. It also tries to check up on the standard of English, as it is totally inappropriate to expect a reviewer to undertake linguistic revision.

The pre-screening process however makes no judgement on the suitability of the paper for ECSS. This judgement is made by one of the editors who will up-front reject a paper judged unsuitable without going to review. These up-front rejections are due to three principal reasons:

Firstly, we receive several papers each year that have been submitted to the "wrong journal". We have received, for example, papers on inland freshwater lakes or palaeontology, and other topics which are clearly beyond the scope of the journal. As a simple guide, if there is no mention of any previous ECSS paper in the reference list, it strongly suggests that the paper has been submitted to the wrong journal.

Secondly, papers that are "data reports" or "reports of local interest" will be rejected up-front. Papers in this category may describe a particular estuary in great detail, but fail to advance estuarine, coastal and shelf science. The overwhelming feeling when reading such a paper is "so-what!"

Thirdly, other reasons for up-front rejection can be a lack of a valid Discussion which integrates the study with the peer-reviewed literature or else relies on excessive self-citation, or a lack of appropriate statistical analysis, or purely statistical analyses without considering processes.

We at ECSS seek that all papers are based on hypothesis testing and that the hypotheses should be of general and international interest. We are interested in contributions that add to general knowledge, and move the field forward.

By up-front rejection we hope to give the authors a chance to quickly submit to a more appropriate journal. We do accept that we will sometimes make mistakes in this process, but we do this to protect the reviewers by offering them only relevant papers that are potentially publishable in ECSS. Up-front rejected papers will not be reconsidered for publication and we have a similar policy for papers rejected after review.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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The above represents a very brief outline of this type submission. It can be advantageous to print this "Guide for Authors" section from the site for reference in the subsequent stages of article preparation.

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PREPARATION

NEW SUBMISSIONS

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References

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Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods
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Theory/calculation
A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results
Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion
This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. However, if the paper reads better with a combined section and this prevents an undue amount of repetition then we allow a joint section.

Conclusions
A short Conclusions section can be presented at the end of the Discussion.

Place Acknowledgements, including information on grants received, before the references in a separate section, and not as a footnote on the title page. Figure captions, tables, figures and schemes should be presented in this order at the end of the article. They are described in more detail below.

Glossary
Please supply, as a separate list, the definitions of field-specific terms used in your article if applicable.

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If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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The paper should not contain more than 8000 words, and not more than 8 figures and 3 tables.

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