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DESCRIPTION

Aquatic Botany offers a platform for papers relevant to a broad international readership on fundamental and applied aspects of marine and freshwater macroscopic plants in a context of ecology or environmental biology. This includes molecular, biochemical and physiological aspects of macroscopic aquatic plants as well as the classification, structure, function, dynamics and ecological interactions in plant-dominated aquatic communities and ecosystems. It is an outlet for papers dealing with research on the consequences of disturbance and stressors (e.g. environmental fluctuations and climate change, pollution, grazing and pathogens), use and management of aquatic plants (plant production and decomposition, commercial harvest, plant control) and the conservation of aquatic plant communities (breeding, transplantation and restoration). Specialized publications on certain rare taxa or papers on aquatic macroscopic plants from under-represented regions in the world can also find their place, subject to editor evaluation. Studies on fungi or microalgae will remain outside the scope of Aquatic Botany.

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Editorial: What is a plant? and what is aquatic botany?
Elisabeth M. Gross, Thomas Wernberg, Jorge Terrados http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3770(16)30052-3

Editorial: Aquatic botany since 1975: Have our views changed?
Jan E. Vermaat, Elisabeth M. Gross http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.aquabot.2016.07.001

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AUDIENCE

Aquatic Botanists, Marine and Freshwater Ecologists.
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Marine ecology; Seaweed (macroalgae); Kelp forests; Climate Change; Ecophysiology
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AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK 17 Apr 2020 www.elsevier.com/locate/aquabot

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Plant ecophysiology; Fresh water macrophytes; Nitrogen; Root anatomy; Ammonium toxicity; Tropical aquatic plants; Wetland plants; Wastewater treatments

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Life history strategy; Wetland plant; Habitat characteristics; Plant-animal interaction; Environmental education

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Seagrass ecology from tropical to temperate marine and estuarine ecosystems, and also links between science and management

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Albertus J. Smit, University of the Western Cape, Bellville, South Africa
Seaweed ecophysiology, applied ecology and biological oceanography as well as substantial experience across the African continent and beyond. AJ also has strong skills in isotope ecology and a past in seagrass ecology

Jorge Miguel Terrados Muñoz, Mediterranean Institute for Advanced Studies, Esporles, Spain
Ecology of marine benthic communities, dominated by macrophytes (seagrasses, macroalgae, mangroves)

Mads Solgaard Thomsen, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand
I am an ecologist that research environmental impacts on coastal plant and animal communities. My research focuses on how human stressors, such as bio-inversions, pollution, and climate change, impact the structure, productivity and biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems. I combine experiments, surveys, analysis of long-term dataset, modeling and meta-analysis, to test how patterns in biological communities are generated and maintained. My research provides predictions on how coastal habitats will respond to human stressors and recommendations for conservation strategies needed to ameliorate their impacts. Invasion Biology; Biodiversity; Species Co-existence; Effects of Human Stressors

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Constructed and natural wetlands; Plant nutrient uptake; Heavy metals in macrophytes; Macrophyte biomass and production; Eutrophication

Kevin Wood, Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, Gloucester, United Kingdom
Conservation; Ecological modelling; Ecology; Grazing; Herbivory; Plant-herbivore interactions; Rivers; Waterbirds
INTRODUCTION

Aquatic Botany is concerned with fundamental studies on structure, function, dynamics and classification of plant-dominated aquatic communities and ecosystems, as well as molecular, biochemical and physiological aspects of aquatic plants. It is also an outlet for papers dealing with applied research on plant-dominated aquatic systems, including the consequences of disturbance (e.g. transplantation, influence of herbicides and other chemicals, thermal pollution, biological control, grazing and disease), the use of aquatic plants, conservation of resources, and all aspects of aquatic plant production and decomposition.

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