AQUATIC TOXICOLOGY

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DESCRIPTION

Aquatic Toxicology publishes significant contributions that increase the understanding of the impact of harmful substances (including natural and synthetic chemicals) on aquatic organisms and ecosystems.

Aquatic Toxicology considers both laboratory and field studies with a focus on marine/freshwater environments. We strive to attract high quality original scientific papers, critical reviews and expert opinion papers in the following areas:

- Effects of harmful substances on molecular, cellular, sub-organismal, organismal, population, community, and ecosystem level;
- Toxic Mechanisms;
- Genetic disturbances, transgenerational effects, behavioral and adaptive responses;
- Impacts of harmful substances on structure, function of and services provided by aquatic ecosystems;
- Mixture toxicity assessment;
- Statistical approaches to predict exposure to and hazards of contaminants

The journal also considers manuscripts in other areas, such as the development of innovative concepts, approaches, and methodologies, which promote the wider application of toxicological datasets to the protection of aquatic environments and inform ecological risk assessments and decision making by relevant authorities.

Aquatic Toxicology does not publish articles that focus on the health of aquaculture organisms associated with aquaculture practices, unless these studies enhance our understanding of the potential effects of chemical stressors associated with aquaculture (e.g. pesticides use, water quality degradation) on aquatic organisms and/or ecosystems. Aquatic Toxicology does not consider articles that focus on monitoring the presence of chemicals in the environment unless these studies further investigate the impacts of the chemicals on aquatic organisms and/or ecological systems. Furthermore, studies that characterize the potential risks of contaminated fish or other aquatic food products on humans or livestock are outside of the scope of the journal.

AUDIENCE

Environmental Toxicologists, Marine Biologists, Ecotoxicologists, Biochemical Toxicologists, Conservationists.
IMPACT FACTOR

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Kristie Willett, University of Mississippi Department of Biomolecular Sciences Division of Pharmacology, Jackson, Mississippi, United States of America
Alternate Animal Models for Human Disease, Developmental Basis of Adult Disease, PAH toxicity, Cannabinoid Toxicity, Environmental Toxicology, Toxicology Education

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Aquatic toxicology; metals; ammonia; environmental acidification; climate change; comparative physiology; fish; crustaceans; environmental regulations

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Fish toxicology; in vitro assay; environmental risk assessment; emerging environmental pollutants; nanoparticles and toxicology
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

Types of paper
1. Original Research Papers (Regular Papers)
2. Review Articles
3. Short Communications
4. Letters to the Editor

Original Research Papers should report the results of original research. These papers should be limited to 7,000 words (excluding references) and should not have more than 40 references and the combined count of figures and tables should not be more than 12. In special cases, a request can be made for longer papers. The Editors encourage brevity for the introduction. The material should not have been previously published elsewhere, except in a preliminary form.

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• Regular reviews covering subjects falling within the scope of the journal which are of active current interest. Review papers should preferably not exceed 10,000 words (excluding references). In special cases, a request can be made for longer papers. The Editors encourage brevity for the introduction.
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• Commentaries. This label will be given to mini-reviews which clearly contain the personal opinions of the author concerned. All types of review articles will be solicited by the Reviews Editor, M. Celander, Dept. of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Goteborgs Universitet, BOX 463, SE 405 30, Goteborg, Sweden, Email: malin.celander@gu.se.

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Instruction
To be considered for publication, studies will have conform with the following expectations:
Studies assessing the effects of contaminants or other stressors need to confirm actual exposure concentrations. We acknowledge that in some cases analytically confirmation is not possible (e.g. in vitro or embryo assays using microplates that do not produce sufficient volumes or the lack of existing analytical methodologies). In these cases, the authors are asked to make a clear case for why confirmation was not possible and they should provide alternative affirmation of exposure (e.g. through exposure modeling or confirmation of concentrations in working stocks). Studies have to follow a robust study and statistical design with appropriate replications (e.g. use of replicate tanks/experiments to avoid issues with pseudo-replication) that need to be clearly described in the methods section. Text copied from copyrighted works (including published documents by your own group) should never be used without clearly identifying the text as a quote (either by quotations or
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