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.

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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U-Th series radionuclides as tracer in aqueous system; scavenging of particle-reactive radionuclides and species in marine environment; dating of marine sediments using short-lived radionuclides (Pb-210, Cs-137, Pu); sediment focusing/erosion using radionuclides; Atmospheric studies using progeny of radon

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carbon and carbonate cycling across aquatic systems including freshwater ecosystems (lakes and rivers), coastal ecosystems (estuaries, seagrass beds, mangroves and continental margins), and open ocean with particular emphasis on the exchange of CO2 with the atmosphere and on the coupling between inorganic carbon dynamics and biological processes

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Estuarine microbial ecology; estuarine nitrogen cycling; salt marsh ecology

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marine optics; remote sensing of suspended sediments and CDOM; physical oceanography of estuaries and shelf seas; suspended sediments and marine turbulence

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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 coastal waters - covering invertebrates from bivalve shellfish and horseshoe crabs to cetaceans and manatees

L. Chicharo, Universidade do Algarve, Faro, Portugal
Estuarine fisheries; food web; salt marsh

F. De Serio, Politecnico di Bari, Bari, Italy
Hydrodynamics of coastal areas; breaking turbulence and sediment transport; data analysis and numerical models in lagoons and estuaries; turbulence transport and dispersion in vegetated channels

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Spatial analysis of the erosion in wetlands, dunes, beaches. This includes the use of GIS.

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fish ecology; community structure and functioning; estuaries, lagoons and coastal waters; numerical/quantitative ecology and statistics

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Sediment transport; Numerical models; Estuaries; Continental shelves

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seagrass ecosystems, marine landscape and spatial ecology, marine plant sediment interactions, marine protected area networks, coastal ecology, estuaries

L. Karczmarski, Swire Institute of Marine Science, School of Biological Sciences, University of Hong Kong and Cetacea Research Institute, Hong Kong
Coastal cetaceans: Behaviour and behavioural ecology, Socio-spatial ecology, Population processes and demography, Range and movement, Habitat use, Conservation ecology.

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).

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fluvial export; coastal ecosystem dynamics; biogeochemistry

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DNA sequencing, DNA microarrays, and modelling

S Olenin, Klaipeda University, Klaipėda, Lithuania
biological invasions in marine realm, benthic ecology, environmental impact assessment

C. Osburn, Raleigh, USA
dissolved and particulate organic matter; photochemistry; absorbance; fluorescence; stable isotopes and biomarkers.

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Marine Ecology, phytoplankton, microphytobenthos, ecosystem processes

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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

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biology and ecology of fishes in estuaries

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river plume and estuary dynamics; ecological, biogeochemistry and larval transport process, TMDL modeling; nearshore wave-current dynamics and sediment transport process; river watershed modeling

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eutrophication, water quality, phytoplankton, remote sensing, Great Barrier Reef, Water Framework Directive

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phytoplankton ecology, Harmful Algal Blooms, and eutrophication

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coastal Hydraulics; cohesive sediment transport

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Geomorphology and Dynamics of Estuaries and Coastal Wetlands - Dynamics of sediment transport - Physical-Biological interactions

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sedimentary process, sequence stratigraphy, all silliciclastic shallow marine sediments

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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. An original research paper should not contain more than 8000 words, and no more than 8 figures and 3 tables. A research note/short communication should not contain more than 4,000 words and no more than 3 figures and 1 table. The Journal also welcomes suggestions from leading and internationally renowned scientists for in-depth Reviews and Invited Feature Articles on wide-ranging and contemporary topics. These Reviews can be approx. 12,000 words but the suggestions should be discussed with one of the Editors-in-Chief in the first instance.

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.

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Introduction

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