SCIENCE OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT
An International Journal for Scientific Research into the Environment and its Relationship with Humankind

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DESCRIPTION

Science of the Total Environment is an international journal for publication of original research on the total environment, which includes the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and anthroposphere.

totalenvironment.gif

The total environment is characterized where these five spheres overlap. Studies that focus on at least two or three of these will be given primary consideration. Papers reporting results from only one sphere will not be considered. Field studies are given priority over laboratory studies. The total environment is studied when data are collected and described from these five spheres. By definition total environment studies must be multidisciplinary.

Examples of data from the five spheres are given below:

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Subject areas may include, but are not limited to:

- Agriculture, forestry, land use and management
- Air pollution quality and human health
- Contaminant (bio)monitoring and assessment
- Ecosystem services and life cycle assessments
- Ecotoxicology and risk assessment
- Emerging fields including global change and contaminants
- Environmental management and policy
- Environmental remediation
- Environmental sources, processes and global cycling
- Groundwater hydrogeochemistry and modeling
- Human health risk assessment and management
- Nanomaterials in the environment
- Noise in the environment
- Persistent organic pollutants
- Plant science and toxicology
- Remote sensing
- Stress ecology in marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems
• Trace metals and organics in biogeochemical cycles
• Waste and water treatment

The editors discourage submission of papers which describe results from routine surveys or monitoring programs, studies which are local in scope, laboratory experiments, hydroponic or pot studies measuring biochemical/physiological endpoints, food science studies, screening of new plant species for phytoremediation, testing known chemicals in another setting, and experimental studies lacking a testable hypothesis.

The abstract, highlights and conclusions of papers in this journal must contain clear and concise statements as to why the study was done and how readers will benefit from the results. Articles submitted for publication in Science of the Total Environment should establish connections among research findings with implications for environmental quality, ecological health, and/or human health.

AUDIENCE

Environmental Scientists, Environmental Toxicologists, Ecologists, Chemical/Environmental Engineers, Environmental Health Scientists and Epidemiologists, Risk Scientists, Environmental Science Managers and Administrators.

IMPACT FACTOR

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Plant ecophysiology Effects of pollutants (ozone, UV-B, metals, acidic deposition, and surfactants)and climate change (drought, frost) on forests and trees (gas exchange, water relations, cuticles, roots, ectomycorrhizas, growth and pollen)
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Media / Habitats: drinking water, water quality, water pollution, rivers, lakes, sediments, watersheds, soils, exposure assessment, human health effects, biomarkers, bioindicators, dietary exposure, food contamination, food safety Human Health Effects: pesticides, endocrine disruptors, pharmaceutical residues, organics, analytical, surveys
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Andrew Gray, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California, USA
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My research interests: (1) biomonitoring organic chemicals in human body, such as phthalates, PAHs, organophosphate pesticide and environmental phenols; (2) monitoring organic pollutants in environment, e.g., persistent organic pollutants; (3) Analytical method development for novel organic contaminants in various environmental matrix. Recently, I am working on Exposome to women with fertility problems.

Neil S. Harris, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
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Weiping Liu, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
Organics, monitoring, human health, ecotoxicology

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Ioannis Matiatos, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna, Austria
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1. Over 25 years of research on the effects of ozone on plants 2. Research on the role of anthocyanins in vegetative tissues in plants 3. Climate change impacts on plants in the southern Appalachian mountains 4. My technical expertise resides in measuring plant gas exchange and plant water relations, using the Li-Cor 6400 gas exchange system, a Sperry hydraulic conductivity apparatus and Scholander pressure chamber, as well as a variety of other instrumentation (including leaf fluorescence meter) to monitor plant responses to environmental stresses.

Hong-Gang Ni, Peking University, Shenzhen, China
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Fernando Pacheco Torgal, University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal
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**Maria Pignata**, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba (Argentina), Cordoba, Argentina
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**Clemens Reimann**, Norges geologiske undersøkelse - NGU, Trondheim, Norway
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**S. Sabater**, University of Girona (UdG) and ICRA, Girona, Spain

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**Wei Shi**, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
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**Andreas Skouloudis**

**Athanasios S. Stasinakis**, University of the Aegean, Mytilene, Greece

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**Piotr Szefer**, Medical University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland
- Biomagnification of major and minor elements along the sequential trophic levels of the marine biosphere. - Bioavailability of metallic pollutants to benthic organisms as potential biomonitors in relation to the adjacent sediments and sea water. - Chemometric evaluation of the distribution of essential, toxic elements and other pollutants in the marine ecosystems. - Evaluation of chemical elements relationships in their horizontal and vertical distribution in the marine sediments. . - Chemometric evaluation of marine organisms as potential biomonitors of chemical pollution of the aquatic ecosystems worldwide.

**Phong Thai**, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

**Maria Concetta Tomei**, National Research Council of Italy (CNR), Roma, Italy
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Shuzhen Zhang, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing, China
Organics, ecotoxicity, bioavailability, analysis

Xiaowei Zhang, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
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Yong Zhang, Xiamen University, Xiamen City, Fujian 361102, China
PAHs, organic matter, marine environments
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INTRODUCTION

Aims and Scope
Science of the Total Environment is an international journal for publication of original research on the total environment, which includes the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and anthroposphere.

totalenvironment.gif-Total Environment

The total environment is characterized where these five spheres overlap. Studies that focus on at least two or three of these will be given primary consideration. Papers reporting results from only one sphere will not be considered. Field studies are given priority over laboratory studies. The total environment is studied when data are collected and described from these five spheres. By definition total environment studies must be multidisciplinary.

Examples of data from the five spheres are given below:

stoten-banners.jpg-The five spheres of the total environment

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Types of paper

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