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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Organic Contaminants; Pesticides; Emerging Contaminants; Adsorption; Transformation; Mitigation; Water Quality; Aquatic Toxicology; Remediation; Biochar.

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air quality, water quality, forests, ecological effects, bioavailability, bioindicators, PAHs, Dioxin, nutrients, copper, natural, anthropogenic, diffuse, apportionment, bioremediation, restoration, climate change, eutrophication, desertification, deforestation, monitoring, sequential extraction, remote sensing, moss biomonitoring, lichens, tree rings (dendrochronology), historical monitoring, Africa, Western Europe, Mediterranean region, South America

Satinder Brar Kaur, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), Québec, Quebec, Canada
Development of finished products (formulations) of wastewater and wastewater sludge based value-added bioproducts, such as enzymes, organic acids, platform chemicals, biocontrol agents, biopesticides, butanol and biohydrogen

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Arctic, marine ecosystems, birds, metals, organo-compounds, biomonitoring, biological effects

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10.020: air pollution, 10.030: air quality, 10.040: indoor air pollution, 70.040: clean technologies, 80.050: incineration

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Eco-toxicology, behaviour, monitoring and assessment, birds and reptiles

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Biochemical engineering and environmental engineering this last focused on biodegradation of pollutants by microorganisms or enzymes. Bioreactors, immobilization, kinetics, etc.

Art Chappelka, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, USA
Air pollution and global climate changes to terrestrial ecosystems; native plant community responses (shifts in diversity) to air pollutants and global climate change; plant-stress-air pollution/global climate change interactions; urban ecology and ecosystem services

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Applications of spectroscopy techniques in environmental chemistry; phytoremediation, novel methods for the bioproduction of nanoparticles, development of analytical methods to detect nanomaterials, study of the fate of nanoparticles in the environment, and applications of nanotechnology to clean water among others

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Sediment transport, hydrology

John Gulliver, Imperial College London, London, UK
noise and air pollution exposure assessment, air pollution monitoring, dispersion modelling, land use regression modelling, geographical information systems, geo-statistical techniques (Kriging etc.), spatial analysis of environmental and health data. More broadly: geographical studies of environment and health, health risk assessments.

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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.

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My greatest expertise is in using lichen community composition for monitoring and quantifying nitrogen pollutants. But I also work with lichen/moss tissue assays (for N, S, metals, PAHs), landscape-scale community-based gradient modeling more generally, and biomass modeling for ground-dwelling non-vascular communities in boreal and tundra systems.

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Toxicogenomics of chemicals, Ecogenomics of pollution, Ecotoxicology
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

Subject areas may include, but are not limited to:

- Agriculture, forestry, land use and management
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- Ecosystem services and life cycle assessments
- Ecotoxicology and risk assessment
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Types of paper

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