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Topic: ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND TRENDS IN AQUATIC BIOLOGY

Types of Manuscripts Acceptable

Research articles, review of literature, and conceptual framework

Submissions Please kindly submit your paper as an attachment to contact@eujournal.org Subject: Special Edition - Kenko

Objectives of the Special Issue



Time Schedule

Submission Deadline: Peer Review (First Decision): Revision by Authors: Final Decision for Publication: Publication of Special Issue: November 1, 2020 December 1, 2020 December 20, 2020 January 5, 2021 January 25, 2021

Language: English and French

Peer Review Procedure

Double blind and optional open review

Publication Fee

To cover the operating costs, authors of the accepted papers will be required to pay 97 EUR per paper. Hard copies of the ESJ special edition are included as part of the cost.

The world's population is increasing at an exponential rate following the demographic boom in the 1960s. This growth rate is accompanied by many challenges among which food shortage and poverty rank high, triggering rural exodus with precocity and promiscuity in big cities. In solving the problem of food shortage, there is an increasing interest in the agricultural sector with the use of many agricultural inputs, which unfortunately have adverse effects on non-target organisms.

Physicochemical analysis is one of the tools used in environmental impact assessment. However, it alone cannot provide any information concerning the impact of contaminants on the biota. This brought about an increase in the necessity to link environmental variables to the biota. To achieve this, Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) with the use of various models provide quick information and is also less expensive. Unfortunately, some of the species used in the models are not local and, hence, there is the need to use local species as bioindicators. Living organisms tolerate a limited range of chemical, physical and biological conditions, which can be used to assess



environmental quality. Although any organism can be used as bioindicator of environmental variables, an ideal bioindicator should therefore have the following characteristics: provide measurable response, respond in proportion to the degree of contamination, abundant and common, ecology and life history well understood, taxonomically well documented and stable, easy and cheap to survey, sedentary, and manageable size. It is also necessary to carry out ecological risk assessment to get a quicker and cheaper response. In addition, local species should be used as indicators of environmental parameters or in bioassays.

This special issue will be focused on:

- Characterization of environmental pollutants
- Monitoring industrial and municipal pollutants
- Ecological Risk Assessment (using models to assess the risk posed by pollutant in aquatic ecosystems)
- ✤ Bioassays with common species of fish, plankton, and macro invertebrates
- Using aquatic organisms (fish, plankton, macroinvertebrate) diversity and abundance as indicators of environmental variables
- ✤ Aquaculture