Editorial

Inland Waters, the new journal of the International Society of Limnology (SIL), is the scholarly outlet for the society and advances science by promoting understanding of inland aquatic ecosystems. The journal serves the interests of the society and its working groups. Inland Waters benefits from an international Editorial Board and publication by the Freshwater Biological Association. Papers are available online to SIL members and subscribers as they are finalized. Print issues are available quarterly.

This second issue includes 5 Research Articles. The paper by Elsaholi et al. provides an experimental assessment of algal growth in response to nutrient additions and canopy cover in Irish streams. Willén et al. presents the first cyanotoxic analyses from Ethiopian Rift Valley Lakes, with some values exceeding levels for serious health hazards. The article by Likens based on long-term monitoring of the Hubbard Brook Valley, USA, presents stream temperature data and ice-cover records on Mirror Lake that are important to understanding the repercussions of climate change. Bastien et al. present data on carbon dioxide and methane emissions before and after impoundment of a boreal reservoir in Canada to provide an understanding of the environmental footprint of hydroelectricity. Hines and Hershey suggest sufficient light penetration to hard substrates in restored urban streams is an important management consideration to enhance biofilm accumulation and ammonium removal.

Research Briefs are intended to promote the communication of emerging topics, and this second issue includes 3 of these. The brief by Moss et al. presents evidence that global warming and eutrophication in fresh and coastal waters may mutually reinforce the symptoms they express and thus the problems they cause. The brief by Havens and Beaver examines body size versus taxonomy in relating crustacean zooplankton communities to water quality in Florida lakes, USA. The brief by Balmer and Downing presents long-term summer data from eutrophic Iowa lakes, USA, showing that nutrient-driven primary production often drives carbon dioxide concentrations below atmospheric equilibrium, indicating net atmospheric uptake, with implications for the global carbon budget.

This collection of papers matches the goals of our new publication. We look forward to continued support from SIL members and receiving diverse and timely contributions.

John R. Jones
Editor-in-Chief

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