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4.5 x Altmetric

On average, open access articles received 4.5x as much Altmetric attention as those which were not open access



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You will retain the copyright and be cited for the original creation.

Here are your steps to publishing open access with Wiley

Step 1

Explore the different types of open access publishing, and select the type that works best for you and your institution and/or funder

Step 2

Research the best home for your paper

Step 3

Make sure you understand publication fees and your funding opportunities

Step 4

Ensure you understand any open access mandates, and how to comply with funder and institutional requirements.

Step 5

Select your licensing and copyright preference

Step 6








Ensure you meet journal requirements for making your data available

Step 1

Decide what type of open access publishing works best for you and meets your institution and/or funder requirements

At Wiley we believe that publishing gold open access provides the best solution to both authors and the research community.

Benefits of gold open access

-  A final peer reviewed publisher version of your article is made freely available online
-  Access is immediate and permanent
-  Satisfies most funder and institutional requirements to make an article open access
-  Availability of funding for Article Publication Charges is growing
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-  Choose from nearly 2,000 fully gold or hybrid¹ journals
-  Automatic export of the final article to repositories such as PubMed Central when appropriate

Features of green open access

- You will need to self-archive a version of the manuscript
- The version of the manuscript you may share publicly depends on the policy of the journal
- Embargo periods may apply – meaning your work isn't immediately available
- Article Publication Charges don't apply
- You will need to self-archive a version of the manuscript with repositories

Whichever option you choose, you can find additional information [here](#).

¹meaning a subscription journal which offers as open access option

What is a repository?

- A repository is a public archive for research and/or data to be stored for sharing and preservation. They may contain the submitted, accepted or final publisher versions of articles - depending on funder and journal policies.
- The most well-known subject-based repository for research is PubMed Central (PMC) and sister sites such as Europe PMC.

*** If you publish gold open access, Wiley automatically deposits the final publisher version into PMC, where appropriate.**

If the article is: 1) funded by an NIH funding institute, or 2) published as open access and funded by a PMC partner or Europe PMC funder, or 3) published open access in a MEDLINE-indexed journal, or 4) published in a Journal with a Full Participation Agreement with PMC; the final published version² will become freely available on PMC/Europe PMC, the full-text archive of scientific literature in the biomedical and life sciences.

²For NIH funded articles that are not published open access, the author manuscript will be deposited in PMC, rather than the final published version.

Quick reference guides: to help you as you publish

Gold open access

1. Select the journal you want to submit your research to and follow its submission guidelines.
2. Check if you have any funder requirements when publishing open access.
3. Check **eligibility for funding** and confirm your institutional affiliation when submitting.
4. If there is no funding available, you will need to arrange payment of your article publication charge in advance of publication.
5. Once your article is accepted, you are responsible for completing the open access agreement.
6. Upon online publication, the final version of your article will be made open access on Wiley Online Library under the terms of a Creative Commons license.
7. Upon publication in a journal issue your article is usually auto-archived in a repository such as PMC, where appropriate. *

Green open access

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Step 2

Explore the different types of journal available to you when selecting the best home for your paper

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Step 3

Make sure you understand publication fees and funding opportunities

- Typically, open access journals will charge a fee to publish your article – known as an article publication charge (APC).
- These fees vary between journals, publishers and subject areas.
- Who pays the article publication charge?
 - **Authors** – you can pay using grant funds and you should check for any waivers or discounts available
 - **Funders** – some funders have dedicated funds for open access publishing.
 - **Institutions** – many arrange with publisher to cover these charges using central funding
- Payment is usually taken after acceptance and before publication.

Institution and funder payment agreements with Wiley

- Over 1,600 institutions and funders have open access agreements with Wiley, offering full or partial funding of article publication charges.
- Countries with open access funding agreements include Austria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and some institutions and consortia in USA.

Checking your eligibility for funding

Check if your institution has an agreement with Wiley [here](#).

Step 4

Stay up-to-date on open access mandates

You should be aware of mandates that could affect your open access publication.

- Mandates are policies that affect how publicly funded research is published, and they usually come from funders, institutions or governments.
- These mandates might say you need to publish gold or green open access or have criteria around how you have to handle sharing your data.

Step 5

Select your licensing and copyright preference

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Social predation in electric eels

Douglas A. Bastos | Jansen Zuanon, Lúcia Rapp Py-Daniel, Carlos David de Santana

First published: 14 January 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.7121> | Citations: 2

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Abstract

Social predation—when groups of predators coordinate actions to find and capture prey—is a common tactic among mammals but comparatively rare in fishes. We report the unexpected social predation by electric eels, an otherwise solitary predator in the Amazon rainforest. Observations made in different years and recorded on video show electric eels herding, encircling shoals of small nektonic fishes, and launching joint predatory high-voltage strikes on the prey ball. These findings challenge the hypothesis that electric eels may have a single foraging strategy and extend our knowledge on social predation to an organism that employs high-voltage discharge for hunting. Thereby offering a novel perspective for studies on the evolutionary interplay between predatory and escape tactics.

1 INTRODUCTION

Social predation occurs when groups of individuals jointly work to find, target, and kill larger or more numerous prey (Lang & Farine, 2017). This foraging tactic is prominently found among mammals, birds, fish, and arthropods, and thought to optimize the hunters' foraging time and energy gain (Beauchamp, 2014). Species have long been credited with a conservative and pervasive same set of foraging strategies across populations (Lang & Farine, 2017). However, increasing evidence of populational behavioral diversity challenges this premise (Lang & Farine, 2017). One important behavioral variation among animal populations refers to the use of group foraging as an alternative to single foraging. Group

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Metrics
Citations: 2
Altmetric score: 494

Details
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Step 6

Check out open data and citation options

By sharing your data, you are enabling others to use and reproduce your work, helping to improve the efficiency of the research process and outcomes.

Underlying data is as important as the published article and many funders and journals expect or even mandate data sharing and archiving.

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