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DESCRIPTION

First published in 1953, Animal Behaviour is a leading international publication and has wide appeal, containing critical reviews, original papers, and research articles on all aspects of animal behaviour. Book Reviews and Books Received sections are also included.

Growing interest in behavioural biology and the international reputation of Animal Behaviour prompted an expansion to monthly publication in 1989. Animal Behaviour continues to be the journal of choice for biologists, ethologists, psychologists, physiologists, and veterinarians with an interest in the subject.

Research Areas include:
- Behavioural ecology
- Evolution of behaviour
- Sociobiology
- Ethology
- Behavioural psychology
- Behavioural physiology
- Population biology
- Sensory behaviour
- Navigation and migration

AUDIENCE

Behaviourists, behavioural ecologists, behavioural neuroscientists, ethologists, evolutionary ecologists

IMPACT FACTOR

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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INTRODUCTION

Types of article
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More general correspondence on matters relating to behavioural research is published, unrefereed, in the newsletters of ASAB and ABS. Such correspondence should be sent to the newsletter editors: Dr H. M. Rowland, Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EJ, UK (e-mail: asabnewslettereditor@gmail.com) for ASAB; Susan M. Bertram, Department of Biology, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6, Canada (e-mail: Sue Bertram@carleton.ca) for ABS.

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Correspondence about book reviews handled through the North American office should be sent to: Dr P. Loesche, Department of Psychology, Box 351525, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, U.S.A. (e-mail: loes@uw.edu).

**BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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For significance tests, give the name of the test followed by a colon, the test statistic and its value, the degrees of freedom or sample size (whichever is the convention for the test) and the $P$ value (note that $F$ values have two degrees of freedom). The different parts of the statistical quotation are separated by a comma. Note use of italics for $F$, $P$, $N$ and other variables.

If the test statistic is conventionally quoted with degrees of freedom, these are presented as a subscript to the test statistic. For example:

- ANOVA: $F_{1,11} = 7.89$, $P = 0.017$
- Kruskal-Wallis test: $H_{11} = 287.8$, $P = 0.001$
- Chi-square test: $X^2 = 0.19$, $P = 0.91$
- Paired $t$ test: $t_{12} = 1.99$, $P = 0.07$

If the test is conventionally quoted with the sample size, this should follow the test statistic value. For example:

- Spearman rank correlation: $r_s = 0.80$, $N = 11$, $P < 0.01$
- Wilcoxon signed-ranks test: $T = 6$, $N = 14$, $P < 0.01$
- Mann-Whitney $U$ test: $U = 74$, $N_1 = N_2 = 17$, $P < 0.02$

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