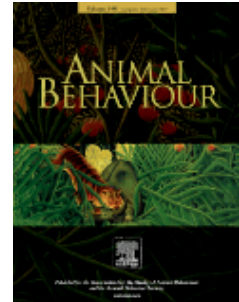




### TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

●	<b>Description</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Audience</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Impact Factor</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Abstracting and Indexing</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Editorial Board</b>	<b>p.2</b>
●	<b>Guide for Authors</b>	<b>p.3</b>



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### DESCRIPTION

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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.

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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:  $\chi^2_2 = 0.19$ ,  $P = 0.91$

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:  $U = 74$ ,  $N_1 = N_2 = 17$ ,  $P < 0.02$

$P$  values for significant outcomes can be quoted as below a threshold significance value (e.g.  $P < 0.05$ ,  $0.01$ ,  $0.001$ ), but wherever possible should be quoted as an exact probability value. Departure from a significance threshold of  $0.05$  should be stated and justified in the Methods. Marginally nonsignificant outcomes can be indicated as exact probability values or as  $P < 0.1$ . Nonsignificant outcomes should be indicated with an exact probability value whenever possible, or as NS or  $P > 0.05$ , as appropriate for the test.

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