

Wiley's Journals - How They can Help Researchers and How To Submit Your Manuscript

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Who are we?

Agenda

- Wiley's journals portfolio: Subscription, hybrid and fully gold open access journal titles
- Wiley Online Library: Navigating to journals' author and submission guidelines, aims and scope
- Wiley Author Services: Tools, guidelines, informational resources
- Wiley Editing Services
- Publication tips for authors:
 - Why publish
 - Submission and review: what to expect?
 - Writing tips
 - Tools for authors: Author Services and Wiley Editing Services
- Promoting one's work after publication
 - **Let's run a poll**

Our history

Over 200 years of excellence

Wiley is one of the world's foremost academic and professional publishers and has more partnerships with leading societies than any other publisher.

- Founded in 1807 by Charles Wiley
- 18 millions of researchers and professionals
- 1,200 scientific societies
- +450 authors awarded with Nobel prize

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Wiley's Journal Portfolio

Subscription | Hybrid | Open Access



Wiley offers a full set of solutions

Journals	Over 8 million articles across 1,600 peer-reviewed journals , spanning 500+ primary subject categories and over 300 million downloads per year. As the world's leading society publisher, over half of our journals are published in partnership with societies or associations.
Backfiles	Newly digitized journals spanning three centuries and over 2.8 million articles.
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Online Books	More than 24,000 books by leading scientists and researchers -- available DRM-free, unlimited concurrent users, and usage-based collections.
Wiley Digital Archives	Unique and exclusive society archives focused on History of Science and History of Medicine, on the leading platform for research and teaching.
Reference Works	250+ combined works of some of the world's leading experts in their fields.
EBM databases	Over 13,000 evidence-based medicine resources for students and practitioners.

Subject Coverage

The most extensive multi-disciplinary collection of online resources, with **126 sub-categories** across:

- Agriculture, Aquaculture & Food Science
- Architecture & Planning
- Art & Applied Arts
- Business, Economics, Finance & Accounting
- Chemistry
- Computer Science and Information Technology
- Earth, Space & Environmental Sciences
- Humanities
- Law & Criminology
- Life Sciences
- Mathematics & Statistics
- Medicine
- Nursing, Dentistry and Healthcare
- Physical Sciences & Engineering
- Social & Behavioral Sciences
- Veterinary Medicine
- Psychology

Types of journals

Subscription only journals:

- Free to publish but need to be subscriber to read

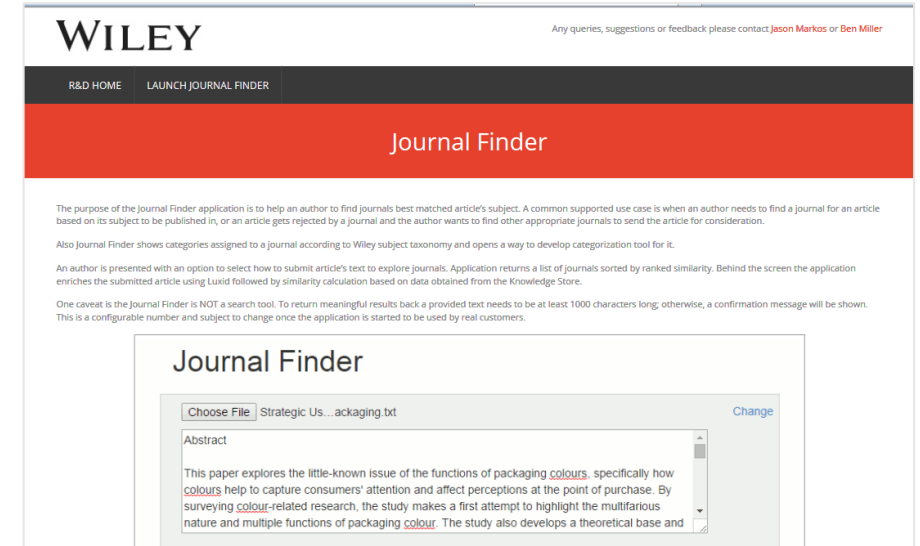
Hybrid journals:

- Subscription journal that allows open access publications
- Article can be published behind or outside paywall

Open access journals:

- Articles are freely accessible online
- Authors pay an Article Publication Charge (APC)
- The APC can be paid via the author's institution or funding

For listings of Wiley open access and hybrid journals, more information can be found [here](#).



<https://journalfinder.wiley.com/>



A word about words



A quick guide to Open Access terminology



Gold Open Access

- Immediately, freely available online for all to read, download, reuse and share
- An Article Publication Charge (APC) is typically applied. This may be covered by an institution or funder
- Published under a Creative Commons (CC) license, author retains copyright



Green Open Access

- The author self-archives a version of the subscription article in an online repository or website
- Usually subject to a 12 or 24 month embargo period
- Authors retain the right to use their articles for certain purposes



Bronze Open Access

- Articles (usually in subscription journals) that are made free to read by the publisher
- Articles are not formally licensed for reuse
- No fee or charge, but publisher is not under any obligation to keep the article free to read



Diamond Open Access

- The article is immediately, freely available online for all to read, download, reuse and share; author retains copyright
- No direct author fees– publishing costs supported by a sponsor

Wiley Subscription and Hybrid Journals

Open access publishing options in subscription journals

- Wiley's 1600+ journals can be explored by title and subject [here](#).
- Close to **1,300** of Wiley's journals are hybrid titles that offer an open access publishing option
- Authors may choose to:
 - Publish articles as subscription only (behind pay wall)
 - Publish articles open access by funding [Article Publication Charges](#) (APCs)

Article Publication Charges (APCs)

Hybrid Open Access

Open access option in Wiley's subscription journals

View the price list for [hybrid open access](#), a gold open access option in subscription journals

[Hybrid OA Price List](#)

Discounts available

- [Institution Payment](#)

Need help?

Visit our [How to make your article open access](#) page for step-by-step instructions.

Wiley Open Access Journals

Publishing in Wiley and Hindawi Open Access Journals

- As of 2021, there are a combined total of 460 open access journals published by Wiley and Hindawi
- Full lists of journal titles could be found in the below:
 - [Wiley titles](#)
 - [Hindawi titles](#)
- All articles published in these titles are open access and APCs are funded by authors or their affiliated institutions

Article Publication Charges (APCs)

Wiley Open Access
Wiley's fully open access journal portfolio

View the price list for Wiley's fully [open access](#) journal portfolio

[Open Access Journal Price List](#)

Discounts and Waivers available

- [Society Member Discounts](#)
- [Institution Payment](#)
- [Developing Country Discounts](#)
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Need help?

View our [Article Publication Charge Payment](#) PDF guide.

Article processing charges

The following are the article processing charges (APCs) charged by Hindawi Open Access journals for accepted manuscripts. Taxes may apply on qualifying transactions.

Journal Title	ISSN	APC
Abstract and Applied Analysis	1687-0409	\$1025
Active and Passive Electronic Components	1563-5031	\$900
Adsorption Science & Technology	2048-4038	\$1350
Advanced Gut & Microbiome Research	2755-1652	\$100
Advances in Agriculture	2314-7539	\$775
Advances in Astronomy	1687-7977	\$1025
Advances in Cell and Gene Therapy	2573-8461	\$750
Advances in Civil Engineering	1687-8094	\$2550

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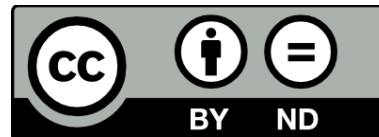
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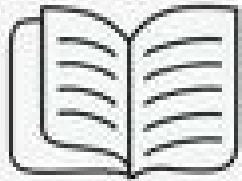
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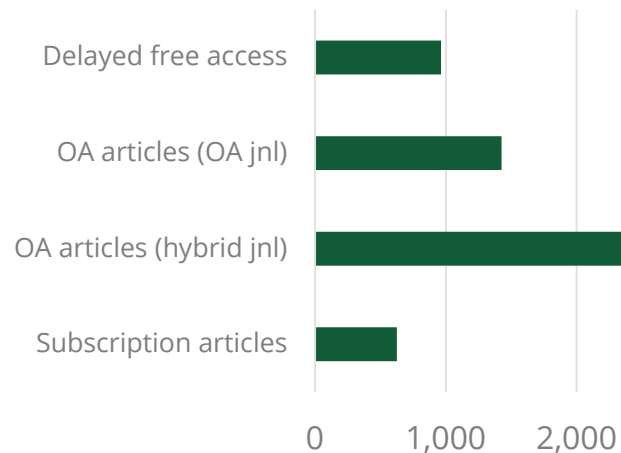
How open access is transforming research communication



3x Downloads

On average, open access articles were downloaded 3x as much as subscription articles

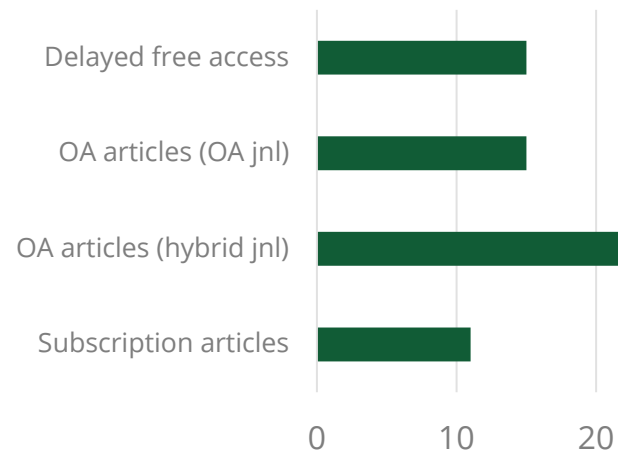
Av full text downloads per article



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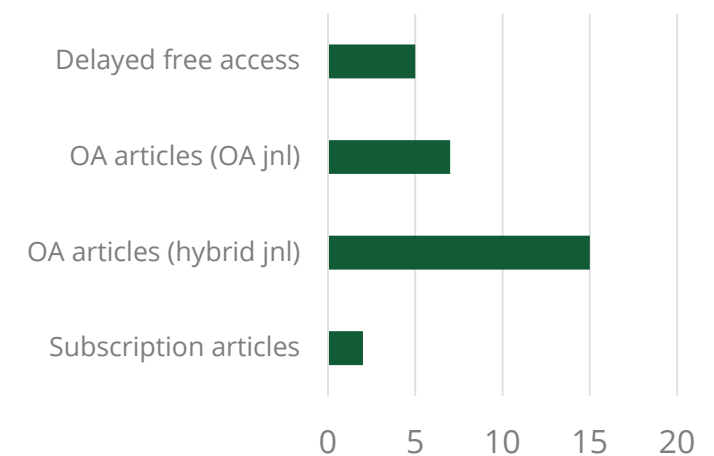
Av citations per article (Dimensions)



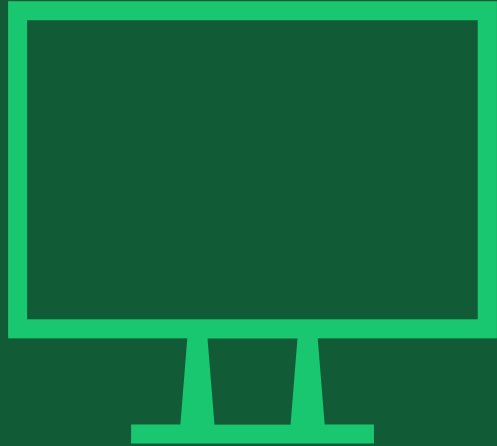
4.5x Altmetric Score

Open access articles received 4.5x as much Altmetric attention as subscription articles

Av altmetric score per article



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Volume 61, Issue 9
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About

Angewandte Chemie is a journal of chemistry journals in the Wiley Online Library. It features Review-type articles, Highlights, and Research Articles almost every day.

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- Check out the **author guidelines** and **submission information** provided in the Contribution tabs for journals in Wiley Online Library prior to submission

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Live demo summary

We have learned...

- How to locate Wiley journals on Wiley Online Library
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 - Aims and scope
 - Author guidelines
 - Manuscript submission information

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Wiley Author Services

Tools, guidelines, informational resources



Wiley Author Services

[WileyAuthors.com](https://www.wiley.com/author-services) features resources to assist authors, reviewers, and editors with all steps of the publishing process, including:



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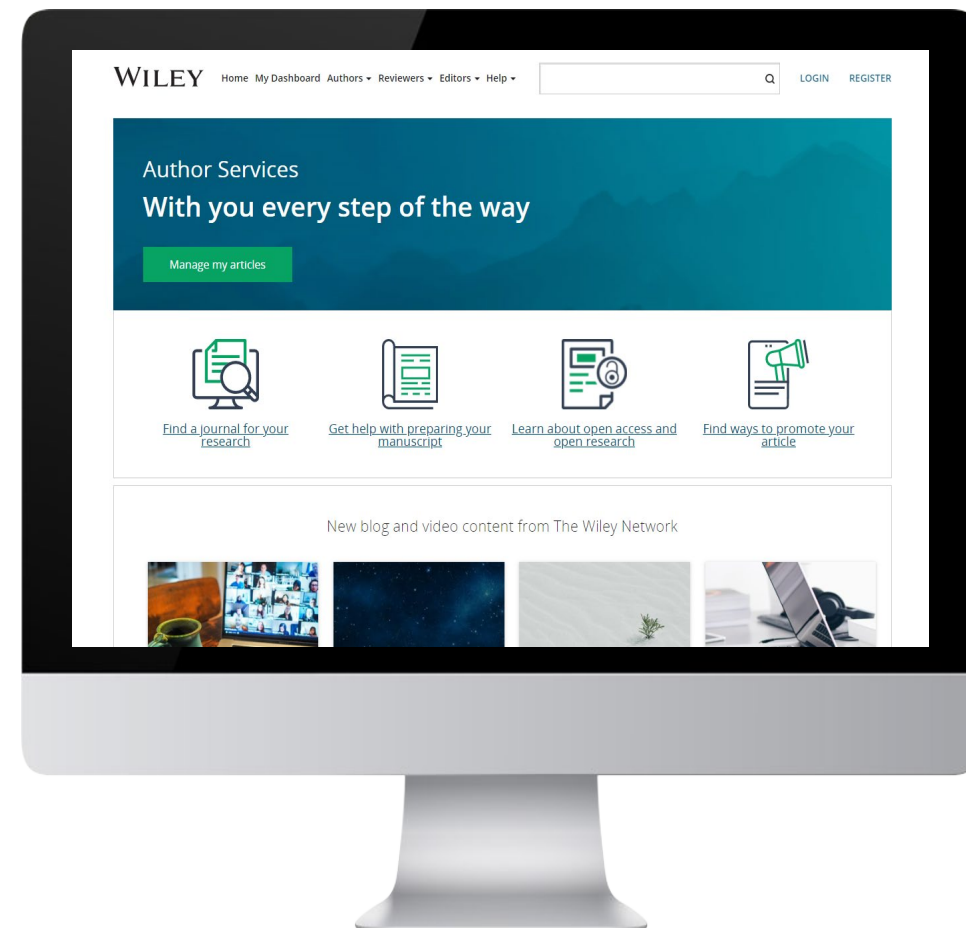
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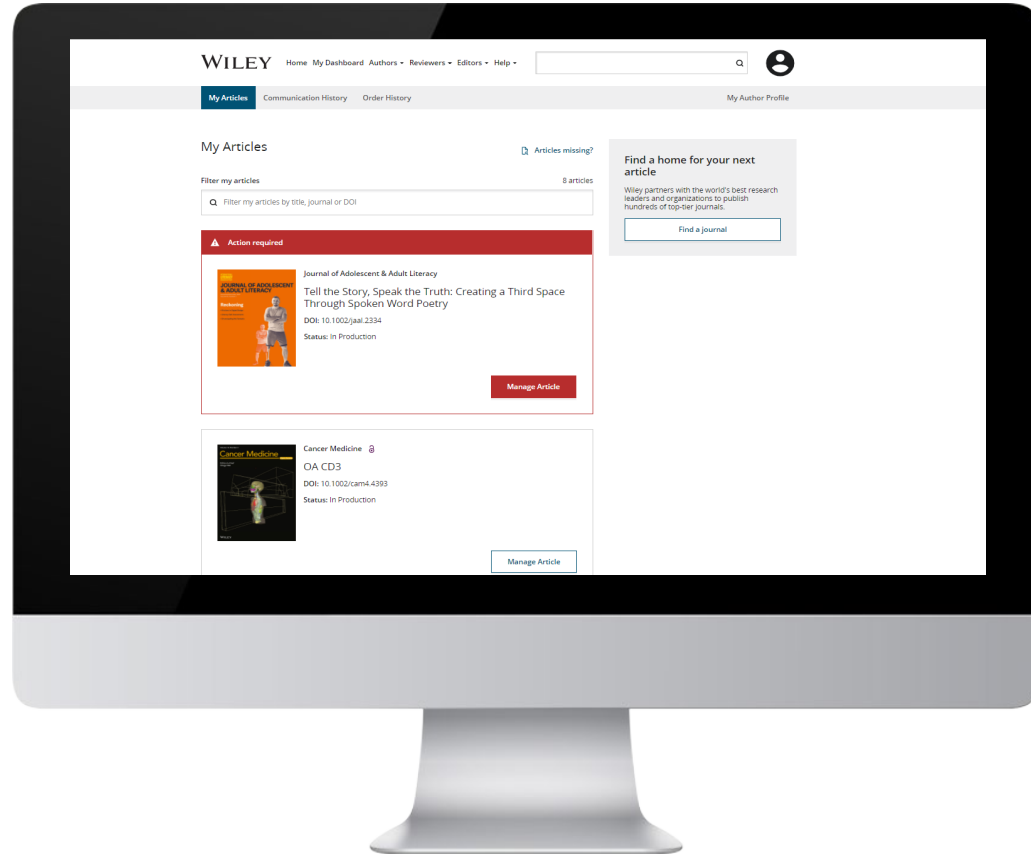
Links to submission sites



Peer review training tools



My Article Dashboard



Authors can choose hybrid open access for their article, explore payment options, see their article citations, and more

The [Author Services dashboard](#) makes it easier for authors to access all relevant information around their published articles through an intuitive and comprehensive dashboard



Detailed production tracking timeline



Hybrid open access ordering




Open access payments




Article citations and metrics

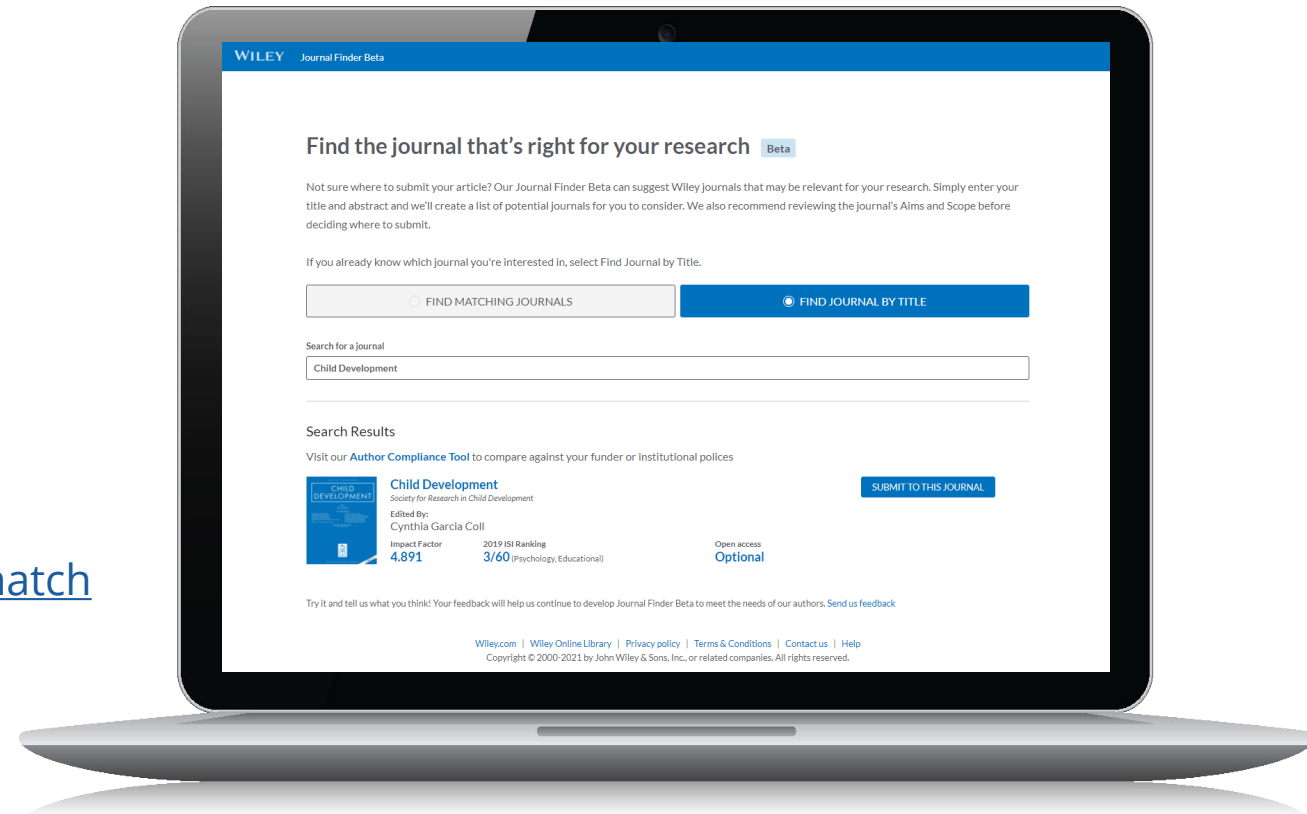
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Author Guides and Resources

Wiley Author Services provides an abundance of informational resources for authors



Manuscript Preparation



Submission and Peer Review



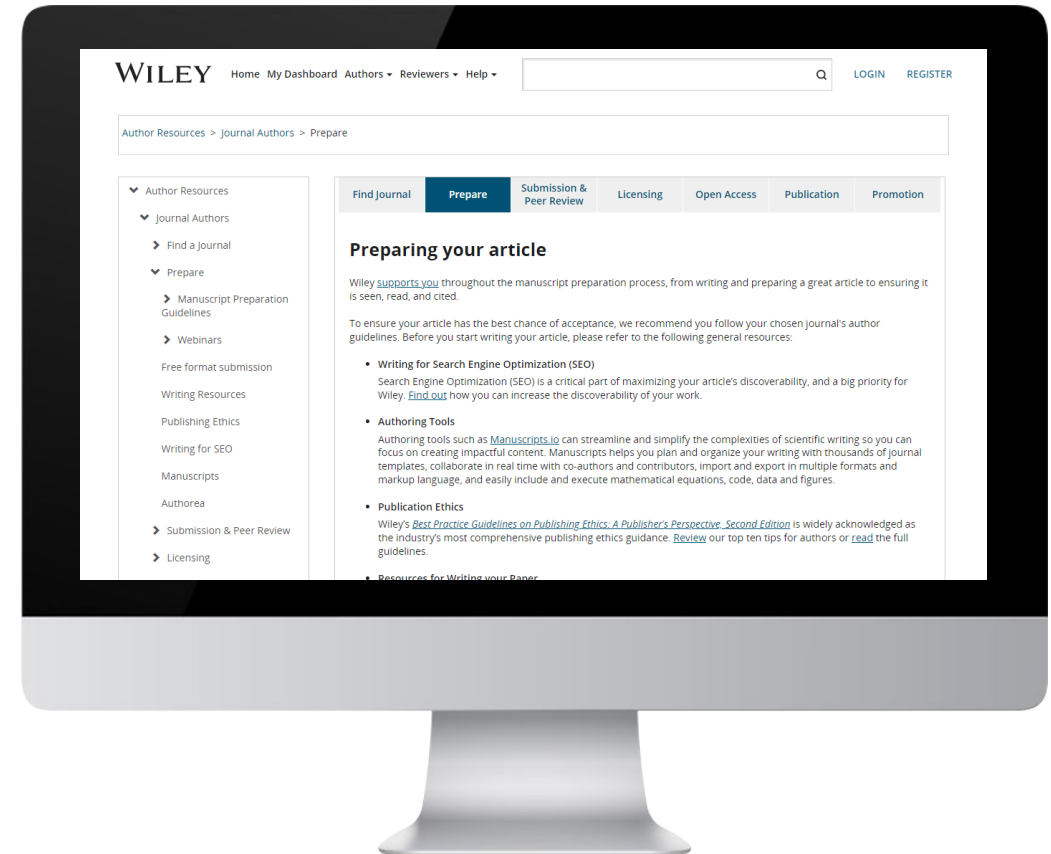
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Publication Checklist



Wiley Author Webinars

Expert webinars on a broad range of publishing topics



How to get published



Understanding peer review



Maximizing article impact



Open access publishing

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Wiley Author Webinars

Access the Wiley Author Learning and Training Channel below to discover expert advice on a broad range of publishing topics, for example:

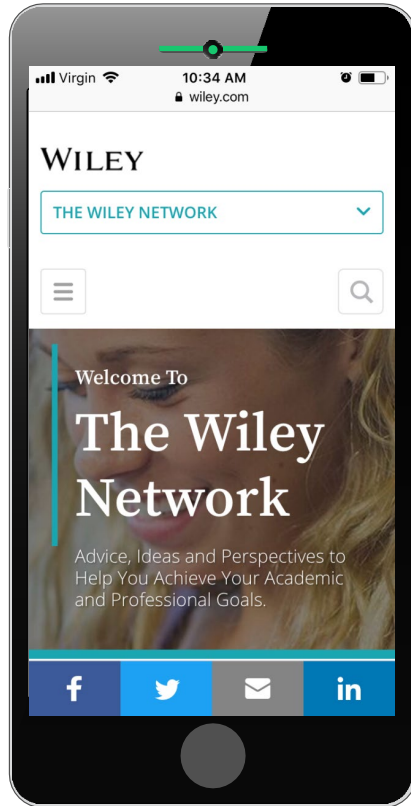
How to get published; How to write for scientific publications; Grant funding tips; Understand the peer review process; Improve article/publication discoverability; Ethics in publishing; Open Access; Time management skills.

Hear from your peers, Editors, and Journal board members, as well as Wiley professionals, and find out how we are improving the publishing process for you.






- Time Management Tips** (7 days ago)
This webinar covers how to implement
Read More!
- Resubmit Your Paper With Confidence** (2 months ago)
Read More!
- How To Find the Right Journal for Your Paper** (3 months ago)
Read More!
- (4 months ago)
- (4 months ago)
- (4 months ago)

The Wiley Network

Sharing publishing ideas, experiences, and best practices for authors



Topics include:

-  Open access and licensing
-  Author experience innovations
-  Submission and navigating peer review
-  Production and publication
-  Promoting your article

URL: <https://www.wiley.com/network/researchers>

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Wiley Editing
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Workflow Strategy

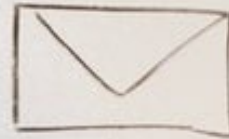
abandons cart

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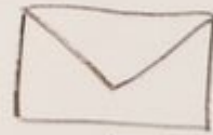


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Wiley Editing Services

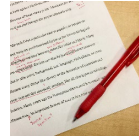
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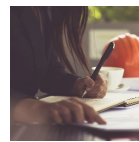
Graphical Abstract Design

Scientifically precise graphical abstracts



Journal Recommendation

Recommends journals matched to the manuscript



Manuscript Formatting

Manuscript and references formatted for submission

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Publication tips

Get advice from our experts



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Why publish?

What to expect before getting started

Why publish?

Fame

- Recognition by peers

Fortune

- Promotions
- Grant applications

Establish precedence

Responsibility

- Taxpayer-funded research

Making your research public

- “If your research does not generate papers, it might just as well not have been done.”
— George Whitesides
- Papers provide the shoulders that others can stand on

Why journals?



Registration: Recording author precedence and merit



Validation: Quality control via peer-review



Dissemination: Sharing results and methods



Archiving: Maintaining records of publication



Search and Navigation: Increasing the discoverability

What to publish?

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLES

- Share new results
- Rapid Communications, Letters, Full Papers,....

LITERATURE REVIEWS

- Discuss knowledge accumulated in published literature
- Reviews, mini-reviews, overviews, perspectives, essays,...

Seek advice from colleagues and coauthors



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Where to publish?

- Journal Impact Factor is **not everything!**
- What are the implications of your research?
- Whom do you want to reach with this publication? Whom can you (realistically) reach?
- How important will others find your research?
 - In your field?
 - In related fields?
- Where do **you** read papers related to your research? Which do **you** like the most?
- What is the scope of your candidate journal?
- Who reads your candidate journal?
- What is the format of your candidate journal?

Where to submit?



What is the journal's copyright policy?



Is that **subscription based** or **open access**?



How fast is their submission to publication time?



Does the journal allow you to comply with **your funder's mandates**?



Do not submit to several journals at the same time

Beware of predatory journals

PREDATORY JOURNALS

- Use the open access publication model (most open access journals are okay)
- **Do not provide legitimate** writing, **peer-review**, and publishing services
- Send frequent spam messages
- Sometimes use names of researchers without their consent
- Look carefully at the publishing company, the affiliated scholarly society and the journal indexation

INFORM/DEFEND YOURSELF

- Beall's List of Predatory Journals and Publishers: <https://beallist.net/>
- Cabells' Predatory Reports: <https://www2.cabells.com/about-predatory> and <https://blog.cabells.com/2019/03/20/predatoryreport-criteria-v1-1/>
- Useful Appraisal Tool: <https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

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Submission and review

What to expect during this process?

Disclaimer:

**There is no universal formula,
because every paper is different
and different disciplines have
different standards.**

Submission

- Submissions made via a **journal's online submission system** (ScholarOne, Editorial Manager, Research Exchange)
- Authors are required to **respond to submission questions**, recommend reviewers, declare any conflict of interest, etc.
- Authors have an opportunity to provide a **cover letter**.
- Manuscripts go through an **initial checklist** to make sure they are complete (files provided) and the Author Guidelines have been followed (format, length, language, etc.)
- Manuscripts are **checked for plagiarism** using special software (iThenticate)

What editors look for?

ALL JOURNALS

- Scope
- Format (Communication, full paper, review...)
- Understandability
- Compliance to guidelines, ethical behavior

Editors are not always qualified to evaluate the technical merits of manuscripts.

This is the job of the referees.

MOST JOURNALS

- Novelty
- Importance (in specific field / in related disciplines)
- Interest

What is the peer-review process?

Peer review is the critical assessment of manuscripts submitted to journals by experts who are **not part of the editorial staff**.

- International Committee of Medical Journals Editors

WHAT IT SHOULD DO

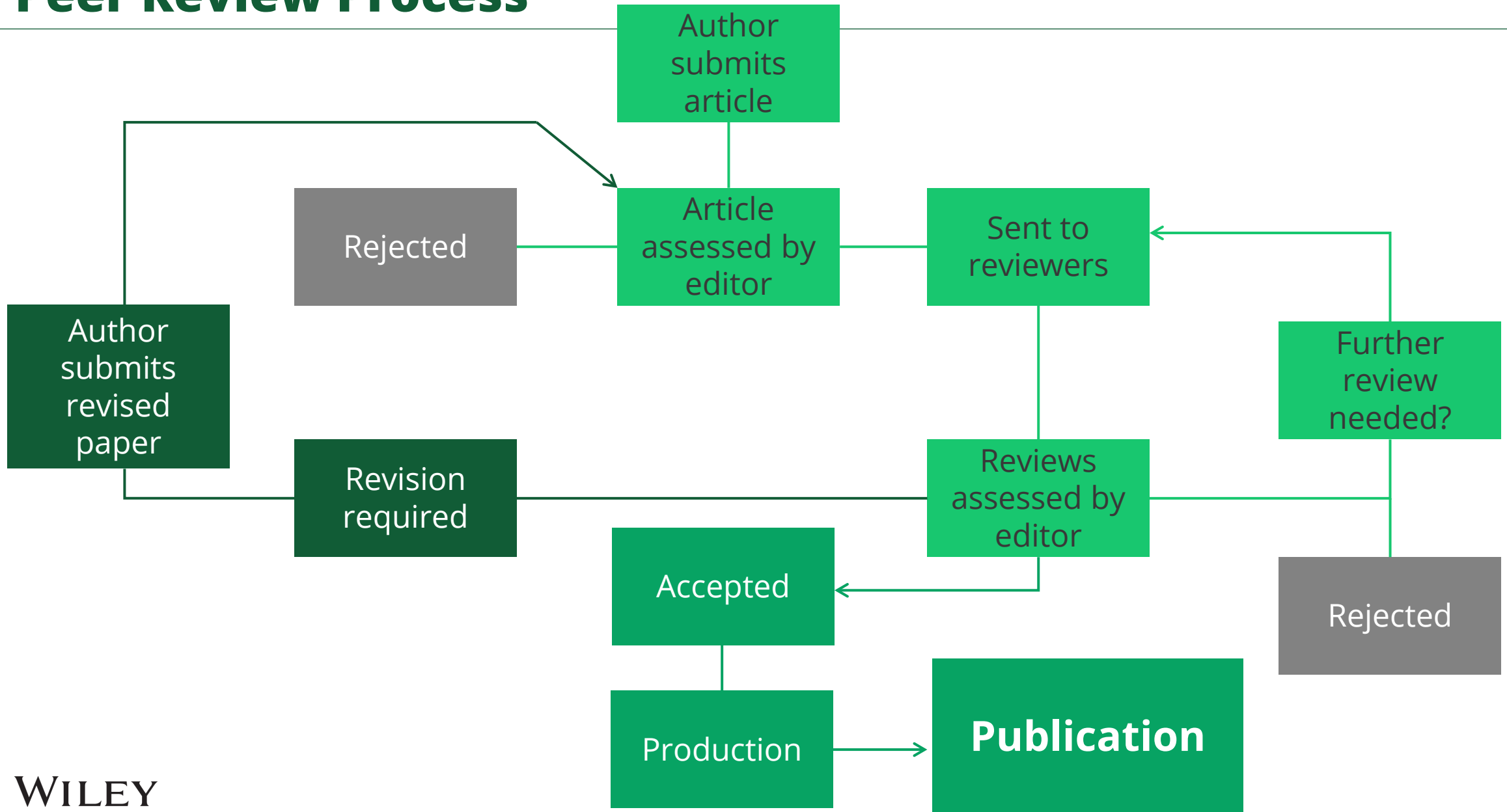
- Filter out bad/uninteresting work
- Make as sure as possible the work is reported correctly
- Make sure results are interpreted correctly, and convincingly
- Improve the quality of publication

WHAT IT CANNOT DO (*)

(*) AUTOMATICALLY

- Detect fabrication
- Prevent duplicate publication
- Pick the most interesting papers
- Ensure quality
- Ensure the article is right for the journal

Peer Review Process



Most Common Peer-Review Types

1 **Single anonymised:**
Reviewers know authors' identities.

2 **Double anonymised:**
Completely anonymous.

3 **Open:**
All identities are known.

What do reviewers look for?

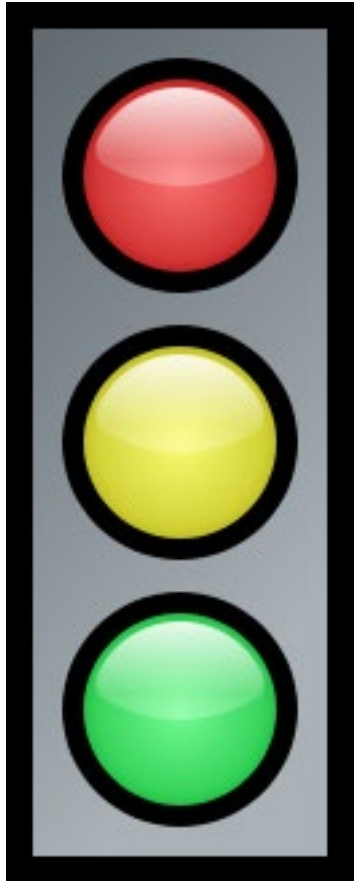
ALL JOURNALS

- Well conducted studies (appropriate methods, reproducible work, well-reported findings)
- Well supported conclusions

MOST JOURNALS

- Novelty/Advance in the field

Accept, reject, or revise?



REJECTION

- Without external referee reports (Editor)
- Based on reports

REVISION

- Reconsideration or resubmission possible after major revisions

ACCEPTANCE

- Without changes (rare)
- With minor changes

The decision is the Editor's job.

The reviewer's recommendation is not a vote — It's advice!

Revision

Carefully consider referee comments

- Not all changes have to be made...
- ...but need convincing arguments for changes not made

Prepare revision

- Revise manuscript
 - Highlight changes in manuscript
- **Point-by-point response** to all referee criticisms
 - Changes made
 - Why changes not made
- Response may go back to referees!
 - Need to convince editor and referees



The peer-review process is not a private conversation between authors and referees. Try to work your answers to the reviewers in the revised manuscript!

Rejection – not the end of the world!

- Most scientists have been rejected — do not take it personally
- Try to understand why the paper was rejected
- Note that you have received the benefit of the Editors and reviewers' time: take their advice seriously!
- Re-evaluate your work
- If you resubmit, begin as if you are going to write a new article
- Consider offers to transfer for your manuscript to another related journal

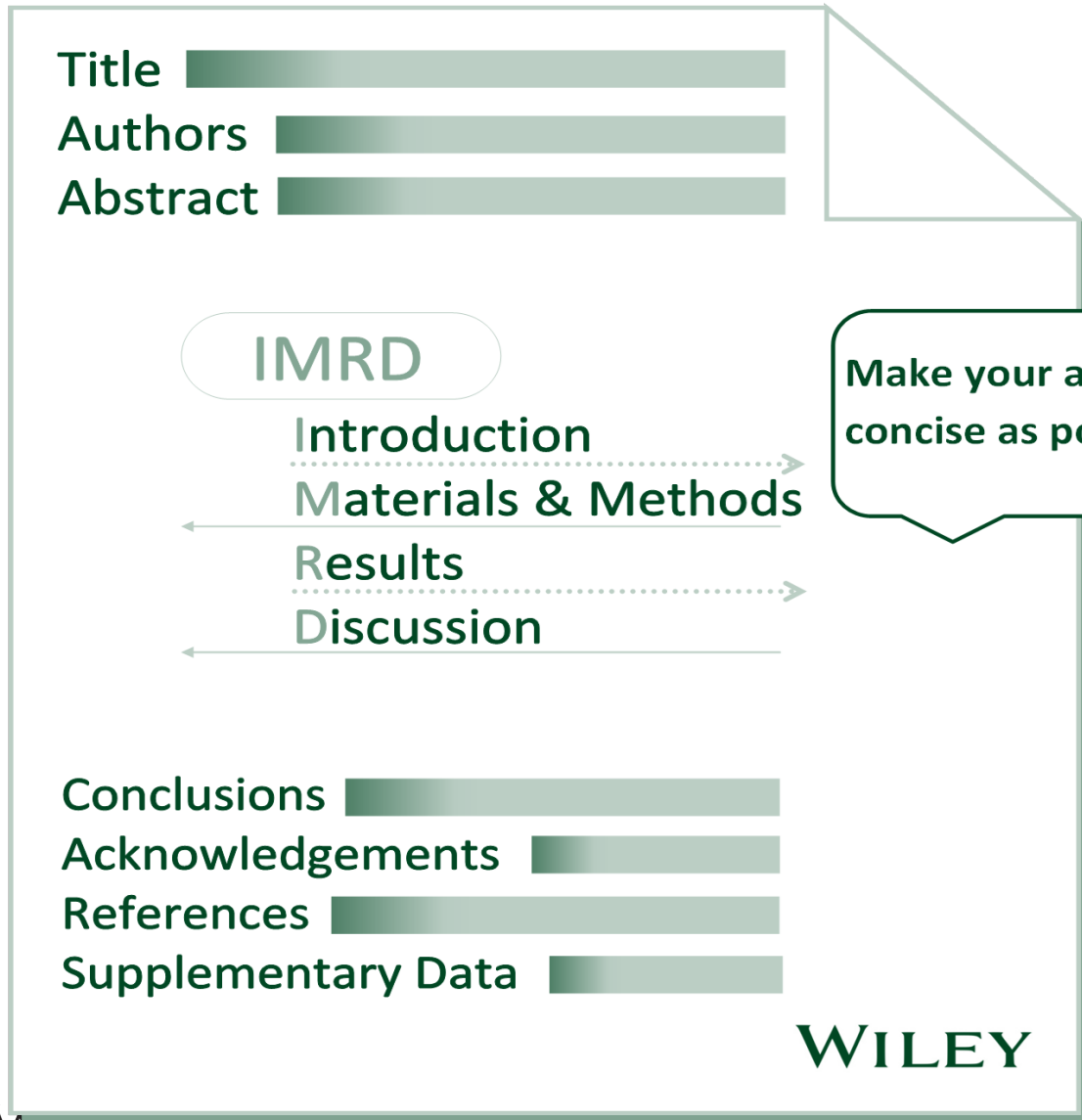
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Writing tips

Step-by-step recommendations

General structure of a scientific article



1. Have something to say
2. Say it
3. Stop as soon as you have said it.

Billings, J., An address to our medical literature. *British Medical Journal* 1881, 262-268

The core of the article


INTRODUCTION

- Introduce the reader to **what** is really relevant to your research and explain **why**.
- Provide the necessary background information.
- **Put the study into context.** Make sure that the cited literature reflects the current state of knowledge in the field.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- **Characterize methods and materials fully, in extensive details**, and according to journal requirements
- Be **transparent** with editors, reviewers, and readers about impurities, missing data, problems encountered
- Already published techniques should simply be referred to

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

- Focus on the important and unexpected results. Not on small details.
- **Stand proudly on the shoulder of giants.** Don't sell an old idea as a new one; cite the source.
- Tell your main results as a **logical easy-to-understand story** (this is not necessarily the order in which you performed the investigation).
- Discuss all results, and any limitations in your data
- Salami are for eating, not publishing
 **"Salami slicing"**: Fragmentation of results into multiple papers

Abstract



You have 20 seconds to explain your work to a scientist who is unfamiliar with it.



SHORT, STAND-ALONE SUMMARY OF YOUR RESEARCH

- Don't cram the abstract with details. Tell the audience that the butler did it in the 1st sentence!
- Stand alone. Use plain language, avoid citations and non-standard abbreviations
- **Include keywords**
- In 7-10 sentences: Key results, what you did, unanswered questions, broader view/implications

Title

1st IMPRESSION COUNTS!

- Include only one key message of the study
- **Completely understandable on first reading**
- **Simple and specific** to describe the content.
- Be concise, use less words possible.
- Not too technical, no jargon.
- Include keywords

J. Mamm., 65(1):131–135, 1984

SYLVILAGUS NUTTALLII: A SEMIARBOREAL LAGOMORPH

B. J. VERTS, STEVEN D. GEHMAN, AND KRIS J. HUNDERTMARK

Better as:

“Tree-climbing behavior by mountain cottontail rabbits”

OR

“Mountain cottontail rabbits can climb trees”

Keywords

KEY TO SEO

- Choose 5-10 keywords / phrases
- Test your keywords with free tools
- Use keywords in:
 - The title (2-4)
 - The abstract (3-4)
 - Subtitles
 - The fields reserved for keywords (5-7)
- Use the keywords in a natural way
- Avoid excessive use

Geo

Open Access

Geography and
Environment


Assessing the needs of older people in urban settings: integration of emotive, physiological and built environment data

Nigel Walford¹, Judith Phillips², Ann Hockey³ and Susan Pratt⁴

Design of the built environment for navigability and walkability is an increasingly important aspect of urban planning. This focus derives in part from increasing interest in lifestyles and behaviours, including level of physical activity and health outcomes. Geographical information systems and virtual realities are playing a significant role in advancing this agenda: examples exist of integrating qualitative data (words about or visual images of places) and quantitative data (numerical descriptions of places). However, there remain opportunities for exploring alternative ways of linking different types of data (physiological measurements, emotional response, street walkability and urban design quality) to address issues of urban planning and renewal. Using a case study approach this paper explores the application of geographic information science and systems to participatory approaches in built environment planning with the aim of exploring older people's response to an unfamiliar urban environment. It examines different ways of combining temporally and spatial referenced qualitative and quantitative data. The participants in the study were a group of 44 older people (60+) from Swansea, Wales, who viewed a filmed walking route around Colchester, England. While viewing the film they gave an oral commentary and physiological readings were made, which have been integrated with primary data collected on the built environment along the walking route. Proximity and inverse distance weighting approaches for combining these datasets produce complementary results in respect of older people's physiological and emotive response to variation in the walkability and design quality of a walking route through an unfamiliar town centre. The results reveal participants experienced an elevated average heart rate close to Colchester Town railway station and expressed a comparatively negative emotional response to this location. Conversely participants experienced lower average heart rate, indicating reduced stress, in Brook Street where the overall Urban Design Quality score was relatively low.

References

STAND PROUDLY ON THE SHOULDERS OF GIANTS

- Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based.
- Make sure that the cited literature is up to date and reflects the current state of knowledge in the field.
-  **Do not “cherry pick”** papers that support your viewpoint only; acknowledge contrasting hypotheses.
- Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references – it doesn't make it a better manuscript!
- Avoid excessive self-citations.

More mistakes are found in the references than any other part of the manuscript!

- [1] Selected reviews on NHC catalysis: a) K. Zeitler, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 7506; b) D. Enders, O. Niemeier, A. Henseler, *Chem. Rev.* **2007**, *107*, 5606; c) N. Marion, S. Diez-González, S. P. Nolan, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 2988; d) V. Nair, S. Vellalath, B. P. Babu, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2008**, *37*, 2691; e) E. M. Phillips, A. Chan, K. A. Scheidt, *Aldrichimica Acta* **2009**, *42*, 55; f) J. L. Moore, T. Rovis, *Top. Curr. Chem.* **2010**, *291*, 77; g) A. T. Biju, N. Kuhl, F. Glorius, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2011**, *44*, 1182; h) K. Hirano, I. Piel, F. Glorius, *Chem. Lett.* **2011**, *40*, 786; i) P.-C. Chiang, J. W. Bode, *TCIMeru* **2011**, *149*, 2; j) V. Nair, R. S. Menon, A. T. Biju, C. R. Sinu, R. R. Paul, A. Jose, V. Sreekumar, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2011**, *40*, 5336; k) Z. Q. Rong, W. Zhang, G. Q. Yang, S.-L. You, *Curr. Org. Chem.* **2011**, *15*, 3077; l) H. U. Vora, T. Rovis, *Aldrichimica Acta* **2011**, *44*, 3; m) D. T. Cohen, K. A. Scheidt, *Chem. Sci.* **2012**, *3*, 53; n) X. Bugaut, F. Glorius, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2012**, *41*, 3511; o) A. Grossmann, D. Enders, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 314; p) J. Douglas, G. Churchill, A. D. Smith, *Synthesis* **2012**, *44*, 2295; q) J. Izquierdo, G. E. Hutson, D. T. Cohen, K. A. Scheidt, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 11686; r) S. J. Ryan, L. Candish, D. W. Lupton, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2013**, *42*, 4906; s) S. D. Sarkar, A. Biswas, R. C. Samanta, A. Studer, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2013**, *19*, 4664; t) S. J. Connon, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 1203; u) J. Mahatthananchai, J. W. Bode, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2014**, *47*, 696; v) M. N. Hopkinson, C. Richter, M. Schedler, F. Glorius, *Nature* **2014**, *510*, 485; w) M. Binanzer, S.-Y. Hsieh, J. W. Bode, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 19698; x) Z. Fu, J. Xu, T. Zhu, W. Leong, Y. R. Chi, *Nature Chem.* **2013**, *5*, 835; y) K. Namitharan, T. Zhu, J. Cheng, P. Zhang, X. Li, S. Yang, B.-A. Song, Y. R. Chi, *Nature Commun.* **2014**, *5*, 1982; z) D. M. Flanigan, F. Romanov-Michailidis, N. A. White, T. Rovis, *Chem. Rev.* **2015**, DOI: 10.1021/acs.chemrev.5b00060.

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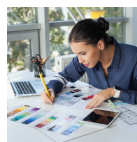
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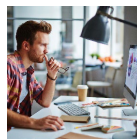
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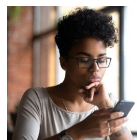
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Negative climate change imagery is often criticised on the grounds that it provokes and promotes disempowering responses and psychological distancing. We investigated people's associations with climate change, and their affective content on multiple dimensions, through two studies. In Study 1, we administered an image-elicitation task to 2502 people across Australia to examine the mental images most commonly associated with climate change. We used these common responses from the image-elicitation task to compile 82 actual images. In Study 2, these images were presented to participants at a series of four workshops (N = 52). Participants selected the images they most closely associated with climate change, rated them for affective content on an emotion



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