

WILEY



Permissions Guidelines for Authors

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Owner: Legal and Content Management

Audience: Authors

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Permissions Guidelines for Authors

Purpose of document

- To support authors who intend to reuse material that is not their own and editors of multi-authored works responsible for overseeing permissioning work of their contributors.
- This first two pages feature a summary of:
 - Key points to focus on where you, as the author, are the decision-maker or have a relationship with the rightsholder.
 - The support and action Wiley will be responsible for.
- To carry out your responsibilities, you will need to use some or all of the following Wiley documents:
 - [Permission request form](#);
 - [Patient consent form](#);
 - [Standard release form](#);
 - an [approved list](#) of the high quality photo providers (either vendors who provide Wiley with excellent reuse terms or approved free sources) for you to select from.These documents are located on our [Author Services website](#).
- The remainder of this document is a list of topics covering the most common information requests we receive from our authors on permissions. You can search the [contents](#) to find the relevant section and click through to the content. You may also use "ctrl+f" to search for keywords within the document.
- If you can't find the information you need, or you would like anything to be clarified, please contact your managing editor (or primary Wiley contact).
- **Please note that these Permission Guidelines apply only to the use of assets in the interior of your work. For more information about cover image permissions, please contact coverpermissions@wiley.com.**

What authors are responsible for

Note the following requirements are standard; however, in some circumstances, they may have been superseded by alternative arrangements agreed contractually with Wiley. Please speak to your managing editor (or primary Wiley contact) if you are uncertain about your responsibilities.

1. Obtaining written permission (using the [standard Wiley request form](#)) from any colleague or organization you are/have been associated with and, as appropriate, supplying a hi-res file for photos, infographics, or other illustrations.
2. Obtaining licenses for the use of any content under the terms of the [STM Permissions Guidelines](#) using RightsLink, <https://marketplace.copyright.com/rs-ui-web/mp>, or other platforms. You can find detailed information in the Guidelines section and summary PowerPoint in Author Services.
3. Please do not make payments for photo, cartoon, or video content without the prior approval of your managing editor (or primary Wiley contact). Our policy is only to license this type of content from approved vendors with which we have already agreed pricing and reuse terms that reflect the ways in which the content will ultimately be used within, and in connection with, your work.
4. Instead, select photos from [Wiley-approved vendors](#) and provide image reference numbers so Wiley can complete the licensing and obtain the hi-res file. You must work within any budget agreed with Wiley or be prepared for your future royalties to be debited if there is no budget. Wiley will then purchase such content, and it will either be covered by your permissions budget or will be charged against your future royalties (with prior notification),

pursuant to the terms of your contract/agreement with Wiley. There are a number of [approved no-cost sources](#) if that is more appropriate.

5. Obtaining signed consent forms from patients or other individuals for use of quotations, information, images, audio files, interview transcripts, and video clips from which they may be identified.
6. Providing directions on how images should be anonymized if a release to use a person's likeness is not obtained.
7. Providing complete and accurate source information for all third-party material. See [Credits](#).
8. Identifying what illustrative material (e.g., figures and tables) you created yourself by adding your name as a source in the caption. This removes any ambiguity on the origin and rightsholder of the content which is invaluable.
9. Identifying when you have modified someone else's content by adding "Adapted from" or "Modified from" to the source information and providing a copy of the original material.
10. Clarifying where content will need to be redrawn into a final form by Wiley. For example, if you want only certain information extracted from a map or a scientific illustration, ensure you provide a clear mark-up indicating how the material is to be visualized.
 - Please note that we do not permit cosmetic attempts to adjust or redraw copyrighted material to avoid/disguise the need to re-clear. Such modifications are not ethical or covered by the [STM Permissions Guidelines](#) and this may complicate clearance or incur unnecessary costs. Most rightsholders will not allow modifications of any kind.
11. Providing all paperwork relating to permissions, for this or prior editions, to Wiley with the final manuscript (MS).
12. Responding to any questions from the permissions specialist responsible for supporting your project.
13. **Responsibility as Editor:** If you are an editor of a project with chapter or article authors, you will need to ensure your authors and/or contributors are familiar with the requirements set out in this document and provide proof of permission obtained at the same time they submit their final content.

What Wiley is responsible for

- Obtaining permission from, and making payments to, any vendor on the [approved list](#). We have agreed best prices and reuse terms with these vendors that reflect the ways in which the content will ultimately be used within, and in connection with, your work.
- Making payments to vendor and rightsholders if this is the contractual arrangement or has been agreed in writing by your Wiley contact.
- Maintaining and archiving all permissions paperwork in case of future dispute.

Regional Exceptions

- [Australia](#): For authors publishing with Wiley Australia, please refer to local guidelines as to the division of responsibilities between authors and Wiley, as processes differ. Please contact your primary Wiley contact for details.
- [Germany and other non-UK European jurisdictions](#): authors resident in European jurisdictions other than the UK (e.g., Germany) and commissioned by Wiley offices in these jurisdictions must clear all use of adapted figure and table materials to ensure compliance with local law.
- [Germany and other non-UK European jurisdictions](#): authors resident in European jurisdictions other than the UK (e.g., Germany) and commissioned by Wiley offices in these jurisdictions must clear only quotations for which there is no critical "purpose for quotation." Speak to your managing editor (or primary Wiley contact) for further information.

- **Non-U.S. jurisdictions:** the US is one of the only countries that considers public financial statements to be part of the public domain. Permission should be obtained for the majority of public and private financial documents.
- **NOTE:** Please review the topics below carefully, as there are additional topic-specific restrictions.

Topic Contents

Adaptation of figures, table, maps	Mission statements
Advertisements and publicity material	Modification of figures, tables, maps
Architecture (exteriors & interiors)	New editions
Art	Non-commercial photos
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	Originality
Audio	Origination
Author responsibility	Patents
Author's own material	Patient consent
Cartoons	Photographs
Case studies	Photos of identifiable individuals
Chemical equations, schemes, structures	Photo research (interior assets)
Clearance advice	Poetry
Clip art	Press releases
Colleague material	Previously published material by author
Copyright duration	Previous (prior) editions
Courtesy of	Procedural standards
Covers	Product images
Creative Commons (CC)	Prose
Credits / Credit lines	Public domain
Documentation and retention	Quotations
Equations	Reciprocal agreements
Epigraphs	Refusal to sign form
Equipment images	Rights to obtain
Excessive use of third-party material	Rightsholders to avoid
Figures and tables	Screenshots
Film	Self-plagiarism
Financial statements	Social media
Frame grabs	Song lyrics
Free approved images	Source identification
Governmental publications	STM Permissions Guidelines
Hi-res requirements	Tables
Identifiable individuals (images and text)	Text
Interviews	Translations
Line art	Unpublished material
Logos and trademarks	Video
Lyrics	Website material
Maps	Wikimedia images
Media Manager	Wiley copyright material
Memes	Your own material

Advertisements and publicity material

- No permission is required to reproduce an advertisement (in its entirety) or text from advertising and publicity material if verbatim use is made for the purposes of criticism, discussion, or review.

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Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- Artificial Intelligence (AI), or the use of computers to generate content normally created by humans, is becoming more prevalent in publishing.
- Use of AI-generated content in a Wiley work will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, but in general, AI-generated content should only be used in the context of commentary or criticism.
- If any material contained in your work is created using AI, please inform and identify such AI material to your managing editor (or primary Wiley contact) immediately, including the service used to create the AI material.

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Audio

- For third-party audio material, permission to reuse must be obtained from the rightsholder.
- An alternative to clearing permission for embedded audio material is to link to externally hosted audio content (for which no permission is required). No links should be provided to sites that host pirated music, films, or other copyright material.
- If you have created original audio a **release form** must be signed by all participants who can be heard in the recording.

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Cartoons

- Permission is required.
- If the cartoon is from a public domain source, please obtain a hi-res image.
- If the cartoon is from a source requiring payment, and no image budget has been agreed with Wiley that will cover this amount, you will need to discuss how to pay with your managing editor (or primary Wiley contact). Our preferred option is that Wiley handles the payment to the rightsholder and then debits the cost from your future royalties.
- If a payment method is agreed, provide a reference number and visual and Wiley will obtain the license and the hi-res image.

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Case studies

- Please make it clear how each case study has been created. We need to know if you have:
 - written the case study and have permission to quote from or use photographs of the subject(s) of the case study.
 - Are copying from material already published by a third-party rightsholder who has not yet given permission for reuse.
- If you have paraphrased one or more original sources to prepare the case study, permission is not required but the source(s) should be cited preceded by the wording "Adapted from."
- If you are reproducing content verbatim, this content should be contained within quote marks with the source(s) cited. Read the following advice to determine whether permission is required from the source:
 - No permission is required if limited verbatim use is made for the purposes of criticism, discussion, or review. Limited is defined as use of any single quotation under 400 words or multiple quotations from the same source that cumulatively total under 800 words. The quote limits assume that the source is of substantive length – a book,

chapter, or journal article. If using quotes in excess of these limits, you will either need to obtain permission or reduce the extent below the acceptable thresholds.

- For quotations from content units that are typically much shorter in length such as newspaper/magazine articles, blogs, on-line discussion boards, interview transcripts, the guidance in the preceding bullet point no longer applies. Instead, permission must be cleared for quotations that represent a substantial portion of the overall original source material.
- If the case study contains video, photographs or other illustrations ensure you provide a source for this material or make it clear that is an asset you created yourself.

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Chemical equations, schemes, structures

- Chemical equations, schemes or structures do not require permission unless they contain a graphic or photograph.

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Clip art

- Use clip art and vector images only from our approved vendors. Adobe Stock (stock.adobe.com) is our preferred vendor.

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Copyright duration

- The length of copyright protection varies between the four most common jurisdictions you will encounter when publishing your work with Wiley: United States, European Union, United Kingdom, and Australia. As an example of these variations, material can be in the public domain in the US, but still be protected by copyright in the UK, and vice versa.
- The copyright duration rules you must comply with when creating your work will be those of the location of the Wiley entity (US, UK, etc.) which issued your contract and **not** the country of which you are a resident.
- In most jurisdictions, copyright takes effect upon creation of the work, as soon as the work is fixed in a tangible or concrete form.

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Copyright duration in the United States

- Permission will be required for all content published or created since 1964 unless made available for commercial reuse under a [Creative Commons license](#) or similar. This does not, however, mean that pre-1964 content is fine to reuse without permission.
- Permission may be required for content published/created between the current public domain starting point (as defined below) and 1963, if copyright has been renewed. To establish if renewal has taken place, please take the following steps:
 - For book content, search online (e.g., via Amazon or Google Books) for a copyright page in a recent version of the book. If the copyright line you see includes copyright renewed xx date, this will indicate that the book is still in copyright in the United States.
 - Journal content from this period is now usually digitized and it may be possible to locate the rightsholder via a Web search. Follow the reuse instructions on the rightsholder's website.
- The current US public domain starting point moves forward by 12 months on January 1 of each year. As of January 1, 2023, content from 1927 became public domain for the first time. On Jan 1, 2024, content from 1928 will enter the public domain, and so on and so forth.

- For a more detailed explanation of copyright in the United States, see the documents offered by Cornell University [here](#).

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Copyright duration in the European Union

- For literary, musical, dramatic, and artistic works created in the European Union, copyright protection extends 70 years from the end of the calendar year in which the author, artist, photographer, or translator dies. In the case of multi-author works copyright protection ends 70 years after the death of the last surviving author.
- Seek permission for all content published by authors, artists, photographers, or translators who were still alive on January 1, 1953 (for permissions cleared for products publishing in 2023), on January 1, 1954 (for permissions cleared for products publishing in 2024), and so on and so forth.

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Copyright Duration in the United Kingdom

- For literary, musical, dramatic, and artistic works created in the United Kingdom, copyright protection generally extends 70 years from the end of the calendar year in which the author, artist, photographer, or translator dies. In the case of multi-author works copyright protection ends 70 years after the death of the last surviving author.
- Seek permission for all content published by authors, artists, photographers, or translators who were still alive on January 1, 1953 (for permissions cleared for products publishing in 2023), on January 1, 1954 (for permissions cleared for products publishing in 2024), and so on and so forth.
- Some works are protected in the UK until December 31, 2039, even when the author died many years ago. For literary, musical, and dramatic works **unpublished** at the end of 1988, where the author died before 1969, copyright will expire on December 31, 2039. This also applies to a limited set of artistic works, including photographs and engravings.
- For films, copyright generally lasts for 70 years after the death of the last surviving author, director, writer, or composer. If the identity of these persons is unknown then the term of copyright is 70 years from creation, or if released to the public, 70 years from being made available.
- For sound recordings, copyright generally lasts for 50 years from the year in which the sound recording was made. If during that period the sound recording is published or made available to the public (e.g., by being played in public or broadcast), copyright lasts for 70 years from that year.
- Crown Copyright in the UK (that is, all works prepared or published by or under the direction or control of His Majesty or any UK government department) will last for a period of 125 years from the end of the calendar year in which the work was made. If the work was commercially published within 75 years of the end of the calendar year in which it was made, Crown copyright will last for 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which it was published.
- Note that the above guidance applies to known authors. In situations where the author is unknown, copyright will last for 70 years from the end of the calendar year in which the work was created, although if the work is made available to the public during that time, (by publication, authorized performance, broadcast, exhibition, etc.), then the duration will be 70 years from the end of the year that the work was first made available.

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Copyright duration in Australia

- For the purposes of this section, a work is “made public” when it is published, performed, or made available online with the permission of the author. Anything made available illegally or under an exception has not been “made public.”
- For literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical works, copyright generally lasts 70 years following the death of the creator. However, this can change depending on whether the creator is known and whether (and when) the work was “made public,” as defined above.
- For works that have not been “made public”, they are only out of copyright if either a) the creator died 70+ years before the current year or b) if the creator cannot be identified, then the work was made 70+ years before the current year.
- For works with an unknown author that have been “made public”, then the copyright period is 70 years from the date the work was made public (unless this was made public post January 1, 2019 and on a date that was more than 50 years after its creation, in which case, the copyright period is 70 years from the date of creation).
- All photographs taken before 1955 will be out of copyright. After 1955, the same rules apply as per other artistic works above. Other artistic works will be out of copyright if the artist died before 1955.
- For sound recordings and films, copyright generally lasts for 70 years from the year the material was created. However, if the work was made public before January 1, 2019 or within 50 years of creation, the period of protection is 70 years from the date the material was made public. A sound recording made before 1955 is in the public domain. Older films, however, are not subject to this rule because of previous changes to Australian copyright law. It is best to check the copyright for a pre-1969 film using the detailed resources from the [Australian Government](#), [Australian Copyright Council](#) or the [Australian Libraries Copyright Committee](#).

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Courtesy material

- As the author, you are always best placed to clear "courtesy of" images from colleagues and institutions with which they are associated. Such permissions should be gratis and unrestricted. To remove any ambiguity on the rights being granted you are asked to obtain a signed [permission request form](#) from the rightsholder.
- The rules for courtesy material are that the rightsholder must be aware they have given permission; reuse rights should not be limited in any way (including no limits on use in future editions) and there should be no payment involved.
- Where it is not feasible to obtain a signed form, please confirm in writing that the material was provided in the knowledge that it would be published and that no payment for it was made. This written confirmation should be sent to your managing editor (or primary Wiley contact) with the final manuscript and will be archived for reference in case of future dispute.
- The colleague/employer should be credited wherever necessary in the manuscript in this form: “Source: Courtesy of Jane Smith” or “Courtesy of Jane Smith.”

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Covers

- If you wish to discuss cover image choices, please speak to your acquisitions (commissioning) editor.
- Note that these Permission Guidelines apply only to the use of assets in the interior of your work and not to those appearing on the cover.

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Creative Commons (CC)

- When working on illustrating your book, you can search the Commons via <https://search.creativecommons.org/>
- There are various Creative Commons licenses (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/>), each of which imposes different conditions on reuse of content:
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 - Public Domain (CC0-1.0 public domain). No attribution is required. ✓
 - Attribution (CC BY) – means attribution to the originator of the work is required but otherwise you can alter as you wish. ✓
 - Attribution Share Alike (CC BY-SA) – means attribution to the originator of the work is required but any modification you make must also be made available under a CC BY-SA license. ✓
 - Attribution No Derivatives (CC BY-ND) – means that no modifications are allowed to the original work. If you have modified the work, then replace with the original material or find an alternative image. ✓ or ✗
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- You must always attribute fully by providing the title of the material, author/originator name, a link to the online location for the material, and the CC license information (including ideally the version of the license, e.g., 1.0, 2.0, etc.) There is no need to provide an additional link to the online CC license.
- Here is an example of correct attribution for Creative Commons material:
 - Pedro de Valdivia Norte and Santiago Eastern area, from Pedro Bannen Avenue (San Cristóbal Hill), 2011. Source: Jorgebarrios, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Barrio_Pedro_de_Valdivia_Norte.JPG (last accessed April 27, 2023). CC BY-SA 3.0.
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- When reusing CC material from a previous edition, check the URL provided as the source is still valid and that the CC license remains one which allows use in a Wiley product. Update the license type if necessary.
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Credits

Summary

- Credit is also referred to as attribution, and the two terms are often used interchangeably.
- A credit (or credit line or source) is text that indicates where content has not been created by the author of the chapter or content unit and is required even if no permission was required for the outside content. A credit has three components and is normally provided within an asset caption (legend):
 - A title for, or description of, the content (what it is).
 - A source for the material (where it's from, e.g., publication, website, vendor name).

- A credit or acknowledgement (we have permission to reuse). This may include a copyright line, e.g., “© 2017 Jane Doe” if that is required by the rightsholder.
- For transparency and absence of doubt, especially where a chapter has more than one author or a mix of original and third-party assets, best practice is for authors to self-attribute or self-credit as follows (Jane Smith being the author of the chapter): Source: Jane Smith.
- As the author you are responsible for providing credits for all content you have not created unless the contract states otherwise. The permissions specialist will confirm the final wording if Wiley makes the payment.
- During permissions analysis and copyediting, Wiley will not change author-provided credits except where these are inaccurate, incomplete, or require addition of extra wording specified by the rightsholder.
- For further information on how to credit third-party materials see [Figures and tables](#).
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Detailed Guidance

1. Assets (photos, line art, tables, graphics, cartoons, long quotations, video, etc.) **not** created by the chapter author(s) require a credit to indicate who created them / who manages the reuse rights.
2. Wiley will retain the author-provided credit style or logic wherever possible. Credits will only be added where missing in the MS or to correct / update what the author has provided.
3. On every project, Wiley will check prelims and end matter for permission status or credit line information placed there by the author. If the wording differs in any in-chapter credit lines, an author query will be raised. Credits for photos or other illustrations must always be present in the chapter.
4. Credits should wherever possible:
 - a. be short in length
 - b. result in minimal changes to the MS
 - c. never duplicate descriptions or provide an alternate description
 - d. never duplicate full publication information available in end-of-chapter or end-of book References sections.
5. Inconsistency in crediting styles within products is acceptable to avoid unpicking previous edition content or work provided by multiple authors in diverse ways. The priority is clarity of attribution and rightsholder information at an asset level.
6. Where Wiley is adding credits, the goal is to have a short “essential” on-page credit that captures attribution / rightsholder information / any Creative Commons (CC) license with no necessity for a fuller version or the credit to be reproduced at the end of chapter / book / content unit. For example:
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 - jorgebarrios / Flickr / CC BY-SA 4.0
 - Mariam Olusunga / Wikimedia Commons / Public domain
 - Smith 2007, p. 273 / with permission of Elsevier
 - [23] / with permission of Oxford University Press
 - US Army Corps of Engineers / Public domain
 - Yannick Krystowski / www.statistical.com/numbers / last accessed July 3, 2021
7. Author-date citations should not include initials, so Smith 2007 NOT Smith, R. 2007. If there are two authors, the style is Smith and Jones 2007. If there are three or more authors, the style is Smith et al. 2007.

8. Ensure that wherever you provide credits in the form of an author-date citation (e.g., Smith 2007) or numbered citation (e.g. [23]) you always include the full publication details in the list of references.
9. Set a period (full stop) at the end of your figure/table captions.
10. For content from photo vendors there is no requirement to mention that content has been "Reproduced with permission of" or other variations.
11. For other rightsholders where permission is required use the short form "with permission of [rightsholder]" There is no requirement to make this wording consistent where there is a mix of first use and reused assets.
12. URLs should appear in credits only if:
 - Content has been taken from a website or document that is only available online. Last accessed date is required as part of the credit.
 - Where including a URL is a requirement of the rightsholder's terms of reuse. Last accessed date not required in this case.
13. Authors may use the same citation style in captions as the main text. The presence of a citation will not be assumed to mean that the material has been taken from that source. It is the responsibility of the author to explicitly indicate if the material has been taken from the source and requires permission. Ambiguity on this issue will result in queries.
14. Full publication details should be used as the source only if the publication does not appear in an end-of-chapter or end-of-book References list.
15. Where data is being used, the asset is adapted or used under manager approval then the original rightsholder is **not** included. For example:
 - Data from Santos 1998
 - Adapted from Clark 1993 (figure 17.8) and Lee 2000a (table 2.1)
 - From [17]
16. Style is that two authors are listed in full, e.g., Houston and Ebani 2017; three authors or more use "et al." as an abbreviation to avoid listing all authors, e.g., Ng et al. 2020.
17. For content from publications, the rightsholder added to the credit is the publisher not the journal or author (except where the publisher specifies something different in their license). The publisher will be the first point of contact for anybody wishing to reuse content. For example: Purdy et al. 2011 / with permission of Elsevier NOT Purdy et al. 2011 / with permission of Journal of Archaeological Science.
18. When dealing with reused assets from prior editions, Wiley will retain the prior edition crediting style where that remains up-to-date and accurate.
19. Copyright lines where required by the rightsholder are expressed as follows: © 2017 Science Images. Use the copyright symbol without spelling out word "copyright." Leave a space between the symbol and the year.
20. "Mark Robinson / Alamy Stock Photo" with space either side of the forward slash is the preferred style for photo credits.
21. Author-created content does not require a credit to be added unless authors have self-attributed in the MS. In such cases add the word "author" in parenthesis to ensure no ambiguity for future reuse; do not add copyright information). For example:
 - Rachel Leary (author)
22. Provided the credit is clearly identified as such in the page design it does not need to be prefaced with the word "Source." Wiley may add at our discretion if this aids understanding by the reader.
23. Material being used by the author with the express permission of a colleague/employer/any entity known to them will be prefaced by "Courtesy of," as in the following examples:
 - Courtesy of John Smith

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The expression “courtesy of” should only be used to indicate that the author was given permission to use by the rightsholder with no restrictions and no payment required. If this cannot be confirmed, then “courtesy of” should be removed from the credit.

24. Epigraph credit style is “name, publication, date,” e.g., Edward O. Wilson, *Biophilia* (2009) or Erle C. Ellis, “Ecology in an anthropogenic biosphere” (2015) or Hassan Ahmed, website.com. Put book titles in italics and journal article or chapter titles in quotes. Publication and date information is optional. Full publication details for epigraph sources do not need to be added to end-of-chapter or end-of-book references.
25. For material from open access or Creative Commons sources include the license abbreviation in the on-page credit, e.g., CC BY.
26. Provide a country identifier to avoid ambiguity on the national origin of any governmental body, e.g., **U.S.** Department of Defense or **UK** Department of Health and Social Care.
27. Avoid abbreviating uncommon organizations to improve clarity.
28. Where more than one source is being credited separate the sources using a semi-colon, e.g., catalogueoflife.org; Heywood and Watson / Cambridge University Press; Hunter 1999 / Cambridge University Press.
29. “Reprinted from” should be corrected to “Reproduced from” or “with permission of X.”
30. Ensure credits are to the primary source (e.g., a photographer and photo vendor) rather than a secondary source (e.g., a website that is reusing the content).
31. Ensure credit is to the current rightsholder not an older publishing entity or imprint (e.g., Elsevier not Academic Press)
32. For medical images, no patient data should ever be included in credits.
33. If while clearing permission, you discover that the rights have reverted to the author (from the publisher) then change credit from “Campilho 2015 / with permission of Taylor & Francis” to “Campilho 2015 / with permission of Laura Campilho”.
34. Frame grabs credit style:
 - *Best Movie Ever* (2017) / Directed by Steven Spielberg / Produced by Universal, Goldstar Productions, Rox Media, Inc.
35. For figures showing the workings of a website or software no on-page credit is required.
36. Do not copy any credits from the source such as “reproduced with permission” or “courtesy of” unless you have also obtained permission.

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Documentation and retention

- Keep electronic copies of all permissions correspondence you obtain during content creation.
- Submit this documentation with the final manuscript so that it can be archived for future reference when reprinting or producing new editions of the work.
- If there is a future dispute with a rightsholder, Wiley may need to produce paperwork to provide documentation that permission was granted.

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Equations

- No permission is required.

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Figures and tables

- You are responsible for obtaining permission from publishers, colleagues, or organizations with which you are associated.
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- If a fee is requested, please follow the advice in the [Rights to obtain](#) section of this document before accepting any limitations on reuse.
- You should reproduce the original figure exactly as it was first published wherever appropriate to do so.
- We do not permit cosmetic attempts to adjust or redraw copyrighted material to avoid/disguise the need to re-clear. Such modifications are not ethical or covered by the [STM Permissions Guidelines](#) and this may complicate clearance or incur unnecessary costs. Most rightsholders will not allow modifications of any kind.
- If modification is required, it must be substantive. Follow rules in [Modification of figures, tables, maps](#)
- Where you use software to create a visualization you do not need to clear permission with the software owner, e.g., Microsoft.

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Modification/ adaptation of figures, tables, and maps

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Figure A



Figure B



Figure C



Figure D

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