

Referencing & Sources

Britta Smångs 2016-09-27

Academic honesty

When using others work, reference it appropriately

In academic work, we value academic honesty. Everything we present, we want to make sure consists of our own words.

Whenever we rely on work from others, we make sure to clearly recognize that by using widely agreed referencing and citing techniques (...)

We request from you, when studying at our department, to do the same. This is very important for us. Swedish law states that any case of suspected plagiarism is to be reported to the disciplinary board of the University. The board, in turn, may issue a warning or suspension for a period of time.

We'd therefore like to encourage you to [read the information available](#) in this matter. If you feel uncertain or have any questions, please discuss it with your teachers.

<http://www.nateko.lu.se/student-services/academic-honesty>



What is plagiarism?

Lund University's guidelines and regulations on plagiarism states that "Plagiarism is a lack of independence in the design and/or wording of academic work presented by a student compared to the level of independence required by the educational context. Deceitful plagiarism is a lack of independence combined with an intent on the part of the student to present the work of others as his or her own."

The 'top 10' copyright myths



https://www.copyrightservice.co.uk/copyright/copyright_myths

Referencing – why?

- 1) **To make a reference** shows the reader that you are aware of the need to give credit to the author you cite , to acknowledge previous research in the field = academic honesty
- 2) The reference gives the reader a possibility **to locate the source**
- 3) **The bibliography:** at the end of all pieces of academic writing, you need a list of materials, detailed, that you have used or referred to. Heading: References
- 4) There are **many ways of writing a list of references** – we have made the choice easy for you: you are asked to use the style that the journal Ambio uses 😊

“Knowledge is in the end based on acknowledgement.”

Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)



Existing knowledge = sources

When and why?

References may be used as the ultimate authority upon which to base arguments. Alternatively, they may be a temporary authority whose validity you intend to challenge or they may be considered as obviously wrong. Herein lies the essence of comparison and contrast between the authors' findings and those of others. (Taylor 2002 , p. 167)

- A reference should always have a clear function and it must be relevant to the argument of the text
- By acknowledging all sources that have been used in the preparation of a text, writers form part of the ongoing exchange of ideas and data that signifies the academic community
- To position new research in relation to previous publications
- To present primary data to support the writer's claim



Danger of over-referencing

A common kind of over-referencing occurs when references are given to facts that can be seen as common knowledge; if readers to whom the text is directed can be expected to know a general fact that is being stated in the text, no reference is needed. Consequently, writers need to be aware of the audience for which they are writing.

Note that over-referencing does not strengthen the writer's argument but may have the opposite effect!

Referencing is not plagiarism!

A sentence → use Quotation marks!

"The story started with no difficulty as a story does when it is ready to be written"
(Ernest Hemingway, 1986, The garden of Eden, Scribner's, page no. xx).

A paragraph → italics and hanging indents

Alberto Moravia, the great Italian writer, wrote a novel that proves this saying:

Each book is worked over many times. I like to compare my method with that of painters centuries ago, proceeding, as it were, from layer to layer. This first draft is quite crude... After that I rewrite it as many times - apply as many 'layers' - as I feel to be necessary.

Alberto Moravia



Different reference styles:

footnote, numeric, and author-year:

Discipline (academia) → style

All have in common → in the text a short reference: a digit, a footnote, or information, author-date, refering to the source

Refering to → a bibliographic reference in the References: complete

Beware of the different ways to express this!

Many journals have their own systems →
AMBIO!



Footnotes **Oxford**

Numeric: **Vancouver**

Author- year: **Harvard**



Identifying and confirming references

- Identification = Find out what kind of document the reference implies (monograph, journal, article, series etc). This determines what kind of database you choose to confirm the document.
- Confirmation = Search the document in a library catalogue or a bibliographic database to check if the reference is correct and to find out the status of the document (available, checked out, online etc.)

What kind of reference is this?

- Callinicos, A. 2009. *Making history : agency, structure, and change in social theory*. Chicago: Haymarket Books.

A book reference

- The parts of the reference that help you understand this is a **book** are the **place of publication** and **publisher**.

What kind of reference is this?

Blee, K. M., and V. Taylor. 2002. Semi-Structured Interviewing in Social Movement Research. In *Methods in Social Movement Research*, eds. B. Klandermans, and S. Staggenborg. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press:, 92-117 pp.

A book chapter reference

The part of the reference that helps you understand this is a **book chapter** is the word **In**.

You know this is a chapter in a book because both the **place of publication** and **publisher** are recorded.

What kind of reference is this?

- Diuk-Wasser, M. A., G. Vourc'h, P. Cislo, A. G. Hoen, F. Melton, S. A. Hamer, M. Rowland, R. Cortinas, et al. 2010. Field and climate-based model for predicting the density of host-seeking nymphal *Ixodes scapularis*, an important vector of tick-borne disease agents in the eastern United States. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 19: 504-514. DOI: 10.1111/j.1466-8238.2010.00526.x

A journal reference

You can tell this is a **journal article** because the **volume**, the **issue**, the **page numbering** and the **DOI-number** are recorded.

Notice the place of publication and publisher are NOT recorded.

What kind of reference is this?

Molau, U., and P. Mølgaard. 1996. International Tundra Experiment (ITEX). Retrieved 1 November, 2010, from <http://www.geog.ubc.ca/itex/index.php>.

A web page reference

You can tell this is a **web page** because the reference contains a **URL** (Uniform Resource Locator) and **access date**.

AMBIO addresses the scientific, social, economic, and cultural factors that influence the condition of the human environment. AMBIO particularly encourages multi- or inter-disciplinary submissions with explicit management or policy recommendations. For more than 40 years AMBIO has brought international perspective to important developments in environmental research, policy and related activities for an international readership of specialists, generalists, students, decision-makers and interested laymen.

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http://www.springer.com/cda/content/document/cda_downloaddocument/Instructions_for_authors_AMBIO_2012.pdf?SGWID=0-0-45-960937-p173951212



AMBIO: INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Please consult a recent issue of *AMBIO* when preparing your manuscript

Abstract: A short abstract, consisting of *not more than 150 words*,

Keywords: Provide 4 to 6 keywords.

General advice: Avoid references to gray literature, to nonscientific publications and to publications that are not immediately accessible to the reader.

PEER REVIEW:

The authors should suggest three to five potential reviewers who are qualified to judge the work objectively, providing full names, institutions, and current e-mail addresses. Please ensure that reviewers represent a broad international coverage. Potential reviewers should not include anyone with whom authors have collaborated during the research being submitted.



AMBIO: References in the main text

You are requested to use the author/year format of referencing in the text. If there are three or more authors use the name of the first author followed by "et al.". Add a, b, c etc. to distinguish between two or more references with the same author name and year. Always list a string of references in chronological order, e.g. (Black 1985, 1991; Smith and Baker 1995a, b; Carruthers et al. 1999). Use ";" to separate references.



Do you remember the library introduction? 😊

Save your reference in the Harvard style → the cite function in Libris/LUBsearch, cut and paste, then modify!

An example: The book: *Applying nature's design: corridors as a strategy for biodiversity conservation* by Anthony B. Anderson och Clinton N. Jenkins

In Libris due to the Harvard-style:

Anderson, Anthony B. & Jenkins, Clinton N. (2006). *Applying nature's design: corridors as a strategy for biodiversity conservation*. New York: Columbia University Press



When you have modified the reference according to the rules of Ambio:

Anderson, A.B., and C.N. Jenkins. 2006. *Applying nature's design. Corridors as a strategy for biodiversity conservation*. New York: Columbia University Press.



Journal articles

- Aarset, B., S. Beckman, E. Bigne, M. Beveridge, T. Bjorndal, J. Bunting, P. McDonagh, C. Mariojouis, et al. 2004. European consumers' understanding and perceptions of the "organic" food regime. The case of aquaculture. *British Food Journal* 106: 93–105.
- Asmala, E., and L. Saikku. 2010. Closing a Loop: Substance Flow Analysis of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in the Rainbow Trout Production and Domestic Consumption System in Finland. *Ambio* 39: 126–135. doi: 10.1007/s13280-010-0024-5
- Marion, J.L., and S.E. Reid. 2007. Minimising visitor impacts to protected areas: The efficacy of low impact education programmes. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* 15: 5–27.

Reports

- Bertills, U., J. Fölster, and H. Lager. 2007. Natural acidification only—report on in-depth evaluation of the environmental quality objective work. Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Report 5766, Stockholm, Sweden (in Swedish, English summary).

Books

- Connell, J.J., and R. Hardy. 1982. *Trends in fish utilisation*. Oxford: Fishing News Books.

Book chapters

- Gren, I.-M. 2000. Cost-effective nutrient reductions to the Baltic Sea. In *Managing a Sea*, ed. I.-M. Gren, K. Turner, and F. Wulff, 152–158. London: Earthscan.

Theses

- Growcock, A.J. 2005. Impacts of Camping and Trampling on Australian Alpine and Subalpine Vegetation. PhD Thesis. Gold Coast, Australia: Griffith University.

Web material

- Molau, U., and P. Mølgaard. 1996. International Tundra Experiment (ITEX). Retrieved 1 November, 2010, from <http://www.geog.ubc.ca/itex/library/index.php>.

AMBIO, in text citations

In late summer of 2014, almost 10 000 ha of forest were devastated by a forest fire in the Swedish municipality Sala, located in the Västmanland County. A spark from a forest scarifier initiated the fire, and a recent heatwave followed by low relative humidity and strong winds allowed a rapid fire spread with a maximum estimated velocity of 5 km/hour. Swedish rescue services had difficulties countering the fire that grew for about a week, and it became the largest forest fire in Sweden since the middle of the 20th century (MSB 2015). The year after the Västmanland Fire, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency issued the need for an increased emergency preparedness and response to major un-plannable events, such as forest fires, in Sweden (MSB 2016).

Wildfire is the main threat to forested areas in Europe, and every year terrestrial ecosystems around the world are stressed by fire hazard (Krivtsov et al. 2009; Coppola 2011; Guha-Sapir et al. 2016). Williams (1977) has said that the re-occurrence of wildfires often means a substantial short-term economic loss for forest owners, and it is therefore important to study wildfires to design measures to minimize damage. Fire growth simulation is an effective measure that can help limit the consequences of wildfires because it allows local authorities to correctly relocate fire extinguishing resources.

Hagelin & Cluzel, 2016 OBS gör hela referensen och kolla &! Nästa bild referenslista!!

1.1 Aim with Objectives

This work aims to evaluate whether the models FARSITE and Prometheus are suitable for use in Sweden. In order to evaluate the model output, the Västmanland Fire was chosen as reference

AMBIO, reference list

References

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- Anderson, H. E. 1982. Aids to Determining Fuel Models For Estimating Fire Behavior. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, General Technical Report INT-122, Ogden, UT, 22 pp.
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- Chandler, C. C., P. Cheney, P. Thomas, L. Trabaud, and D. Williams. 1983. *Fire in forestry. Volume 1, Forest Fire Behavior and Effects*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Coppola, D. P. 2011. *Introduction to International Disaster Management*. Boston: Butterworth-Heinemann.
- Guha-Sapir, D., R. Below, and P. Hoyois. n.d. EM-DAT: The CRED/OFDA International Disaster Database. Data set. Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium. Retrieved 7 April, 2016, from <http://www.emdat.be/database>
- Hansen, R. 2003. *Skogsbrandsläckning*. Karlstad: Räddningsverket. [in Swedish].
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- MSB. 2015. Skogsbranden i Västmanland 2014. Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), Observatörsrapport MSB798 - februari 2015, Karlstad, Sweden, 68 pp. [in Swedish].
- MSB. 2016. Ansvar, samverkan, handling. Åtgärder för stärkt krisberedskap utifrån erfarenheterna från skogsbranden i Västmanland 2014 (Ju2015/1400/SSK). Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), Report MSB989 - mars 2016, Karlstad, Sweden, 82 pp. [in Swedish].
- Williams, F. A. 1977. Mechanisms of fire spread. *Symposium (International) on Combustion* 16: 1281–1294. doi: 10.1016/S0082-0784(77)80415-3

"Just get all of the sources for your research paper from a Google search." Said no professor ever.



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Publication

- plant pathology (60)
- mycological research (59)
- european journal of forest pathology (48)

1. Massive sequencing of *Ulmus minor*'s transcriptome provides new



Academic Journal

By: Venturas, M.; Perdiguero, P.; Gil, L.; Collada, C.; Cervera, M. T. *Frontiers in Plant Science*
Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; ULMUS minor; AMERICAN elm; SINGLE nucleotide polymorphism
[PDF Full Text](#) (3.1MB)

2. Genomics of the Dutch elm disease pathosystem: are we there yet?



Academic Journal

By: Bernier, Louis; Aoun, Mirella; Bouvet, Guillaume F.; Comeau, André; Dufour, José
Subjects: GENOMICS; DUTCH elm disease; OPHIOSTOMA; GENE expression; RNA sequencing
[PDF Full Text](#) (3.7MB)

3. Dutch elm disease and elm bark beetles: a century of association



Academic Journal

By: Santini, Alberto; Facciolì, Massimo. *IForest - Biogeosciences & Forestry*. 2015, Vol 8, No 1
Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; SCOLYTUS multistriatus; DISEASE resistance of plants
[PDF Full Text](#) (3.6MB)

4. Comparison of commercial elm cultivars and promising unreleased



Academic Journal

By: Buiteveld, Joukje; Van Der Werf, Bert; Hiemstra, Jelle A. *IForest - Biogeosciences & Forestry*. 2015, Vol 8, No 1
Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; TREES - Disease & pest resistance; TREES - Varieties
[PDF Full Text](#) (3.5MB)

5. Host responses and metabolic profiles of wood components in Dutch elm disease



Academic Journal

By: Ďurkovič, Jaroslav; Kačík, František; Olčák, Dušan; Kučerová, Veronika; Krajňáková, Zuzana
Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; FUNGAL cell walls; MACROMOLECULES; OPHIOSTOMA
[PDF Full Text](#) (692KB)

6. Heritability of *Ulmus minor* resistance to Dutch elm disease and its



Academic Journal

By: Venturas, M.; López, R.; Martín, J. A.; Gascó, A.; Gil, L. *Plant Pathology*. Jun2014, Vol 53, No 3
Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; ULMUS minor; XYLEM; CAVITATION (Botany); OPHIOSTOMA
[PDF Full Text](#) (284KB)

7. Description of *Bursaphelenchus ulmophilus* sp. n. (Nematoda: Paratylenchidae)



Academic Journal

By: RYSS, Alexander; POLYANINA, Kristina S.; POPOVICHEV, Boris G.; SUBBOTIN, S. V.
Subjects: ULMUS minor; DUTCH elm disease; BURSAPHELENCHUS; INSECTS - I
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8. Massive sequencing of *Ulmus minor*'s transcriptome provides new



Academic Journal

By: Perdiguero, P.; Venturas, M.; Gil, L.; Collada, C.; Cervera, M.T. *Frontiers in Plant Science*
Subjects: Dutch elm disease; Next-generation sequencing; SNPs; Transcriptome; ULMUS minor
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- film/video (1)
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- theses (1)

Author

- Burdekin, D. A. (2)
- Gonthier, Paolo (2)
- Nicolotti, Giovanni (2)
- Patch, D. (1)
- Atkins, P. M. (1)
- show more...

Language

- English (13)
- Swedish (1)

Year

Subject (SAB)

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How to handle internet-sources and pictures

Articles:

- "peer reviewed"
- Articles are peer reviewed before they are published
- References to other academic sources

Internet

- Free resources

You yourself have to judge the quality:

- Who is the author? An expert? Referred to by others?
- Objectivity?
- Better sources?
- The author's sources?



Source: internet

- Truth
- Time
- Dependence
- Tendency



Websites can also be used as a source of information relating to coral reefs but they are not necessarily as reliable as book and journal articles. In this paper, some information was taken from the WWF and The Coral Alliance. The WWF specialises in environmental threats and can offer useful information relating to this but it is not guaranteed to be entirely accurate. The WWF is a charity and they might use certain pieces of data to emphasise their cause making them a potentially biased source to use. The Coral Alliance website offers a great deal of information concerning coral reefs and the posed threats to its ecosystem, however it may be slightly biased as they are an organization actively working to preserve coral reefs.

Wikipedia is not accepted as a source in an academic paper. Your choice of the web page you refer to first:

<http://www.space.com/16153-mars-impact-crater-map.html> - is a good example of a secondary source, in your work write about the article written by Robbins and Hynek, instead of going to the article itself:

<http://library.lu.se/cgi-bin/ipchk//http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2011JE003966/pdf>

OBS! Kolla

The reference nr 5

<http://news.discovery.com/space/curiosity-mars-bedrock-sample-analysis-130210.htm> the facts might all be correct on the web site, but I'm absolutely convinced that there are many better sources to choose for your purpose: to write a project work in an academic style. This also goes for reference 8 and 9, www.dailygalaxy.com / <http://www.about.com>

The reference nr 7

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Fig. 2 Sjöborre från Ignaberga . (Från Personnic 2005)

Reference:

Personnic , C. 2005. Fossil collection location Ignaberga, Sweden. (Photo). In **www.fossil.net**
http://english.fossil.net/determinatie/identificationsearch.php?vindpl_id=197. Accessed 2 Oct 2012.



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Fig. 3 Stephanophyllia suecica d'Ignaberga

Referensen:
Supergrevling*. 2010. Stephanophyllia suecica d'Ignaberga . <http://www.flickr.com/photos/supergrevling/5590250466/>. Accessed 2 Oct 2012.

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Fig. 4 Burmirhynchia jirbaensis Callovian, Israel

Referens: Wilson, M. A. 2012, Burmirhynchia jirbaensis Callovian , Israel.

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Burmirhynchia_jirbaensis_Callovian_Israel.jpg . Accessed 2 Oct 2012,

Summary

Description	English: <i>Burmirhynchia jirbaensis</i> from the Jurassic (Callovian) Matmor Formation of Makhtesh Gadol, southern Israel.
Date	7 June 2012
Source	Own work
Author	Wilson44691

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type of image:	<input type="text" value="any type"/>	Limit the kind of images you find.
region:	<input type="text" value="any region"/>	Find images published in a particular region.
site or domain:	<input type="text"/>	Search one site (like <code>sfmoma.org</code>) or limit your results to a domain like <code>.edu</code> , <code>.org</code> or <code>.gov</code>
SafeSearch:	<input type="text" value="Show most relevant results"/>	Tell SafeSearch whether to filter sexually explicit content.
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usage rights:	<input type="text" value="free to use share or modify"/>	Find images you are free to use yourself.

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