Referencing & Sources
Britta Smångs 2017-09-26
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."
If I have seen further, it is only by standing on the shoulders of giants.

Isaac Newton
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.
Can I turn in a paper without citing all sources?

“No”.¹

¹ William Shakespeare, Hamlet, Act III, Scene I, line 96
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!

http://awelu.srv.lu.se/sources-and-referencing/the-function-of-references/
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”  

A paragraph → italics and hanging indents

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

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

\[ \text{Alberto Moravia} \]
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, referering 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?

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?

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?

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?

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

Journal articles

Reports

Books

Book chapters

Theses

Web material
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.

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 a reference...
References


"Just get all of the sources for your research paper from a Google search." Said no professor ever.
In the Geolibrary
Lubsearch, use keywords, limit to peer reviewed, look at subject, publication, material types, languages ...
Libris, the national library catalogue

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<td>Kopelini, Luisa, 1970- (author) Bud burst phenology, dormancy release and susceptibility to Dutch elm disease in elms (ulmus spp.) / Luisa Kopelini</td>
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<td>Dutch elm disease and the American elm (video recording) : the risks and benefits of monoculture / produced by Darin M. Eastburn &amp; Cleora J. D'Arcy; written by Lisa A. McKee, Darin M. Eastburn, Cleora J. D'Arcy</td>
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<td>2000</td>
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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? Refered 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:

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
http://www.volcanodiscovery.com/706.html has itself Wikipedia as a source!
Images

- No figure/image without an explanation!
- Make a reference to the image
- If the figure has been modified, tell! E.g.: 
  Modified after Berggren (1997)
- If not, write: 
  From Berggren (1997)
You may have to construct your reference, please, consider the copyright laws! You cannot publish a picture without permission.

Reference:

*No real name given. **BUT**: License © All Rights Reserved: I'd like to use a photo I found on Flickr. How do I do that?

Our members share an incredible amount of amazing work on Flickr. If there is an image you'd like to use, look for the "Request to license" link near the license on the photo page. We've partnered with Getty Images who will review the image, determine if it's a good fit for licensing through them, and work out all the details if so.

Not all members have this enabled. If you don't see it you can also contact the member directly. As a member of Flickr, you can move your mouse over someone's buddy icon and click the little arrow to open the "person menu." Then select "Send FlickrMail" and compose your message. When you contact a photographer, it's best to include as much info as possible about the photo, yourself, and how you want to use the photo.
Fig. 4 Burmirhynchia jirbaensis Callovian, Israel


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If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.

Isaac Newton
Realizing the energy potential of forest biomass in Sweden – How much is environmentally sustainable? (Article)

de Jong, J.a, Akselsson, C.b, Egnell, C.c, Löfgren, S.d, Olsson, B.A.e

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tView additional affiliations

Abstract

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