

Referencing & Sources

Britta Smångs 2015-09-29

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**



Hume's oscillating civilization theory

Ryu Susatoa

Faculty of Economics, Kansai University, 3-3-35 Yamate-cho Suita-shi, 564-8680 Osaka, Japan

Oxford

Part I: defining Hume's cyclical view of history

The earliest indication of Hume's cyclical view of history can be found in his *Essays, Moral and Political*, which was first published in 1741. In the essay “Of the Rise and Progress of the Arts and Sciences” (hereafter “Of the Rise and Progress”), which first appeared in the second volume of the *Essays* in 1742, after discussing the general incentives that promote the rise of arts and sciences in a nation, he progresses to the following “fourth observation”:

That when the arts and sciences come to perfection in any state, from that moment they naturally, or rather necessarily decline, and seldom or never revive in that nation, where they formerly flourished.¹

Another, similarly strong assertion is found in the second volume of his *History of England*, which was first published in 1762 under the title of *The History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Accession of Henry VII*. Here he refers to cultural fluctuations on a grander scale: from the fall of the Roman Empire, through the Dark Ages, to the revival of the arts and sciences in the Renaissance:

But there is a point of depression, as well as of exaltation, from which human affairs naturally return in a contrary direction, and beyond which they seldom pass either in their advancement or decline.²

1 David Hume. *Essays: Moral, Political and Literary* (hereafter “*Essays*”). Ed. Eugene F. Miller. (Indianapolis: Liberty Fund, 1985) 135.

2 David Hume. *History of England: from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to The Revolution in 1688* (hereafter “*History*”). 6 vols. (Indianapolis: Liberty Press, 1983) 2: 519. The Scottish historian William Robertson expressed a similar view, referring to this passage in his *The Progress of Society in Europe: a Historical Outline from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the 16th Century* (The first section of the author's *History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V*. 1769). Ed. Felix Gilbert. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972) 21.

3 Duncan Forbes. *Hume's Philosophical Politics*. (Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1975) 315.

Hume's oscillating civilization theory

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3 Duncan Forbes. *Hume's Philosophical Politics*. (Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1975) 315.



Flux and grain size variation of eolian dust as a proxy tool for the paleo-position of the Intertropical Convergence Zone in the northeast Pacific

Kiseong Hyeong, a, Chan Min Yoo, Jonguk Kima, Sang-Bum Chi and Ki-Hyune Kima

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Received 31 May 2005; revised 20 February 2006; accepted 16 March 2006. Available online 4 May 2006.

1. Introduction

The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), the place where the southeast and northeast trade winds meet, is an important climatic component that reflects the tropical atmospheric circulation pattern (Pisias and Mix, 1997). The ITCZ shifts in its latitudinal position depending on the relative strength of the northeast and southeast trade winds, which is in turn controlled by the temperature gradient between pole and equator in each hemisphere (Flohn, 1981, Hovan, 1995 and Pisias and Mix, 1997). Flohn (1981) suggested that the ITCZ was located at around 12°N during the late Tertiary, farther north than its present annually averaged position of 6°N. It was attributed to a much stronger temperature gradient between pole and equator in the southern hemisphere under the late Tertiary situation of an ice-free Arctic and Antarctic ice-cap volume similar to or even greater than that of today. This theoretical estimation was documented in many deep-sea sedimentary cores through the investigation of down-core variations in source regimes, eolian dust fluxes, and grain size distributions (Kyte et al., 1993, Rea, 1994, Hovan, 1995, Lyle et al., 2002, Pettke et al., 2002, Vanden Berg and Jarrard, 2004 and Hyeong et al., 2005).

P. 214

References

Hovan, 1995 S.A. Hovan, Late Cenozoic atmospheric circulation intensity and climatic history recorded by eolian deposition in the eastern equatorial Pacific ocean, Leg 138, Proc. Ocean Drill. Program Sci. Results 139 (1995), pp. 615–625.

Hyeong et al., 2005 K. Hyeong, S.-H. Park, C.M. Yoo and K.-H. Kim, Mineralogical and geochemical compositions of the eolian dust from the northeast equatorial Pacific and their implications on paleolocation of the Intertropical Convergence Zone, *Paleoceanography* 20 (2005), p. PA1010.



... investigation of down-core variations in source regimes, eolian dust fluxes, and grain size distributions (Kyte et al., 1993, Rea, 1994, Hovan, 1995, Lyle et al., 2002, Pettke et al., 2002, Vanden Berg and Jarrard, 2004 and Hyeong et al., 2005).

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Hovan, 1995 S.A. Hovan, Late Cenozoic atmospheric circulation intensity and climatic history recorded by eolian deposition in the eastern equatorial Pacific ocean, Leg 138, Proc. Ocean Drill. Program Sci. Results 139 (1995), pp. 615–625.

Hyeong et al., 2005 K. Hyeong, S.-H. Park, C.M. Yoo and K.-H. Kim, Mineralogical and geochemical compositions of the eolian dust from the northeast equatorial Pacific and their implications on paleolocation of the Intertropical Convergence Zone, *Paleoceanography* 20 (2005), p. PA1010.



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.

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- 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>.

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

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

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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.



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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

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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.

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- 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).

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

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- 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>.

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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

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



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By: Bernier, Louis; Aoun, Mirella; Bouvet, Guillaume F.; Comeau, André; Dufour, José

Subjects: GENOMICS; DUTCH elm disease; OPHIOSTOMA; GENE expression; RNA

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



Academic Journal

By: Santini, Alberto; Facciolì, Massimo. *IForest - Biogeosciences & Forestry*. 2015, Vol

Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; SCOLYTUS multistriatus; DISEASE resistance of pla

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4. Comparison of commercial elm cultivars and promising unreleased



Academic Journal

By: Buiteveld, Joukje; Van Der Werf, Bert; Hiemstra, Jelle A. *IForest - Biogeosciences*

Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; TREES – Disease & pest resistance; TREES – Vari

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



Academic Journal

By: Đurkovič, Jaroslav; Kačík, František; Olčák, Dušan; Kučerová, Veronika; Krajňáko

Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; FUNGAL cell walls; MACROMOLECULES; OPHIOST

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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, 1

Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; ULMUS minor; XYLEM; CAVITATION (Botany); OPHIC

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



Academic Journal

By: RYSS, Alexander; POLYANINA, Kristina S.; POPOVICHEV, Boris G.; SUBBOTIN, S

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 S*







Subjects: Dutch elm disease; Next-generation sequencing; SNPs; Transcriptome; I

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

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- 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.

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

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!

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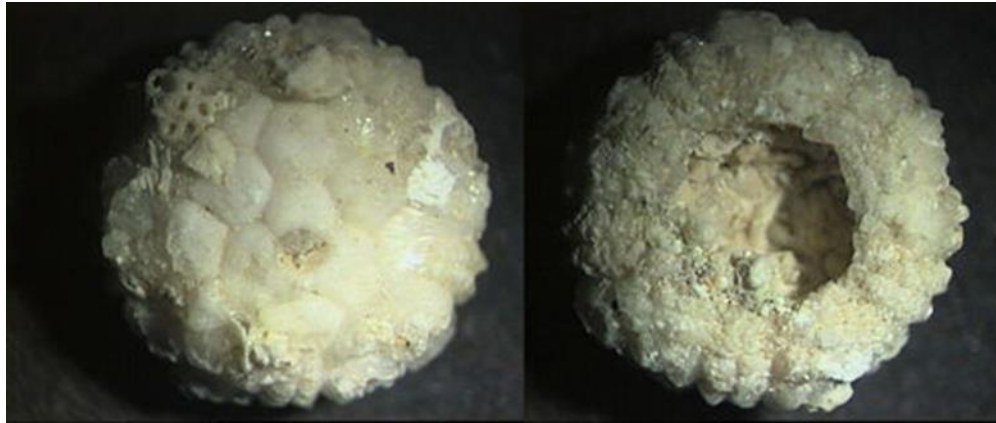


Fig. 2 Sjöborre från Ignaberga . (Från Personnic 2005)

Reference:

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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.

*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?
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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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