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
Academic honesty

• We request from you, when studying at our department, to do the same. This is very important to 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.”
GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

SLEEP BETTER AT NIGHT...

CITE YOUR SOURCES!
Why reference?

• To make a reference shows the reader that you are aware of the need to give credit to the author you cite and to **acknowledge previous research** in the field (academic honesty)

• The reference gives the reader a chance to **locate the source**

• The reference list gives the reader an **overview of the sources** you have used
Sources: Existing knowledge

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)
Sources: Existing knowledge

• 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
Using quotes

• Use quotation marks if you are only quoting a sentence:

Example:

"The story started with no difficulty as a story does when it is ready to be written" (Hemingway, 1986).
But DO they really use quotations in science writing?

Unlike other styles of writing, scientific writing rarely includes direct quotations. Why?

- Quotations usually detract from the point you want to communicate.
- Quotations do not reflect original thinking.

University of Washington Psychology Writing Center 2014.
What is paraphrase?

Paraphrasing is conveying an author’s ideas in your words and giving the author a proper credit.

http://awuc.misis.ru/ward-off-plagiarism/
Quotations: Academic motivation has been identified as an important variable when examining first-year student success; however, results of previous research are inconsistent (Allen, 1999; French & Oakes, 2003). While Prus, Hatcher, Hope, and Grabiel (1995) found that “student motivation and persistence were significantly correlated,” (p. 18) Allen (1999) reported that “student motivation and persistence were positively correlated only for the subset of first-year students of color” (p. 477).
Paraphrases instead of quoting

(a) Academic motivation has been identified as an important variable when examining first-year student success; however, results of previous research are inconsistent (Allen, 1999; French & Oakes, 2003). While Prus, Hatcher, Hope, and Grabel (1995) found a significant positive correlation between student motivation and persistence, Allen (1999) found that the positive relationship only existed for students of color.

(b) While Prus, Hatcher, Hope, and Gabriel (1995) found that greater student motivation predicted greater persistence, Allen (1999) replicated this relationship only among students of color.
The 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/
Different reference styles

Different disciplines tend to use different styles

All have styles…

• …have a short reference in the text: a digit, a footnote, or information, author-date, referering to the source

• …are refering to a bibliographic reference in the References section
Examples of different reference styles

• 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 need to confirm the document.

• Confirmation: Search for 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?

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?

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?

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?

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: 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 using the cite function in Libris or LUBsearch, cut and paste, then modify!
Do you remember the library introduction?

An example: The book: Applying nature's design: corridors as a strategy for biodiversity conservation by Anthony B. Anderson och Clinton N. Jenkins
Do you remember the library introduction?

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

**The Harvard-style in Libris:**
Do you remember the library introduction?

When you have modified the reference according to the rules of Ambio it should look like this:

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 reference.
Reference list according to the Ambio style

References


MSB. 2015. Skogsbranden i Västmanland 2014. Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), Obser-
The Geolibrary web site

Search the collections

Here is some general information about how you can search for materials in our printed and digital collections. If you need more specific information about different materials and ways to search for them, please use the menu to the left.

Finding aids

LUBcat is the union library catalogue for Lund University libraries. Use LUBcat for locating printed material owned by our libraries, but also e-books.

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For finding specific document types please see the menu to the left.

Access to e-resources

Off campus access to e-resources is managed via your student account / LUCAT. There is a 24/7 access to e-resources.

Ask your librarian
How to handle internet sources and pictures

Is it a scientific article?
• Is it “peer reviewed”
• Are there references to other academic sources
How to handle internet sources and pictures

You have to judge the quality yourself:

- Who is the author? An expert? Refered to by others?
- Objectivity?
- Better sources?
- The author’s sources?
Things to consider regarding internet sources

- Truth
- Time
- Dependence
- Tendency
Wikipedia is not an acceptable source for an academic paper.
Images

• No figures or images without explanations!
• Be mindful of the copyright laws
• Get permission
• Make a reference to the image
• Declare if the figure has been modified. E.g.: *Modified after Berggren (1997)*
• If not, write: *From Berggren (1997)*
Look for copyright rules!

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