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!

http://awelu.srv.lu.se/sources-and-referencing/the-function-of-references/
Referencing is not plagiarism!

A sentence → use Quotation markes!

”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 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, referring 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

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

Hume's oscillating civilization theory

Ryu Susatoa

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

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

Deep-sea Resources Research Center, Korea Ocean Research Development Institute, Ansan P.O. Box 29, Seoul 425-600, South Korea

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).

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References


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?

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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.
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**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.
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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

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Books

Book chapters

Theses

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

1. Massive sequencing of Ulmus minor’s transcriptome provides new insights into the evolutionary history of the genus Ulmus
   By Ventaras, M.; Perdiguero, P.; Gil, L.; Collada, C.; Covelo, M. T. Frontiers in Plant Science 2015
   Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; ULMUS minor; AMERICAN elm; SINGLE nucleotide

2. Genomics of the Dutch elm disease pathosystem: are we there yet?
   By Biersack, Lisa; Arey, Umnia; Brouwer, Caspar; Bergh, Andrea; Debacker, Joris
   Subjects: GENOMICS; DUTCH elm disease; OPHOSTOMA; GENE expression; RNA

3. Dutch elm disease and elm bark beetles: a century of association
   By Santini, Alberto; Facciotto, Massimo
   Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; SCOTLYSUS multistriatus; DISEASE resistance of plants

4. Comparison of commercial elm cultivars and promising unreleased cultivars
   By Rufford, Jonathan; Van Der Werf, Martijn; van den Berg, Martijn; Jahn, A.
   Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; TREES – Disease and pest resistance; TREES – Varieties

5. Host responses and metabolic profiles of wood components in Dutch elm disease
   By Dunowska, Janina; Kudr, Frank; Olszak, Daria; Kula, Katarzyna; Krawczyk
   Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; FUNGAL cell walls; MACROMOLECULES; OPHOSTEM

6. Heritability of Ulmus minor resistance to Dutch elm disease and its relationship to disease severity
   By Ventaras, M.; López, R.; Martín, J. A.; Gasco, A.; Gil, L. Plant Pathology Jan 2014
   Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; ULVEMA minor; XYLEM, CATASTATION (brittle); OPHIC

7. Description of Bursaphelenchus ulmophilus sp. n. (Nematoda: Parasitaphelenchoidea)
   By Ryss, Alexander; Polikarpova, Kristina; Popovichev, Boris; Subbotin, S.
   Subjects: ULMUS minor; DUTCH elm disease; BURSAPHELLENCHUS; INSECTS – I

8. Massive sequencing of Ulmus minor’s transcriptome provides new insights into the evolutionary history of the genus Ulmus
   Subjects: DUTCH elm disease; Next-generation sequencing; SNPs; Transcriptome;
Libris, the national library catalogue
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:
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:
Fig. 3 Stephanophyllia suecica d'Ignaberga

Referensen:

*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

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