

Referencing in Science.

You need to cite and document any sources that you have consulted, even if you presented the ideas from these sources in your own words. You need to cite:

- To identify other people's idea and information used within your report.
- To inform the reader of your paper where they should look if they want to find the same sources.

Including proper referencing in science involves **two parts**; in text citation and a complete list of references at the end of a report.

A citation must appear in two places in your paper:

- In the body of your text
- In the reference list (at the end of your paper)

In the Body of Text

When quoting directly or indirectly from a source, the source must be acknowledged in the text by the author's name and year of publication.

Direct Quotation:

According to Sharpe and Rosell (2003), the dominant behaviours of the beavers were "travelling, foraging and being in the lodge" (p,1063).

Indirect Quotation:

Soils across the Iron Cove catchment area are enriched by these minerals (Snowdon and Birch 2004).

The Reference List

At the end of the paper you are to provide the full bibliographic information for each source.

References must be listed in alphabetical order, and each reference should include four elements:

- Author's or editor's name(s)
- Date
- Title
- Publication Information:
 - o For books, give the publisher's name and place of publication and if two or more publisher locations are given, give the location listed first in the book
 - o For journals, give volume, issue number and page numbers
 - o For websites, give the full Web address (URL)

Coates, G. 2002, *The rise and fall of the Southern Alps*, Canterbury University Press, Christchurch, N.Z.



Examples of References by Type

In a Reference List

In Text Citation

Book with one author Coates, G. 2002. The rise and fall of the Southern Alps, Canterbury University Press, Christchurch, N.Z.	(Coates, 2002)
Book with two or more authors Ruhen, O. and Shadbolt, M. 1971. Isles of the South Pacific, National Geographic Society, Washington. Ferrozzi, F. Garlashchi, G. Bova, D. 2000. CT of metastases. New York: Springer.	(Ruhen and Shadbolt, 1971) (Ferrozzi et al. 2000)
Encyclopedia Maguire, D.W. 1999. 'Earth's mantle', in R. Smith (ed.), Encyclopedia of geology, Fitzroy Dearborn, Chicago, pp.133-137.	(Maguire, 1999)
Film (Video/DVD) Payback 2000. Video recording, Warner Home Video, Hollywood, California.	(Payback, 2000)
Journal Article (print version) Winter, J.G. and Duthie, H.C. 2000. Stream biomonitoring at an agricultural test site using benthic algae. Canadian Journal of Botany, vol. 78, no. 10, pp. 1319-1325.	(Winter and Duthie, 2000)
Journal Article (subscription PDF or HTML fulltext version) Cornelio, A. 2003. Promoting information literacy through information Architecture. Library Media Connection, vol. 21, no.6, (online EBSCO database).	(Cornelio, 2003)
Journal Article (World Wide Web version – no subscription) Luvmour, B. 2012. Being with children during times of crisis. Pathsoflearning, viewed 29 May, 2015. http://www.pathsoflearning.net/library.cfm	(Luvmour, 2012)
Magazine Article Pirisi, A. 2003. Jobs, lies and videotape. Psychology Today, May/June, p. 12.	(Pirisi, 2003)
Newspaper Article Cumming, G. 2003. Cough that shook the world. New Zealand Herald, April 5, p.B4.	(Cumming, 2003)
Website University of British Columbia. April 4, 2017. New invention uses bacteria to purify water. ScienceDaily. Retrieved April 10, 2017 from https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/04/170404084433.htm	(UBC, 2017)

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* Modified from: The University of Waikato. 2010. Harvard Science Referencing. Style manual for authors, editors and printers. 2002. John Wiley, Milton, Qld.