

CSE STYLE

Why Should I Reference?

References are used to record or document the source of each piece of information in your paper obtained from other researchers and writers. If you fail to document information that is not your own, you have committed plagiarism, a form of stealing.

What Should I Reference?

You must reference all direct quotations; paraphrases of material; and summaries of opinions, ideas and interpretations obtained from other sources. If you fail to reference your information, you will be criticized for making statements that appear to be unsupported by evidence. It is not necessary to document information that is common knowledge, but remember that it is always better to overdocument than to underdocument.

You may be concerned that, if you reference too much, your instructors will think the paper is not your own work. That is not so. The method of organization is yours, as well as the purpose which ties the material together, the topic sentences, concluding sentences, analytical and evaluative comments which allow the reader to make sense out of the reference material, and probably most of the introductory and concluding paragraphs.

What Style Should I Use?

Always ask the professor which documentation style is required for the assignment. Styles can vary greatly between journals even within one scientific field. If no specifics are given, this Fastfacts can serve as a guide to one of the standard formats, described in *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers* (known as the CSE style), used in all scientific disciplines related to experimental and observational science (including but not limited to physical sciences, mathematics, and life sciences).

How Do I Reference?

This handout describes the Name-Year (N-Y) system, but there are two other systems also commonly used within CSE style: Citation-Sequence (C-S) and Citation-Name (C-N). Whatever system you choose, be consistent:

- The Name-Year system includes the author and year in parentheses within the text, e.g., (Jones 2008), and lists the references in alphabetical order within the Reference List.
- The Citation-Sequence system uses a superscript number, e.g., ¹, for each citation within the text, and entries in the Reference List are listed numerically according to the order of their inclusion within the text.
- The Citation-Name system requires you to list all of your references in the Reference List in alphabetical order by author and then by title. Number the references in this order. Where that reference is to be cited in the text, insert the reference number in superscript form, e.g., ¹.

The disadvantage of the C-S and C-N systems is that a reference added later in the writing process will require renumbering of all references in the list and within the text. However, an advantage is that the inclusion of superscript numbers as in these systems does not interrupt the flow of text as much as does a series of name-year citations within a sentence. (Note: Footnotes or endnotes in CSE style can be used for content that supplements or amplifies important information in the text, or for copyright permission.)

This handout provides examples of the CSE format for citations within the text (see “In-Text Citations”) as well as for your references (see “Reference List”) according to the N-Y system. For information on the C-S and C-N systems, see the Writing Services website www.writingservices.uoguelph.ca and click on the Citations and Referencing link on the right-hand sidebar.

A. In-Text Citations

In-text citations (also called parenthetical references) include the author's last name and the year of publication. These citations can be included within a sentence in various ways, but you should always keep them as close as possible to the relevant title, word, or phrase. Avoid placing citations at the end of long clauses or sentences, because the concept being referenced may be unclear.

- At the end of the sentence in parentheses:
This hypothesis was tested (Smith 1970).
- As part of the sentence, using the parentheses to include whatever reference information is not in the sentence:
Smith (1970) tested this hypothesis; OR
Smith's (1970) study tested this hypothesis; OR
In 1970, Smith tested this hypothesis.

If you include the titles of works within the text of your paper, use "double quotation marks" for the title of an article or chapter, and *italics* for the title of a periodical or book.

The following list explains what information needs to be included for various situations in a N-Y citation. These formats apply to both electronic and print sources.

ONE OR TWO AUTHORS

- ... was tested (Smith 1970).
- ... for measurement (ISO 1979).
- ... (Elias and Williams 1981).

THREE OR MORE AUTHORS

- ... (Lui et al. 1995).

ANONYMOUS AUTHOR / NO AUTHOR

Do not use "Anonymous." Instead, include the first word(s) of the title (only as many as are needed to identify the source apart from others) followed by an ellipsis (...).

- ... (Patient... 2003).

NO DATE

- ... (Smith [date unknown]).

MULTIPLE SOURCES, SAME AUTHOR

Order them chronologically, earliest to latest.
... (Jones 1965, 1973, 1988).

If there are several in the same year, add a designator (a, b, c, etc.) to the year in the citation and the reference list.

... (Jones 1998a, 1998b).

Include the "a" and "b" when listing these sources in your reference list, too.

MULTIPLE SOURCES, DIFFERENT AUTHORS

List them chronologically, and alphabetically if they were published in the same year. Separate authors with a semi-colon.

... (Sergeant 1973, 1975; Klevezal and Thompson 1980; Jones 1998a, 1998b; Alberts et al. 2001; Stanford 2001).

DIFFERENT AUTHORS, SAME LAST NAME

If the citations would otherwise be identical, provide initials or enough other names to distinguish between them.

... (Smith NB 1993; Smith TR 1993).

... (Elias BL and Elias SR 2004).

... (Smith, Jones, et al. 1990; Smith, Williams, et al. 1990).

A SPECIFIC PART OF A SOURCE

... (Zelickson and Robbins 1986, p 24).

A SECONDARY SOURCE

When the source you're citing is within another source, obtaining the original paper (e.g. King) is the best option whenever possible.

... (King 1911, cited in Brown 2003)

UNPUBLISHED INFORMATION

Unpublished information that is not available to other scholars is indicated parenthetically in the text only, with a note indicating it is not in the reference list. Instead, add a "Notes" section at the end of your paper to provide further details about the communication, meeting, or materials, such as purpose, time, date, location, etc.

... (a 1998 Mar 26 e-mail from JR Ewing to me; unreferenced, see “Notes”).

... (my 2004 Feb 17 notes from BIOL1030 lecture by T Dukator; unreferenced, see “Notes”).

COURSE AND LECTURE MATERIALS

Course readers: Use the article authors as authors and the date on the reader as the year of publication.

... (Winston and Blais 2003).

Course manual: Treat these as books, using the instructor as author (unless another author is indicated).

Lecture notes: Treat these as books if they are published, but as unpublished information if they are your own notes, or are unpublished. Course or lecture notes may be considered “published” only if they have been copied and distributed in print or on the Web *with the instructor’s permission*.

B. Reference List

The reference list comes at the end of your paper and provides the full bibliographic information for your materials. Works you have cited within your paper should be listed in alphabetical order under “References” or “Cited References.” If you used other material but didn’t specifically cite it, include it in a section called “Additional References.”

These examples show you how to format various kinds of reference list entries.

ONE TO TEN AUTHORS

Author AA, Author BB, Author CC. Year. Title of work. Edition. Place of publication (State or Prov): Publisher name. Number of pages p.

Agrios GN. 1978. Plant pathology. 2nd ed. New York (NY): Academic Press. 703 p.

Davidson RH, Lyon WF. 1979. Insect pests of farm, garden, and orchard. 7th ed. New York (NY): John Wiley & Sons. 596 p.

MORE THAN TEN AUTHORS

List the 1st to 10th authors, followed by “et al.”

ORGANIZATION/GROUP AS AUTHOR

Provide the abbreviation of the group name in square brackets so you can use it in your in-text citation, but make sure you also spell out the organization’s name.

[HSF] Heart & Stroke Foundation. 2008. Blood pressure action plan [Internet]. Ottawa (ON); [cited 2008 Aug 12]. 1 pg. Available from: <http://www.heartandstroke.com/site/c.iklQLcMWJtE/b.3484475/>

ANONYMOUS AUTHOR/NO AUTHOR

Omit authorship from reference, and begin with title.

Protocol for sterile procedures. 2004. Toronto (ON): Association for Microbiological Standards. 35 p.

DATE UNKNOWN

Smith RA. [Date unknown]. Health problems in the elderly. New York (NY): John Wiley & Sons. 315 p.

AN EDITED BOOK OR COLLECTION

Author AA, Author BB, editors. Year. Title of work. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher name. Number of pages p.

Gilman AG, Rall TW, Nies AS, Taylor P, editors. 1990. The pharmacological basis of therapeutics. 8th ed. New York (NY): Pergamon. 1389 p.

PART OF AN EDITED BOOK OR COLLECTION

Author(s) of the part. Year. Title of the part. In: author(s) or editor(s). Title of the book. Place of publication: Publisher name. p Pages of the part.

Kuret JA, Murad F. 1990. Adenohypophyseal hormones and related substances. In: Gilman AG, Rall TW, Nies AS, Taylor P, editors. The pharmacological basis of therapeutics. 8th ed. New York (NY): Pergamon. p 1334-60.

If the author of the part also happens to be the book author or editor, use this format:

Author(s) or editor(s). Year. Title of book. Place of publication: publisher name. Kind of part and its numeration, title; p Pages of the part.

Hebel R, Stromberg MW. 1976. Anatomy of the laboratory rat. Baltimore (MD): Williams & Wilkins. Part C, Digestive system; p 43-54.

UNPUBLISHED INFORMATION

Only include information available to scholars in the reference list. (See “Unpublished Information” under “In-text Citations” above.) If no title is available, construct one using the first few words of the document, and enclose with square brackets. After the location information, include the library call number or other finding information.

Darwin C. 1863. [Letters to Sir William Jackson Hooker]. Located at: Archives, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London (England); MS L.4562.

A SECONDARY SOURCE

When the source you're citing is within another source, obtaining the original paper is the best option. However, if you cannot locate the original, include full references for both documents in your reference list (you'll find the information for the secondary source in the source you're using). As shown below, the reference for the original document should include a closing note (in parentheses) in the reference list indicating the source reference.

Brown AD. 2003. Feed or feedback : agriculture, population dynamics and the state of the planet. Utrecht (Netherlands): International Books. 431p.

King FH. 1911. Farmers of forty centuries. Emmaus (PA): Penguin. p. 350-79. (cited in Brown 2003)

COURSE AND LECTURE MATERIALS

Course readers: Treat articles in a course reader as a part of an edited book or collection edited by the instructor of the course.

Course manuals: Treat these as books or non-periodicals, with the instructor as author (unless another author is indicated).

Stengos T. 2003. ECON*4640 Applied Econometrics course manual. Guelph (ON): University of Guelph.

Lecture notes: Treat these as books or non-periodicals if they are published, but as unpublished information if they are your own notes, or are unpublished. Lecture notes are considered published if they have been copied and distributed in print or on the Web *with the instructor's permission*.

Stengos T. 2003. ECON*4640 Applied Econometrics course notes. Guelph (ON): University of Guelph.

Stengos T. 2003. ECON*4640 Applied Econometrics course notes. Guelph (ON): University of Guelph; [cited 23 November 2003]. Available from: <http://www.uoguelph.ca/econometrics.htm>

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Author AA, Author BB. Date of publication. Article title. Newspaper title (edition); Section: Beginning page number(column number).

Rensberger B, Specter B. 1989 Aug 7. CFCs may be destroyed by natural process. Washington Post;Sect A:2 (col5).

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Author AA, Author BB. Year. Article title. Journal title. Volume number(issue number): inclusive pages.

Burns L, Thorpe G. 1979. Fears and phobias. Journal of Internal Medical Research. 17(2):235-46.

ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLE

Author AA, Author BB. Date of Publication. Article Title. Journal Title [Medium Designator]. Edition. [Date of Update/Revision; Date of Citation];Volume(Issue):inclusive pages. Available from: URL (Language).

Tong V, Abbott FS, Mbofana S, Walker MJ. 2001. In vitro investigation of hepatic extraction. Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences [Internet]. [cited 2001 May 3];4(1):15-23. Available from: [http://www.ualberta.ca/~csps/JPPS4\(1\)/F.Abbott/RSD1070.pdf](http://www.ualberta.ca/~csps/JPPS4(1)/F.Abbott/RSD1070.pdf)

If there is no pagination in your online material, estimate how many pages it has:

Ganz PA. 1997 Apr. Menopause and breast cancer. *Innovations in Breast Cancer Care* [Internet]. [cited 1997 Nov 4];2(3):[about 10 p.]. Available from: http://www.meniscus.com/bcc/Art2_23.html

NOTE: If a reference ends with html address, do not follow with a period.

ONLINE DOCUMENT

Author AA, Author BB. Date of Publication. Title [Content Designator Medium Designator]. Edition. Secondary Authors. Place of Publication: Publisher; [Date of Update/ Revision; Date of Citation]. Extent. (Series). Available from: URL (Language). Notes.

George SR. 2006 Oct. Risks associated with somnambulism [Internet]. London (England): National Sleep Network; [cited 2007 Apr 15]. 28 p. Available from: <http://www.nsn.org/somnamb.pdf>

If the document has no author, or if the organization is acting as both the author and publisher, begin with the document title and use the organization name as the publisher:

Metcalfe meta directory of Internet health resources. 1999 Apr. 25. [Internet]. Iowa City (IA): University of Iowa, Metcalfe Library for the Health Sciences; updated 2000 Apr 25 [cited 2003 Jun 30]. Available from: <http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/metcalfe/md/index.html>

WEB SITE

Web site name. Date of Publication or Copyright. [Medium Designator]. Place of Publication: Publisher; [Date of Update/ Revision; Date of Citation]. Available from: URL (Language). Notes.

Medtext. c1995-2001. [Internet]. Hinsdale (IL): Medtext, Inc.; [cited 2001 Mar 8]. Available from: <http://www.medtext.com/hdcn.htm>

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

Email and postings to discussion lists are usually cited in the body of the paper and acknowledged in a "Notes" section, rather than in the references list.

For emails:

Author of Message. Date of Message. Title of Message [Content Designator Medium Designator]. Message to: Message Recipient. [Date of Citation]. [Extent e.g., number of pages/screens].

Stevens J. 2003 Feb 27. Methods of electronic referencing [electronic mail on the Internet]. Message to: John Smith. [cited 2003 Mar 28]. [about 5 screens].

For discussion lists:

Author of Message (Author Affiliation). Date of Publication. Title of Message. In: Title of List [Content Designator Medium Designator]. Place of Publication: Publisher; [Date of Citation]. Numeration of Message. [Extent]. Available from: URL (Language). Notes.

Smith J. 1998 Feb 23, 10:27 am. WebMD. In: MEDLIB-L [discussion list on the Internet]. [Chicago (IL): Medical Library Association]; [cited 1998 Feb 24]. [about 2 p.]. Available from: MEDLIB-L@LISTSERV.ACSU.BUFFALO.EDU Archives available from: <http://www.medlib-l.com>

SOME GUIDELINES FOR REFERENCING ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Remember to acknowledge electronic sources and to evaluate them critically since much of the material on the Internet is inappropriate for use in an academic paper.

- Is this reference current?
- Has the work been critically evaluated and if so, by whom?
- Who is the publisher or sponsoring organization? Does the work cite sources?

For information about how to evaluate a Web site, go to the library's home page and click on [Online Tutorials](#).

Additional Relevant Fastfacts

- Using Quotations in Your Essay
- Plagiarism and Academic Integrity

Additional Resources

This Fastfacts is based on *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*. If you can't find what you're looking for here, these sources have more complete information:

Council of Science Editors, Style Manual Committee. 2006. *Scientific style and format: the CSE manual for authors, editors, and publishers*. 7th ed. Reston (VA): The Council.

Council of Science Editors [Internet]. [cited 2008 Aug 12]. Available from: <http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/publications/style.cfm>

Patrias K. 2001 July. National Library of Medicine recommended formats for bibliographic citation, supplement: Internet formats [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine; [cited 2004 Apr 16]. Available from: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/formats/internet.pdf>

Need Advice or More Information?

[Writing Services](#), located in the Learning Commons on the 1st floor of the Library, is the best source on campus and online for advice and information on writing issues.

- All University of Guelph students — undergraduate and graduate — are entitled to three free individual writing consultations per semester with our professional staff. Appointments are recommended.
- Peer Helpers from a variety of disciplines offer individual writing assistance to first-year students and ESL students.
- [Writing Central](#) is a walk-in service where trained graduate student writing advisors look at undergraduate and graduate student papers. Students can access this service as many times as they wish.
- Our Web site www.writingservices.uoguelph.ca provides resources and information about our writing programs and services. For specific questions, e-mail writing@uoguelph.ca.
- Fastfacts handouts (like this one) provide information on a range of learning, writing, and academic computing issues and are free to registered students. The complete range of Fastfacts is available on the [Learning Commons Web site](#).
- Workshops, seminars, and short courses on learning, studying and writing topics are offered each semester. Visit www.writingservices.uoguelph.ca for details.

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