Citing Web Pages

- Web Site
  Last name Initial(s). Date of publication or copyright. Title of Web site [Internet]. Place: Publisher; [modified date; cited date]. Available from: URL


- Web Page Within A Web Site
  Last name Initial(s) [if any]. Date of publication or copyright. Title of Web site [Internet]. Place: Publisher. Title of Web page; publication date of page [cited date]. Available from: URL of Web page


Citing Other Sources

- Paper In Published Conference Proceedings
  Last name Initial(s). Date. Title of paper. In: Last name Initial(s), editor(s). Title of proceedings. Name of conference [if not part of proceedings title]; Place of conference. Place of publication: Publisher; year. p. page number(s) of paper.


- Technical Reports
  Last name Initial(s). Date. Title of report. Edition. Place: Publisher. Report No.: number. Available from: Distributor or URL


- Audiovisual Sources (Videos, Sound Recordings, Films)
  Last name Initial(s). Year. Title [medium]. Place: Publisher. Physical description.


Citing sources is an essential component of scholarly research papers. When done properly, they not only allow your readers to easily locate the sources of your research, but they also protect you from plagiarism, which is a serious academic infraction.

This guide has been designed to assist you in creating a proper reference list for the more commonly used resources. However, it is wise to examine the Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 7th edition for details. Chapter 29 is particularly useful for rules and examples concerning the Name-Year format of in-text references and reference list. NOTE: Miss Lawson’s students, be sure to use only the Name-Year examples [29.2.1.2 (pp. 492-495)]. DO NOT use the Citation-Sequence or Citation-Name examples.
B CSE-Style In-Text Citations

Name-Year System

- Put the author's name in a signal phrase followed by the year in parentheses: Grady (2002) discovered that... Or include both the name and the year in parentheses: No saplings were found growing in Iowa (Grady 2002).

- For two authors, use "and" between the names: (McCreedy and Grady 2002).

- For three or more authors, use the first author's name plus "et al.": (Donaldson et al. 2007).

- For several sources cited together, put the earliest source first and use semicolons to separate sources: (McCreedy 2002; Grady 2002; Donaldson et al. 2007).

- If there is no author, use a shortened version of the title followed by an ellipsis mark: (Creatures...1957).

- For personal communications such as e-mail, letters, and personal interviews, include in-text references in parentheses: (McCreedy A, personal interview; unreferenced) or (1934 letter to me; unreferenced).

C Citing Articles

- **Journal Articles**

  Last name Initial(s). Date. Title of Article: subtitle. Journal Title Abbrev. volume(issue):pages.


- **Journal Article from Online Periodical**

  Last name Initial(s). Date [cited date]. Title of article: subtitle. Journal Title Abbrev [Internet]. volume(issue):pages. Available from: URL


- **Magazine Article**

  Last name Initial(s). Date. Title of article. Title of Magazine Abbrev. pages.


D Citing Books

- **Books By One Author Or Multiple Authors**

  Last name Initial(s), Last name Initial(s). Year. Title of book. Edition [if other than first]. Place: Publisher.


- **Edited Book**

  Last name Initial(s), editor(s). Year. Title of book. Edition. Place: Publisher.


- **Contribution To A Book**

  Last name Initial(s). Year. Title of contribution. In: Last name Initial(s), editor (s). Title of book. Edition. Place: Publisher. p. page number(s) of contribution.