

WRITTEN REPORT FORMAT FOR CITING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SOURCES

(When used within the report)



Citations are similar to footnotes in English or history papers but are much easier to include. Citations are included only in the Preliminary Research. Scientific citations are placed *within* the paper itself, not at the bottom of the page. Citations are placed *at the end* of a sentence or paragraph that contains the information you gathered from another source.

- Rule 1: Cite all sources that refer to information on your species, experiment, or study site.
- Rule 2: Cite all sources that back up your conclusions.
- Rule 3: Cite anything that brings in a fact not directly taken from your own personal observations or experiment.
- Rule 4: When in doubt, cite!

EXAMPLES OF PROPER CITING

(author, date)

White sharks are known to be maneaters (Halstead, 1954). They are the only shark that regularly preys on marine mammals for food. Some scientists believe that great whites attack humans by mistake: the silhouette of a surfer paddling on a surfboard may be mistaken for a seal sunning on the surface (Ellis, ed., 1987).

(editor, date)

VARIATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC CITATIONS

One Author	Example	(last name only, date) (Bronowski, 1973)
Two Authors	Example	(both last names only, date) (Walker and Maben, 1980)
Three or More Authors	Example:	(all last names only, date) (Cochran, Wiles, and Kephart, 1975)
No Authors	Example:	(abbreviated title, date) (Insects of Guam, 1942)
Only an Editor	Example:	(last name only, abbreviation for editor, date) (Ellis, ed., 1987)
Citing an Expert You Have Spoken to or Corresponded with	Example:	(last name, "personal communications") (Collins, pers. commun.)