

CSE (8th ed.) Basics

Literature Cited and In-Text Citations

	Literature Cited (located at the end of your paper)	In-text Citation (found within your paper)
What	<p>Alphabetized list of your sources and their publication information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each source corresponds to one (or multiple) in-text citation(s) The list is alphabetized by the author or editor's last name (if there is no author or editor, alphabetize by the source's title) The list is formatted with hanging indentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See sample below 	<p>Author's last name and year of publication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Found within parentheses Directly after paraphrase, quote, or fact <p>Tip: Scientific writing relies more on paraphrasing connected data, rather than the quoting of specific pieces of data from a single location.</p>
How	<p>Each type of source (i.e., books, eBooks, print journal articles accessed online, online journal articles, websites, etc.) requires different information to be included in its bibliographic entry. To figure out what needs to be in each source, use this sheet the following resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific Style and Format http://www.scientificstyleandformat.org ConBio Style Guide for Authors https://conbio.org/publications/conservation-biology <p>Note: These style guides have slightly different approaches to format. The important thing is to stay consistent.</p>	<p>Citation is placed directly following quote, paraphrase, or fact, but before the period at the end of the sentence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make a citation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open parenthesis Author's last name Date of source End parenthesis Period Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Eckert 2012). (Eckert 2012; Perry 1994) <p>TIP: If you want to avoid parentheses, refer to the source's author and page number within the sentence that contains your quote, paraphrase, or fact.</p>
	To share your sources with your readers so they can either check your facts or learn more about the ideas you've used.	To give credit to the people or organizations that helped you make your point.

CSE Style: Need to know info

Scientific names should be in italics. The species name is capitalized and the genus is lowercase. Any subsequent uses must be abbreviated (see example).

Example: white oak (*Quercus alba*)

First use: *Lonicera maackii*

Second use: *L. maackii*

Tenses change depending on the section and situation. Any verb that describes the methods or results should be in *past* tense. Any verb that refers to factual information should be in *present* tense.

Language in scientific papers should be clear and concise. Omit flowery descriptions and include only what is necessary in description. Additionally, it is better to paraphrase evidence rather than a direct quotation.

Genres of scientific papers can include lab reports, literature reviews, research reports, case studies, etc.

Examples of Chicago Style Bibliography & Note Entries	
Journal	
Online Format Author(s). Date of publication. Title of article. Journal title Volume(issue):location. Example Miller K.E. and D.L. Gorchov. 2004. The invasive shrub, <i>Lonicera maackii</i> , reduces growth and fecundity of perennial forest herbs. <i>Oecologia</i> 139(3):359-375. DOI: 10.1007/s00442-004-1518-2.	Print Format Author(s). Date. Title of paper. Journal title Volume(issue):location. Example McAllister CA and AJ Miller. 2016. Single nucleotide polymorphism discovery via genotyping by sequencing to assess population genetic structure and recurrent polyploidization in <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> . <i>American Journal of Botany</i> 103(7): 1314-1325.
Book	
eBook Author(s). Date of publication. Title of book. Edition. Place of publication: publisher. Location. Example Dodds WK. 2002. Freshwater ecology: concepts and environmental applications. San Diego (CA): Academic Press; [accessed 2017 Feb 2]. http://site.ebrary.com/lib/prin/ .	Print Author(s). Date. Title of book. Edition. Place of publication: publisher. Location. Example Perry DA. 1994. Forest Ecosystems. 1st ed. Baltimore (MD): Johns Hopkins University Press.
Website Author or organization. Date of publication. Title of page. Publisher, Place of publication. Available from URL (accessed Month Year). *There is a difference between electronic files found in a database (such as JSTOR or EBSCO) and websites. For example, a journal article found online is not a website but an online journal article. These sources should not be cited as a website, but as an online version of what they are.	
Reports Author(s). Date. Title of report. Type of report. Publisher, City, State.	
Dissertation & Thesis Author(s). Date. Title of dissertation or thesis [content designator]. Place of publication: publisher. Extent.	
Tables and Figures (labels appear above the table or figure) Label tables Table # . Followed by a one-sentence description of the table. Label figures (including graphs and other pictures) Figure # . Followed by a one-sentence description of the figure. Use parenthesis for reference in text. Example: Statement of observation (Table 3). or Statement of observation (Fig. 3).	
Notes Authors can be listed in two different ways (but remember to stay consistent): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Con Bio's Method: Author Last, F.M., F. Last, and F. Last. (Note the periods after the first and middle initials.) • CSE Manual's Method: Author Last, FM, FM Last, and FM Last. (Note the absence of periods.) For online sources, use digital object identifier (DOI), if DOI unavailable, use a Stable URL.	

Sample Literature Cited

Dodds WK. 2002. Freshwater ecology: concepts and environmental applications. San Diego (CA): Academic Press.

Perry DA. 1994. Forest Ecosystems. 1st ed. Baltimore (MD): Johns Hopkins University Press.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. 2017. National Wetlands Inventory. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Falls Church, VA. Available from <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/> (accessed Nov 2017).