

## GLG 358 -- CITING REFERENCES (revised 11/5/2010)

The source for every single bit of information included in your paper must be cited unless it is (1) your own original idea or (2) "common knowledge". Failure to properly cite your sources constitutes plagiarism and will result in a failing grade for your paper!

In geological papers, references are usually cited by the use of parentheticals within the text rather than by footnotes. In this course we will use the Geological Society of America citation style, which is a slight modification of the APA citation style. The citations within your text should include only the last name(s) of the author(s) and the year of publication. For direct quotations, the pertinent page numbers should be included in the in-text citation as well. For references with three or more authors, list only the first author followed by "et al." The following examples illustrate this citation style:

At least two phases of penetrative folding preceded magmatic emplacement, and a third phase accompanied intrusion (Chase, 2003).

The oxidizing environment caused by a dry climate generally aids in the preservation of a significant amount of ferric oxide (Langmuir and Jones, 1991).

The Colorado Front Range provides the most extensive exposures of the Proterozoic Colorado province (Reed et al., 1993).

Detailed geologic maps have been published for the Pingree Park and Rustic 7½' quadrangles immediately to the east of the Mummy Range (Nesse and Braddock, 1989; Shaver et al., 1988).

One method for detecting young folds involves measuring the present attitude of older terraces; for example, postglacial terraces in the Baltic (Wegmann, 1995) and in the Caspian Sea (Ivanova and Trifonov, 1976) record recent periods of uplift and tilting.

When the name of the author is being used as a part of speech within your sentence, then only the year (or year and page numbers, in the case of a direct quotation) goes in the parentheses:

Garrels and Christ (1965) indicate that kaolinite is stable in the presence of high  $K^+$  concentrations when the pH is low.

The geology of the southern half of the Mummy Range has been mapped in detail by Braddock and Cole (1990).

Alvarez et al. (1980) found an abnormally high concentration of iridium at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary in samples collected from Denmark.

For citations of indirect sources, do not use end-of-sentence parentheticals. Instead, include both the secondary source and the primary source in a compound signal phrase:

Smith and Jones (2005) claim that the data of Rupert et al. (1997) supports an upper mantle source for the nickel.

For citations of direct quotations, put the page number inside the same set of parentheses containing the date:

Schmidt et al. (2007, p. 381) describe this fold as "overturned to the southwest, with axial plunge steepening both to northwest and southeast."

The complete references for all of your citations should be listed in alphabetical order in a "References Cited" section at the end of your paper. Start your "References Cited" section at the top of a new page, and use the heading REFERENCES CITED in all caps, boldface, and centered.

In your "REFERENCES CITED" section list all references, regardless of type, in alphabetical order by the last name of the first author. For more than one article by the same author use chronological order. The following examples illustrate the proper format to use in your "References Cited" section.

#### JOURNAL ARTICLE:

Note: As used here, a "journal" is a periodical publication in which the pages are numbered sequentially throughout each volume whereas a "magazine" is a periodical in which the page numbering starts over at 1 in each issue. By this definition, Science is a journal whereas Scientific American is a magazine.

Akaogi, M., Ross, N.L., McMillan, P., and Navrotsky, A., 1984, The Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> Polymorphs (Olivine, Modified Spinel, and Spinel)—Thermodynamic Properties from Oxide Melt Solution Calorimetry, Phase Relations, and Models of Lattice Vibrations: *American Mineralogist*, v. 69, p. 499-512.

Forman, R.A., Piermarini, G.J., Barnett, J.D., and Block, S., 1972, Pressure Measurement Made by the Utilization of Ruby Sharp-line Luminescence: *Science*, v. 176, p. 284-285.

Hart, S., 1977, The High-temperature Elastic Moduli of Alkali Halides: *Journal of Physics*, v. D10, p. L261-263.

Tallon, J.L., 1980, The Thermodynamics of Elastic Deformation—I: Equation of State for Solids: *Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids*, v. 41, p. 837-850.

#### MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

Bates, C., 1985, Native Americans: National Parks, v. 59, n. 9-10 (Sept.-Oct.), p. 12-17.

Douglas, D.O., 1986, Water Is Life—The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: *Amicus Journal*, v. 7, n. 2 (Spring), p. 34-37.

Palmer, R., 1986, Ecology Beneath the Bahama Banks: *New Scientist*, v. 110, n. 1507 (May 8), p. 44-48.

Williams, G.E., 1986, The Solar Cycle in Precambrian Time: *Scientific American*, v. 255, n. 2 (Aug.), p. 88-97.

#### BOOK:

Alt, D.D. and Hyndman, D.W., 1978, *Roadside Geology of Oregon*: Mountain Press, Missoula, MT, 272 p.

Denbigh, K., 1981, *The Principles of Chemical Equilibrium*, 4th ed.: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 494p.

Nordstrom, D.K. and Munoz, J.L., 1985, *Geochemical Thermodynamics*: Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Co., Menlo Park, CA, 477p.

## SERIAL:

Note: As used here, a "serial" is an individual volume of a numbered series which is issued on an irregular (i.e. non-periodic) basis.

Bafley, E.H., Irwin, W.P., and Jones, D.L., 1964, Franciscan and Related Rocks and Their Significance in the Geology of Western California: California Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin 183, 177 p.

Emmons, R.C., 1943, The Universal Stage: Geological Society of America Memoir 8, 205 p.

Malde, H.E., 1971, History of the Snake River Group near Hagerman and King Hill, Idaho: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 644-F, 21 p.

Robie, R.A., Hemingway, B.S., and Fisher, J.R., 1978, Thermodynamic Properties of Minerals and Related Substances at 298.15K and 1 Bar ( $10^5$  Pascals) Pressure and at Higher Temperatures: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1452, 456 p.

## ARTICLE WITHIN AN EDITED VOLUME:

Miller, D.M., Nilsen, T.H., and Bilodeau, W.L., 1992, Late Cretaceous to Early Eocene Geologic Evolution of the U. S. Cordillera, in Burchfiel, B.C., Lipman, P.W., and Zoback, M.L. (eds.), The Cordilleran Orogen—Conterminous U.S.: The Geology of North America Volume G-3, Geological Society of America, p. 205-260.

Royse, F. and Warner, M.A., 1987, Little Muddy Creek Area, Lincoln County, Wyoming, in Beus, S.S. (ed.), Rocky Mountain Section: Centennial Field Guide Volume 2, Geological Society of America, p. 213-216.

Sumino, Y. and Anderson, O.L., 1984, Elastic Constants of Minerals, in Carmichael, R.S. (ed.), CRC Handbook of Physical Properties of Rocks, Volume III: CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, p. 39-138.

## ABSTRACT (for a presentation):

Reed, J. C., Jr., Zietz, I., and Duval, J. S., 1992, An aeromagnetic and aeroradioactivity overview of the Colorado Front Range (abs.): Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, v. 24, n. 7, p. 205.

Cavaleri, M.E., Stout, J.H., and Shaw, G.H., 1981, Measurement of Molar Volume at Elevated Pressure and Temperature by Diamond-anvil and Energy-dispersive X-ray Techniques (abs.): EOS (Transactions of the American Geophysical Union), v. 62, p. 1065.

## MAP:

Williams, J.R., Pewe, T.L., and Paige, R.A., 1959, Geology of the Fairbanks Quadrangle, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-124, 1:63,360.

## ANONYMOUS ARTICLES:

New Scientist, 1986, Chernobyl—Sorting Fact from Fiction: v. 110, n. 1507 (May 8), p. 17.

Oil and Gas Journal, 1952, Where Are Those Gulf Coast Salt Domes?: v. 51, n. 14 (March 31), p. 130, 133-134.

## WORLD WIDE WEB:

In principle, every web page posted on the Internet should list an author and the date of most recent modification. If these can be found, use the following format:

Deuss, A., 2006, Discussion of Seismic Observations of Transition Zone Discontinuities beneath Hotspot Locations:

[http://www.mantleplumes.org/P%5E4/P%5E4Chapters/Deuss\\_Discussion.pdf](http://www.mantleplumes.org/P%5E4/P%5E4Chapters/Deuss_Discussion.pdf) (last accessed 9 Sept. 2010).

Kious, W.J. and Tilling, R.I., 2009, This Dynamic Earth: The Story of Plate Tectonics:

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/dynamic/dynamic.html> (last accessed 9 Sept. 2010).

If no author can be found, use the name of the organization in place of the author:

American Geological Institute, 2010, Careers in the Geosciences:

<http://www.agiweb.org/workforce/> (last accessed 9 Sept. 2010).

American Geophysical Union, 2010, Geoengineering the Climate System:

[http://www.agu.org/sci\\_pol/positions/geoengineering.shtml](http://www.agu.org/sci_pol/positions/geoengineering.shtml) (last accessed 9 Sept. 2010).

If neither an author nor an organization can be found for the web page in question, don't use the information!

For a full-length article for which only the abstract is accessible via the web:

King, E.M., Trzaskus, A.P., and Valley, J.W., 2008, Oxygen Isotope Evidence for Magmatic Variability and Multiple Alteration Events in the Proterozoic St. Francois Mountains, Missouri: Precambrian Research, v. 165, p. 49-60 (abstract only accessed 5 Nov. 2010 via GeoRef online)