

GLG 358 -- CITING REFERENCES

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 a modified version of the Geological Society of America citation style. The citations within your text should include only the last name(s) of the author(s), the year of publication, and the pertinent page numbers. The following examples illustrate this technique:

At least two phases of penetrative folding preceded magmatic emplacement, and a third phase accompanied intrusion (Chase, 1973, p. 379).

The oxidizing environment caused by a dry climate generally aids in the preservation of a significant amount of ferric oxide (Langmuir and Jones, 1971, p. 3295-3299; Schwertmann and others, 1973, p. 808).

When the name of the author is being used as a part of speech within your sentence, then only the year and page numbers go in parentheses:

Alvarez and others (1980, p. 1098-1100) also found an abnormally high concentration of iridium at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary in samples collected from Denmark.

The stability relationships of the $K_2O - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - H_2O$ system shown by Garrels and Christ (1965, p. 227-230) indicate that kaolinite is stable in the presence of high K^+ concentrations when the pH is low.

When the idea being cited is the primary theme or principal conclusion of the entire reference being cited, it is appropriate to omit the page numbers.

The Ordovician rocks in the northern part of this area were deposited in a eugeosynclinal setting (Stanley and others, 1977).

One method for detecting young folds involves measuring the present attitude of older terraces; for example, postglacial terraces in the Baltic (Wegmann, 1955) and in the Caspian Sea (Ivanova and Trifonov, 1976) each record recent periods of uplift and tilting.

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 Mg₂SiO₄ 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.

ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL WHICH HAS SUBSEQUENTLY CHANGED NAMES:

Austin, J.B., 1932, A Vacuum Apparatus for Measuring Thermal Expansion at Elevated Temperatures, with Measurements on Platinum, Gold, Magnesium, and Zinc, Physics (became Journal of Applied Physics), v. 3, p. 240-267.

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 (August), 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 (10⁵ Pascals) Pressure and at Higher Temperatures, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1452, 456 p.

ARTICLE WITHIN AN EDITED VOLUME:

Bean, V.E., 1980, Absolute High Pressure Measurements, in Vodar, B. and Marteau, P. (eds.), High Pressure Science and Technology, Proceedings of the VIIth International AIRAPT Conference, Part I, Pergamon Press, Oxford, p. 231-237.

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.

Skinner, B.J., 1966, Thermal Expansion, in Clark, S.P., Jr. (ed.), Handbook of Physical Constants, Geological Society of America Memoir 97, p. 75-96.

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.

DISSERTATION OR THESIS:

Cavaleri, M.E., 1984, Volume and Entropy Systematics of Materials at High Pressures and Temperatures by Heated Diamond-anvil Energy-dispersive Techniques, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 152 p.

Inoue, K., 1975, Development of High Temperature and High Pressure X-ray Diffraction Apparatus with Energy Dispersive Technique and Its Geophysical Applications, M.S. Thesis, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 134 p.

ABSTRACT:

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.

MORE THAN ONE ARTICLE BY THE SAME AUTHOR(S) IN A SINGLE YEAR:

Hazen, R.M. and Finger, L.W., 1981a, High-temperature Diamond-anvil Pressure Cell for Single-crystal Studies, Reviews of Scientific Instruments, v. 52, p. 75-79.

Hazen, R.M. and Finger, L.W., 1981b, Calcium Fluoride as an Internal Pressure Standard in High-pressure/High-temperature Crystallography, Journal of Applied Crystallography, v. 14, p. 234-236.

Hazen, R.M. and Finger, L.W., 1981c, Crystal Structure of Diopside at High Temperature and Pressure, Carnegie Institution of Washington Yearbook, v. 80, p. 373-375.

ANONYMOUS ARTICLES:

Geological Society of London Quarterly Journal, 1964, Geological Society Phanerozoic Time Scale, v. 120, p. 260-262.

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:

Plymate, T., 1999, Employers of SMSU Geology Graduates, <http://geosciences.smsu.edu/Geology/Employers.htm>.

For sub-pages, it may be necessary to “back out” at least one level to find the author and date:

Harbert, E., 2000, Checkerboard, <http://geosciences.smsu.edu/Geology/FieldTrips/SpringBreak99/checkerb.htm>.

Jones, J., 1999, Highway 7 Fold, <http://geosciences.smsu.edu/Geology/FieldTrips/Ouachitas/highway7.htm>.

Flanagan, M., 1998, Topography on the Transition Zone Discontinuities, <http://mahi.ucsd.edu/megan/topotz.html>.

Kious, W.J. and Tilling, R.I., 1999, Inside the Earth [This Dynamic Earth, USGS], <http://pubs.usgs.gov/publications/text/inside.html>.

To refer to a reference of this type from within your text (or from within a figure caption or a table title), use a last-name-plus-date parenthetical according to the standard rules for non-web-based references: (Plymate, 1999), (Harbert, 2000; Jones, 1999), (from Flanagan, 1998), [Kious and Tilling, 1999]

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

American Geological Institute, 1998, Careers in the Geosciences, <http://www.agiweb.org/career/>.

American Geophysical Union, 1999, Earth History and the Evolution of Life Must Be Taught: Creationism Is Not Science, http://www.agu.org/sci_soc/policy/evolution.html.

To refer to a reference of this type from within your text (or from within a figure caption or a table title), use the name of the organization and the date of last revision in the appropriate parenthetical construction: (American Geological Institute, 1998), (from American Geophysical Union, 1999), etc.

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