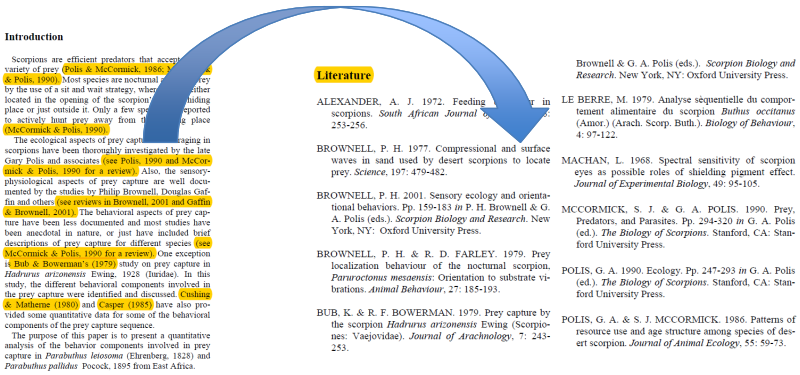
Fantastic References and How to Use Them

Good Citation Practice for Master students in Physical Activity and Health (PAH3001)



Introduction

Scorpions are efficient predators that accept a variety of prey (Polis & McCormick, 1986; Polis & Polis, 1990). Most species are nocturnal ... prey by the use of a sit and wait strategy, whether located in the opening of the scorpion's hiding place or just outside it. Only a few species ... reported to actively hunt prey away from ... g place (McCormick & Polis, 1990).

The ecological aspects of prey capture ... aging in scorpions have been thoroughly investigated by the late Gary Polis and associates (see Polis, 1990 and McCormick & Polis, 1990 for a review). Also, the sensory-physiological aspects of prey capture are well documented by the studies by Philip Brownell, Douglas Garfin and others (see reviews in Brownell, 2001 and Gaffin & Brownell, 2001). The behavioral aspects of prey capture have been less documented and most studies have been anecdotal in nature, or just have included brief descriptions of prey capture for different species (see McCormick & Polis, 1990 for a review). One exception is Bub & Bowerman's (1979) study on prey capture in *Hadrurus arizonensis* Ewing, 1928 (Iuridae). In this study, the different behavioral components involved in the prey capture were identified and discussed. Cushing & Matherne (1980) and Casper (1985) have also provided some quantitative data for some of the behavioral components of the prey capture sequence.

The purpose of this paper is to present a quantitative analysis of the behavior components involved in prey capture in *Parabuthus leiosoma* (Ehrenberg, 1828) and *Parabuthus pallidus* Pocock, 1895 from East Africa.

Literature

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POLIS, G. A. & S. J. MCCORMICK. 1986. Patterns of resource use and age structure among species of desert scorpion. *Journal of Animal Ecology*, 55: 59-73.

Senior Research Librarian Jan Ove Rein
Medicine and Health Library, NTNU
April 2021

Norwegian University of Science and Technology

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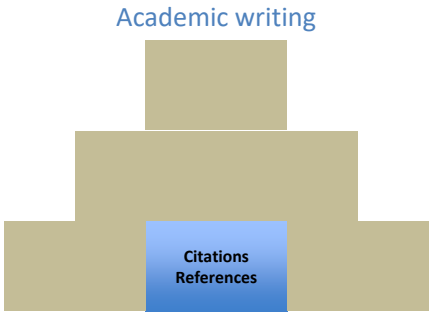
Why should we cite in academic writing?

Good citation practice is a cornerstone in academic writing.

The reference list in your manuscript is important. Both editors, censors and peer reviewers will early pay attention to this.

Why?

- Previous research is often the foundation of your ideas and work.
- Good citation practice shows good scientific behaviour.
- Good citation practice helps your reader understand and investigate your work.
- Good citation practice prevents the dispersion of scientific errors and bad science ("The Whisper Game").



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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Academic works are usually based on:

- General/Common Knowledge
- Other's ideas
- My own ideas

Picture: Public domain

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Plagiarism:

Used first by the Roman poet Martial (38-104 AD) in frustration over other poets using his work as their own. Latin *plagiarius* means "kidnapper" (someone who ensnares children or slaves in a plaga or net).

"*Fame has it that you, Fidentinus, recite my books to the crowd as if none other than your own. If you're willing that they be called mine, I'll send you the poems for free. If you want them to be called yours, buy this one, so that they won't be mine.*"

Plagiarism – Main types:

- Fraud (intentionally using others work).
- Failure to quote correctly.
- Failure to cite or cite correctly.

Source: Wikimedia Commons

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

"The Academic Whisper Game"

- Transferring information from source to source without checking the primary source. → May lead to errors and quite serious consequences.
- Is the cause of several famous academic urban myths.

Photo by Jamin Gray, via flickr. https://www.flickr.com/photos/jamingray/1056525232

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

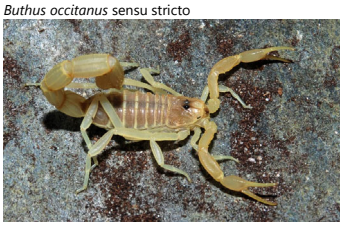
"The academic whisper game"
The "dangerous" scorpion *Scorpio maurus*.

effects of envenomation in Iraq. Bouisset and Larrouy (1962) wrote that while *Scorpion maurus* Linneus, 1758, a species widely distributed in southern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, caused only "benign" effects by its sting in France, fatalities due to this species had been reported in Algeria. As the species has never been clearly defined, it may be that some of the "subspecies" found in Africa may possess venoms far more potent than that of the *S. maurus* recognized in Europe. While scorpion sting is not an important medical

Keegan HL. Scorpions of Medical Importance. London: Fitzgerald; 1998. p. 119

Scorpio maurus sensu stricto

Buthus occitanus sensu stricto



Photos: Jan Ove Rein ©

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

"The academic whisper game"
The "dangerous" scorpion *Scorpio maurus*.

Venom poisoning by « Scorpio maurus » and « Buthus occitanus » in the Tlemcen department.

In the course of a survey carried out at the north-western border of Algeria, the authors confirm that venom poisoning by scorpion sting is a frequent accident, but that there may exist areas in which Arthropods are specially poisonous. Venom poisoning by *Buthus occitanus* is most often benign, but there exist severe cases, in which serotherapy and antalgic treatment should be immediately applied. With *Scorpio maurus*, venom poisoning is usually benign.

Bouisset L, Larrouy G. Envenimations par Scorpio maurus et Buthus occitanus dans le Departement de Tlemcen. Bull Soc Path Exot. 1962;55:139-46.

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

General/Common knowledge:

General common knowledge or field-specific common knowledge consist of well-established and reliable facts. **This kind of information needs no citations**.

Example:

The earth is round.

Source: By NASA/Apollo 17 crew; taken by either Harrison Schmitt or Ron Evans [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons.

NB! If you are in doubt, be cautious and cite the source!

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Spinach is a major, important source for iron!

Original text taken from Larsson, 1995, p. 448–449:
"The myth from the 1930s that spinach is a rich source of iron was due to misleading information in the original publication: a malpositioned decimal point gave a 10-fold overestimate of iron content [Hamblin, 1981]".

My new text:
Growing up with the popular Popeye cartoons, I learned to eat spinach because I would get very strong and healthy due to its high iron content. This has turned out to be a myth caused by a misplaced comma in a research article in the 1930s giving spinach a much higher iron content than was the case **(HOW DO I CITE THIS?).**

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Spinach is a major, important source for iron!

Original text taken from Larsson, 1995, p. 448–449:
"The myth from the 1930s that spinach is a rich source of iron was due to misleading information in the original publication: a malpositioned decimal point gave a 10-fold overestimate of iron content [Hamblin, 1981]".

My new text – Example 1:
Growing up with the popular Popeye cartoons, I learned to eat spinach because I would get strong and healthy due to its high iron content. This has turned out to be a myth caused by a misplaced comma in a research articles in the 1930s giving spinach a much higher iron content than was the case.

No citation:
- Plagiarism. The reader will wrongly think this is your discovery.
- No documentation for this statement.

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Spinach is a major, important source for iron!

Original text taken from Larsson, 1995, p. 448–449:
"The myth from the 1930s that spinach is a rich source of iron was due to misleading information in the original publication: a malpositioned decimal point gave a 10-fold overestimate of iron content [Hamblin, 1981]".

My new text – Example 2:
Growing up with the popular Popeye cartoons, I learned to eat spinach because I would get strong and healthy due to its high iron content. This has turned out to be a myth caused by a misplaced comma in a research articles in the 1930s giving spinach a much higher iron content than was the case **(Larsson, 1995, p. 448-449)**.

Citing Larsson without informing about Hamblin, 1981:
- The reader will wrongly think that the statement is from Larsson, and not that it is actually from Hamblin, 1981.
- Extra work for a conscientious reader who first have to go to Larsson and then go to Hamblin to verify the information.
- The reader may spread any errors done by me or Larsson in interpretating Hamblin ("The Whisper game") if he/she doesn't discover that Larsson is a secondary citation.

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Spinach is a major, important source for iron!

Original text taken from Larsson, 1995, p. 448–449:
"The myth from the 1930s that spinach is a rich source of iron was due to misleading information in the original publication: a malpositioned decimal point gave a 10-fold overestimate of iron content [Hamblin, 1981]".

My new text – Example 3:
Growing up with the popular Popeye cartoons, I learned to eat spinach because I would get strong and healthy due to its high iron content. This has turned out to be a myth caused by a misplaced comma in a research articles in the 1930s giving spinach a much higher iron content than was the case **(Hamblin, 1981, cited in Larsson, 1995, p. 448-449)**.

Citing Hamblin, 1981 as a secondary citation in Larsson, 1995:
- This is a honest citation as you tell your reader about the original source of the statement and also that you have not checked the original source, but thrust that Larsson has cited the information correctly.
- Remember that using a secondary citation makes the statement less valid as it all depend on Larsson having done a correct job as you haven't checked the original source yourself.

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Spinach is a major, important source for iron!

Original text taken from Larsson, 1995, p. 448–449:
"The myth from the 1930s that spinach is a rich source of iron was due to misleading information in the original publication: a malpositioned decimal point gave a 10-fold overestimate of iron content [Hamblin, 1981]".

My new text – Example 4:
Growing up with the popular Popeye cartoons, I learned to eat spinach because I would get strong and healthy due to its high iron content. This has turned out to be a myth caused by a misplaced comma in a research articles in the 1930s giving spinach a much higher iron content than was the case **(Hamblin, 1981)**. ***[Without having read it]***

Citing Hamblin, 1981 by copying the reference from Larsson, 1995 and not checking the original:
- This is reference plagiarism and an academic lie.
- This is how academic, urban myths start and you are responsible for propagating them.

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Spinach is a major, important source for iron!

Original text taken from Larsson, 1995, p. 448–449:
"The myth from the 1930s that spinach is a rich source of iron was due to misleading information in the original publication: a malpositioned decimal point gave a 10-fold overestimate of iron content [Hamblin, 1981]".

My new text – Example 5:
Growing up with the popular Popeye cartoons, I learned to eat spinach because I would get strong and healthy due to its high iron content. This has turned out to be a myth caused by a misplaced comma in a research articles in the 1930s giving spinach a much higher iron content than was the case **(Hamblin, 1981)**.

Citing Hamblin, 1981 after having read it critically:
- This is the best solution!
- You will now learn that Larsson has made a few mistakes when citing Hamblin (e.g. when the error was done).
- You will also learn that Hamblin actually has no source for his claim that the iron content error was due to a comma error and I should actually omit this information in my text.
- Check Rekdal, 2014 for the whole story about the myth about spinach as a major source of iron. This is a excellent example of bad citation practice and the Academic Whisper Game.
- References used in this example can be found in the last slide.

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Spinach is a major, important source for iron!

My own painstaking analysis of the original Popeye newsprint comic strip cartoons[17] reveals quite clearly that Segar chose spinach as the source of Popeye's power because of its high vitamin A content (see: Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Segar July 3rd 1932

Source: Sutton, 2010 (p. 13).

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When is it plagiarism?

- ✓Using text written by others
- ✓Stealing others theories, methods etc.
- ✓Using references from other's work
- ✓Self-plagiarism
- ✓Citation-plagiarism

Still picture from "The Lord of the Rings" – Two Towers. Warner Bros. Entertainment INC. & Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures INC. ©

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Avoid plagiarism: Using others work and citing correctly

1) Direct citation/quote

2) Paraphrasing/indirect quote

3) Summary

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Direct citation/quote

- Use this only if the language is especially clear or expressive and/or taken from an expert or authority in the field.
- Don't use quotes too often, only when the wording is especially powerful.
- Excessive use of quotes is considered plagiarism (even though cited correctly).

Source: Academic Integrity at MIT (https://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/academic-writing/avoiding-plagiarism-quoting) [In part]

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Direct citation/quote

You must clearly show your reader that you are quoting:

1. Name the source in an introductory phrase.
2. Provide page number for the quote in the introductory phrase or in the end.
3. Use quotation marks around the quote or indent long quotations.
4. Be sure that your quote is identical with the original.
5. If you modify the quote, you must inform your readers.
5. Cite the source correctly in the reference list.

If you fail to do this correctly, it is plagiarism.

Source: Academic Integrity at MIT (https://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/academic-writing/avoiding-plagiarism-quoting) [In part]

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Direct citation/quote Example 1 & 2

America, for example, Ochoa et al (2013: 108) wrote about descriptions of *Chactopsis yanomami* Lourenço et al., 2011: "*The original diagnosis and description of this species are uninformative and do not permit a satisfactory comparison with its congeners*". Outside the South

Source: Kovarik F. Notes on the Genera Buthacus, Compsobuthus, and Lanzatus with Several Synonymies and Corrections of Published Characters (Scorpiones: Buthidae). Euscorpius 2018: 1-12.

Quote is in italics and surrounded by quotation marks. In addition, the source is named and cited properly in the start of the sentence (with page number).

Sigmund Freud, in *Moses and Monotheism*, maintains that the effect of a traumatic event does not necessarily appear right after the accident, but may take several weeks or months to manifest. He argues:

> It may happen that a man who has experienced some frightful accident—a railway collision, for instance—leaves the scene of the event apparently uninjured. In the course of the next few weeks, however, he develops a number of severe psychical and motor symptoms which can only be traced to his shock, the concussion or whatever else it was. (Freud, 1990, XIII: 309)

½ inch

Source: WritingCenter@UTDallas.edu.

Quote (long quote) is placed in an indented paragraph. In addition source is named in the start of the sentence and cited properly in the end of the paragraph.

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Direct citation/quote Example 3 & 4

Modifying a direct quote:

"Scorpions are notorious for their stinging behaviour and powerful venoms … As yet, there have been no controlled or quantitative studies of sting use" (Rein, 1993, p. 60)

Use … if you need to omit a word or words from a quote.

"Scorpions are notorious for their stigning [*sic*] behaviour and *powerful* [italics added] venoms … As yet, there have been no controlled or quantitative studies of sting use" (Rein, 1993, p. 60)

Use [*sic*] if you need to indicate a misspelling or grammatical error or use [ ] if you need to add a word or words to a quote or need to change the formatting. Words should be added only for explanatory reasons and formatting should only be done to emphasis a word or a phrase.

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Paraphrasing

Taking the words of another source and restating them, using your own vocabulary

You keep the meaning of the original text, but do not copy its exact wording. Some call paraphrasing indirect quoting. In academic writing you will paraphrase more often that you will quote.

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Paraphrasing

Strategies for paraphrasing:

- ✓ Read the original paragraph thoroughly.
- ✓ Identify main ideas/topics.
- ✓ Rephrase using your own words.
- ✓ Use synonyms for non-generic words.
- ✓ Change the structure of the sentences.
- ✓ Change voice from active to passive and vice versa.
- ✓ The paraphrased text should have the same length as the original or a little shorter.
- ✓ Always include a citation to show the source of the paraphrased text (or it will be plagiarism).

Paraphrasing - Example 1

Original	New text 2
A grid cell is a place-modulated neuron whose multiple firing locations define a periodic triangular array covering the entire available surface of an open two-dimensional environment. Grid cells are thought to form an essential part of the brain's coordinate system for metric navigation. They have attracted attention because the crystal-like structure underlying their firing fields is not imported from the outside world, but created within the nervous system. Source: Moser, E. & Moser M. B. (2007), Scholarpedia, 2(7):3394.	According to Moser et al. (2007) a grid cell is a place-modulated neuron with several firing locations defining a periodic triangular array covering the whole surface of an open two-dimensional environment

Paraphrasing - Example 1

Original	Plagiarism!
A grid cell is a place-modulated neuron whose multiple firing locations define a periodic triangular array covering the entire available surface of an open two-dimensional environment. Grid cells are thought to form an essential part of the brain's coordinate system for metric navigation. They have attracted attention because the crystal-like structure underlying their firing fields is not imported from the outside world, but created within the nervous system. Source: Moser, E. & Moser M. B. (2007), Scholarpedia, 2(7):3394.	According to Moser et al. (2007) a grid cell is a place-modulated neuron with several firing locations defining a periodic triangular array covering the whole surface of an open two-dimensional environment **Why is this still plagiarism?** - The author uses the exact words as the source without using quotation marks. - The author has used some synonyms, but mainly for generic words. - The author could write "Moser & Moser (2007) define a grid cell as "a place ...." (use a direct quote in a proper way).

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Paraphrasing - Example 2

Original	New text 3
A grid cell is a place-modulated neuron whose multiple firing locations define a periodic triangular array covering the entire available surface of an open two-dimensional environment. Grid cells are thought to form an essential part of the brain's coordinate system for metric navigation. They have attracted attention because the crystal-like structure underlying their firing fields is not imported from the outside world, but created within the nervous system. Source: Moser, E. & Moser M. B. (2007), Scholarpedia, 2(7):3394.	According to Moser et al. (2007), grid cells represent a type of neurons with many responsive locations that together make up a grid of an environment with two dimensions.

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Paraphrasing - Example 2

Original	Paraphrasing
A grid cell is a place-modulated neuron whose multiple firing locations define a periodic triangular array covering the entire available surface of an open two-dimensional environment. Grid cells are thought to form an essential part of the brain's coordinate system for metric navigation. They have attracted attention because the crystal-like structure underlying their firing fields is not imported from the outside world, but created within the nervous system. Source: Moser, E. & Moser M. B. (2007), Scholarpedia, 2(7):3394.	According to Moser et al. (2007), grid cells represent a type of neurons with many responsive locations that together make up a grid of an environment with two dimensions. **Why is this ok?** - The author has kept the message/meaning of the original text without copying all the words or the structure. - It is ok to use original words that has no self-evident synonyms (e.g. grid cells).

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Summary

A synthesis of the main content and ideas of a text, restated in your own words.

What is the difference between paraphrasing and summarizing?

Summarizing and paraphrasing are somewhat different. A paraphrase is about the same length as the original source, while a summary is much shorter. Nevertheless, when you summarize, you must be careful not to copy the exact wording of the original source. Follow the same rules as you would for paraphrase.

Source: Academic Integrity at MIT (https://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/academic-writing/summarizing)

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Summary

Strategies for writing a summary:

- ✓ Read the paragraph thoroughly.
- ✓ Identify main ideas/topics.
- ✓ Write a paraphrased sentence for each idea/topic.
- ✓ Combine the paraphrased sentences to one sentence.
- ✓ Present the information neutrally.
- ✓ The resulting text should be significantly shorter than the original.
- ✓ Always include a citation to show the source of the summarized text (or it will be plagiarism).

Summary - Example 1

Original	New text 5
A grid cell is a place-modulated neuron whose multiple firing locations define a periodic triangular array covering the entire available surface of an open two-dimensional environment. Grid cells are thought to form an essential part of the brain's coordinate system for metric navigation. They have attracted attention because the crystal-like structure underlying their firing fields is not imported from the outside world, but created within the nervous system.	According to Moser et al. (2007), grid cells represent a type of neurons in the brain that allows animals to understand their position in space.

Source: Moser, E. & Moser M. B. (2007), Scholarpedia, 2(7):3394.

Summary - Example 1

Original	Summary
A grid cell is a place-modulated neuron whose multiple firing locations define a periodic triangular array covering the entire available surface of an open two-dimensional environment. Grid cells are thought to form an essential part of the brain's coordinate system for metric navigation. They have attracted attention because the crystal-like structure underlying their firing fields is not imported from the outside world, but created within the nervous system. Source: Moser, E. & Moser M. B. (2007), Scholarpedia, 2(7):3394.	According to Moser et al. (2007), grid cells represent a type of neurons in the brain that allows animals to understand their position in space. **Why is this acceptable?** - The author has kept the message/meaning in the original text/paragraph without copying words and structure. - The summary is significantly shorter than the original text.

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Why should we cite in academic writing?

Why should I cite my sources – Recap

- To show your readers that you have done your research.
- To give credit to others for work they have done.
- To clearly separate your own contribution from that of others.
- To point your readers to sources that may be useful to them.
- To allow your readers to check your sources, if there are questions.

Source: Academic Integrity at MIT (https://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/citing-your-sources/avoiding-plagiarism-cite-your-source)

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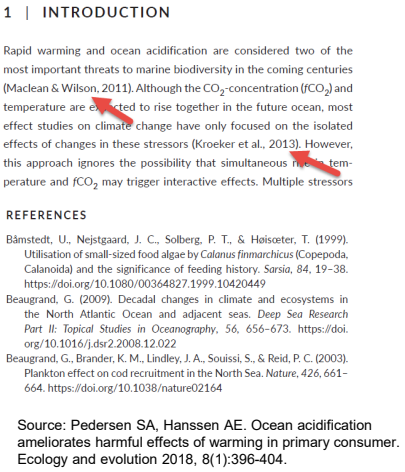
How should you cite in your manuscript?

Citations (In-text citations):
You show in the body of the text where words, ideas or information came from.

References/Bibliography:
You provide complete information about the source (author, title, year, name of publication, volume/issue, pages, date etc. at the end of your paper.

Style:
Different disciplines use different citation styles, as do various journals within a single discipline. Use a reference management program to assist you when writing.



1 | INTRODUCTION

Rapid warming and ocean acidification are considered two of the most important threats to marine biodiversity in the coming centuries (Maclean & Wilson, 2011). Although the CO_2-concentration (fCO_2) and temperature are expected to rise together in the future ocean, most effect studies on climate change have only focused on the isolated effects of changes in these stressors (Kroeker et al., 2013). However, this approach ignores the possibility that simultaneous rises in temperature and fCO_2 may trigger interactive effects. Multiple stressors

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Beaugrand, G. (2009). Decadal changes in climate and ecosystems in the North Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas. *Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*, *56*, 656–673. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2008.12.022

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Source: Pedersen SA, Hanssen AE. Ocean acidification ameliorates harmful effects of warming in primary consumer. Ecology and evolution 2018, 8(1):396-404.

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

How do you get the perfect citations and reference list?

Get and learn how to use a reference management program!

Students and staff at NTNU has free access to EndNote.
The library has EndNote courses and user support for EndNote.

EndNote X9 · Zotero · Mendeley · BibTeX · JabRef · citavi · Papers · ProQuest RefWorks

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

PubMed.gov
Scopus
Google Scholar
Oria

EndNote™ 20

EndNote (and other reference management systems) needs quality data in to provide quality data out to your citations and reference list.

You need to check the reference list properly even though you use a reference management system.

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

Author-Date style:

It appears that scorpions with large, powerful pedipalps seldom use the sting, while species with small, slender pedipalps readily sting their prey (Baerg 1961; Stahnke 1966; Mc Cormick and Polis 1990). Casper (1985) proposed an ontogenetic change in sting use by *Pandinus imperator* (C. L. Koch, 1841). Young individuals stung prey readily, while older and adult individuals were never observed to employ the sting. Similar results were observed by Cushing and Matherne (1980) for *Paruroctonus boreus* (Girard, 1854). Le Berre (1979) noted decreased sting use with smaller prey in *Buthus occitanus* (Amoreux, 1789), and similar observations were reported for other species (Pocock 1893; Vachon 1953; Cloudsley-Thompson 1958; Baerg 1961; Bucherl 1971; Polis 1979).

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Cloudsley-Thompson, J. L. (1958). Spiders, Scorpions, Centipedes and Mites. Oxford, Pergamon Press.
Cushing, B. S. and A. Matherne (1980). "Stinger utilization and predation in the scorpion Paruroctonus boreus." Great Basin Nat. **40**(2): 193-195.
Le Berre, M. (1979). "Analyse sequentielle du compartement alimentaire du scorpion Buthus occitanus (Amor.) (Arachn. Scorp. Buth)." Biology of Behavior **4**: 97-122.

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36

How should you cite in your manuscript?

Numbered style:

It appears that scorpions with large, powerful pedipalps seldom use the sting, while species with small, slender pedipalps readily sting their prey (1-3). Casper (4) proposed an ontogenetic change in sting use by *Pandinus imperator* (C. L. Koch, 1841). Young individuals stung prey readily, while older and adult individuals were never observed to employ the sting. Similar results were observed by Cushing and Matherne (5) for *Paruroctonus boreus* (Girard, 1854). Le Berre (6) noted decreased sting use with smaller prey in *Buthus occitanus* (Amoreux, 1789), and similar observations were reported for other species (1, 7-11).

1. Baerg WJ. Scorpions: Biology and effect of their venom. Bull Agri Exper Station Kansas. 1961;649:1-34.
2. Stahnke HL. Some aspects of scorpion behavior. Bull S Calif Acad Sci. 1966;65(2):65-80.
3. Mc Cormick SJ, Polis GA. Prey, Predators and Parasites. In: Polis GA, editor. The Biology of Scorpions. Palo Alto, CA: Standford University Press; 1990. p. 294-320.
4. Casper GS. Prey capture and stinging behavior in the emperor scorpion, Pandinus imperator (Koch) (Scorpiones, Scorpionidae). J Arachnol. 1985;13:277-83.
5. Cushing BS, Matherne A. Stinger utilization and predation in the scorpion Paruroctonus boreus. Great Basin Nat. 1980;40(2):193-5.
6. Le Berre M. Analyse sequentielle du compartement alimentaire du scorpion Buthus occitanus (Amor.) (Arachn. Scorp. Buth). Biology of Behavior. 1979;4:97-122.

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37

How should you cite in your manuscript?

Numbered style with superscript:

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1 Baerg, W. J. Scorpions: Biology and effect of their venom. *Bull. Agri. Exper. Station Kansas* **649**, 1-34 (1961).
2 Stahnke, H. L. Some aspects of scorpion behavior. *Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **65**, 65-80 (1966).
3 Mc Cormick, S. J. & Polis, G. A. in *The Biology of Scorpions* (ed Gary A. Polis) 294-320 (Standford University Press, 1990).
4 Casper, G. S. Prey capture and stinging behavior in the emperor scorpion, Pandinus imperator (Koch) (Scorpiones, Scorpionidae). *J. Arachnol.* **13**, 277-283 (1985).
5 Cushing, B. S. & Matherne, A. Stinger utilization and predation in the scorpion Paruroctonus boreus. *Great Basin Nat.* **40**, 193-195 (1980).
6 Le Berre, M. Analyse sequentielle du compartement alimentaire du scorpion Buthus occitanus (Amor.) (Arachn. Scorp. Buth). *Biology of Behavior* **4**, 97-122 (1979).

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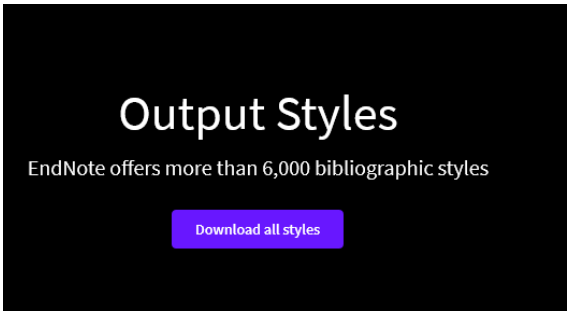
38

How should you cite in your manuscript?



How do I decide which style to use?

- If you're going to publish in a journal, you will find information about this in the author instructions. Ask the library for help if you're not sure.
- If you can decide yourself, choose the Vancouver style if you want a numbered style and APA6th if you want an author-date style.

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

How often is it necessary to cite the same source in the text?

- If you quote, you need to cite each time.
- You do not need to cite the same source several times in a paragraph if you paraphrase or summarize as long as it is clear from the text that the information originate from the same source.
- If you include information from different source between the information from the same source, you need to cite again.
- When in doubt, always use a citation to avoid plagiarism.

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

Evolutionary psychology posits that humans have developed specific psychological mechanisms to discriminate those individuals capable of fulfilling their reproductive goals from those less capable of fulfilling reproductive goals (Cosmides & Tooby, 1992). Individuals who possess and act on these preferences are more evolutionarily successful than those who do not. One characteristic critical for successful mating is the health of the potential mating partner. Health is associated with an individual's well-being (Shackelford & Larsen, 1999), longevity (Henderson & Anglin, 2003), ability to nurture and invest in offspring (Cunningham, 1986; Thornhill & Gangestad, 1983), and psychological health (Shackelford & Larson, 1997). The importance of health to mate selection is evident in men's and women's preferences. For instance, in 37 different cultures, both men and women judged good health to be indispensable in a marriage partner (Buss et al., 1990).

Empirical and cross-cultural research indicates that several body parts are especially important to predicting health. In a series of landmark ethnographic surveys designed to understand human sexual behavior, Ford and Beach (1951) argued that despite varying manifestations and expressions of different body parts across cultures, humans from around the world have expressed a preference for healthy-looking eyes, lips, skin, and complexion. They argue further that those body parts are highly desired because of their ability to predict an individual's health. They found that in every culture, clear eyes, full lips, and a clear complexion were highly desirable; and in no culture, did they find that bloodshot or yellow eyes, chapped or scarred lips, or heavily-blemished skin were desirable.

Source: Montoya RM. Gender similarities and differences in preferences for specific body parts. Current Research in Social Psychology. 2007 Dec 26;13(11):133-44 + https://youtu.be/IJcPqtHt8lk

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

Frogs are excellent indicator species to measure wetland health. They are very sensitive to changes in pH caused by acid rain, and they are also very sensitive to different types of pollution. When frog populations in a wetland plummet, one can be sure that something is going wrong in the wetland. In addition, when oddities in frog morphology appear, like frogs with five legs or two heads, one can also assume something is going wrong in the wetland environment (Willemssen, 2010).

This is bad because the citation is placed at the end of the paragraph and the readers do not know exactly when/where information comes from the source. They may think that part of the information is from the author and only the information in the last sentence can be attributed to the given source.

Source: Rasmussen College (http://rasmussen.libanswers.com/faq/32328)

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

Frogs are excellent indicator species to measure wetland health. They are very sensitive to changes in pH caused by acid rain, and they are also very sensitive to different types of pollution (Willemssen, 2010). When frog populations in a wetland plummet, one can be sure that something is going wrong in the wetland (Willemssen, 2010). In addition, when oddities in frog morphology appear, like frogs with five legs or two heads, one can also assume something is going wrong in the wetland environment (Willemssen, 2010).

This is technically correct, but it is messy and difficult to read because of all the in-text citations.

Source: Rasmussen College (http://rasmussen.libanswers.com/faq/32328)

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43

How should you cite in your manuscript?

Frogs are excellent indicator species to measure wetland health. According to a recent study by Willemssen (2010), frogs are very sensitive to changes in pH caused by acid rain, and they are also very sensitive to different types of pollution. The study notes that when frog populations in a wetland plummet, one can be sure that something is going wrong in the wetland. In addition, when oddities in frog morphology appear, like frogs with five legs or two heads, one can also assume something is going wrong in the wetland environment (Willemssen, 2010).

This is correct and easy to read. The reader knows exactly when/where information from the source is used. The use of "The study notes .." tells the reader that the following is also from the previous cited source. Finally, the author cite the source again in the last sentence to make sure that we understand where the information comes from.

Source: Rasmussen College (http://rasmussen.libanswers.com/faq/32328)

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44

How should you cite in your manuscript?

Frogs are excellent indicator species to measure wetland health. Willemssen (2010) relates research conducted recently in Wisconsin that shows that frogs are very sensitive to changes in pH caused by acid rain, and they are also very sensitive to different types of pollution. Her research indicates that when frog populations in a wetland plummet, one can be sure that something is going wrong in the wetland. In addition, she finishes by noting that when oddities in frog morphology appear, like frogs with five legs or two heads, one can also assume something is going wrong in the wetland environment.

This is also correct and easy to read. The reader knows exactly when/where information from the source is used. The use of "Her research indicates.." and "In addition, she finishes by noting .." tells the reader that the following information is from the first cited source. This way of writing makes further citations unnecessary.

Source: Rasmussen College (http://rasmussen.libanswers.com/faq/32328)

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45

How should you cite in your manuscript?

Frogs are excellent indicator species to measure wetland health. Willemssen (2010) recently conducted research in Wisconsin that shows that frogs are very sensitive to changes in pH caused by acid rain, and they are also very sensitive to different types of pollution. Willemssen's research indicates that when frog populations in a wetland plummet, one can be sure that something is going wrong in the wetland. One very telling quote from Willemssen's research is that "87% of wetlands where two-headed frogs are found have high levels of environmental contamination" (p. 341).

This is also correct and easy to read. The reader knows exactly when/where information from the source is used. In this example a quote is used and this is correctly handled by informing about the sources in the beginning of the sentence, using quotation marks, and informing about page number after the quote.

Kilde: Rasmussen College (http://rasmussen.libanswers.com/faq/32328)

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JOR [2]2

How should you cite in your manuscript?

First author	Year	Study purpose	Result/conclusion
Cui Y [9]	2020	COVID-19-positive infant with complications	Pediatric population can also present with life-threatening complications
Hong H [14]	2020	Coronavirus infection symptoms in newborns, infants, and children	Children are susceptible to COVID-19 infection
Lee PI [27]	2020	To see whether children are prone to COVID-19	Out of 9 infected patients, 4 had a fever, 2 had a mild upper respiratory infection, 1 no symptoms but tested positive, and there was no information on symptoms for two
Kam KQ [30]	2020	High viral load in a healthy infant	It was found out that a 6-month old infant had a persistently positive test for COVID-19 without having any symptoms, putting him at high risk for spreading infection
Ji LN [24]	2020	Clinical features of COVID-19 in children	Children infected with COVID-19 were having milder symptoms than the adults who were infected
Wang Y [13]	2020	Role of antivirals in COVID-19 children	Antivirals should be given cautiously in children after weighing the benefits and drawbacks

TABLE 1: Selected studies in the review

COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019

Source: Saleem H, Rahman J, Aslam N, Murtazaliev S, Khan S. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Children: Vulnerable or Spared? A Systematic Review. Cureus. 2020;12(5):e8207.

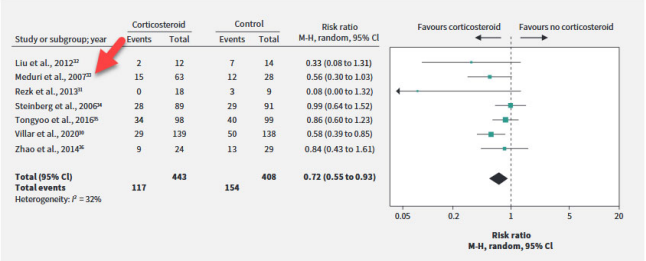

Figure 1: Effect of corticosteroids on mortality in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome without coronavirus disease 2019. Note: CI = confidence interval, M-H = Mantel–Haenszel.

Source: Ye Z, Wang Y, Colunga-Lozano LE, Prasad M, Tangamornsuksan W, Rochwerg B, et al. Efficacy and safety of corticosteroids in COVID-19 based on evidence for COVID-19, other coronavirus infections, influenza, community-acquired pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis. CMAJ. 2020;192(27):E756-e67.

It is necessary to cite your sources when they are used in tables and figures in the text, even though they are already cited in the text.

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

Table 1: Characteristics of the included studies.

Row	Author	Journal	Type	Date	Country	Sample size	Reference
		Imaging					
1	Fang et al.	*Radiology*	Cross-sectional	Feb 19	China	51	[6]
2	Zhao et al.	*American Journal of Roentgenology*	Cross-sectional	Feb 18	China	101	[38]
3	Shi et al.	*The Lancet*	Cross-sectional	Feb 24	China	81	[40]
4	Pan et al.	*European Radiology*	Cross-sectional	Feb 13	China	63	[41]
5	Xu et al.	*European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging*	Cross-sectional	Feb 28	China	90	[42]
6	Zhang et al.	*European Respiratory Journal*	Cross-sectional	Mar 25	China	17	[43]
7	Chen et al.	*The Lancet*	Cross-sectional	Jan 30	China	99	[44]
8	Huang	*The Lancet*	Cross-sectional	Feb 21	China	41	[18]
9	Wu et al.	*Clinical Infectious Diseases*	Cross-sectional	Feb 29	China	80	[19]
10	Guan et al.	*The New England Journal of Medicine*	Cross-sectional	Feb 28	China	1099	[45]
11	Wang et al.	*Clinical Infectious Diseases*	Cross-sectional	Feb 29	China	138	[46]
12	Yang et al.	*Journal of Infection*	Cross-sectional	Feb 26	China	149	[47]
13	Xu et al.	*Journal of Infection*	Cross-sectional	Feb 25	China	50	[48]
14	Wu et al.	*Investigative Radiology*	Cross-sectional	Feb 29	China	80	[49]
15	Li et al.	*Investigative Radiology*	Cross-sectional	Feb 29	China	83	[50]
16	Xia et al.	*Pediatric Pulmonology*	Cross-sectional	Mar 05	China	20	[51]
17	Zhang et al.	*Allergy*	Cross-sectional	Feb 19	China	140	[52]
18	Zhou et al.	*American Journal of Roentgenology*	Cross-sectional	Feb 16	China	62	[53]
19	Wang et al.	*Journal of Zhejiang University*	Cross-sectional	Feb 24	China	52	[54]
20	Yoon et al.	*Korean J Radiol*	Cross-sectional	Apr 21	China	9	[55]

Source: Hasani H, Mardi S, Shakerian S, Taherzadeh-Ghahfarokhi N, Mardi P. The Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): A PRISMA Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Clinical and Paraclinical Characteristics. Biomed Res Int. 2020;2020:3149020.

Table 3: Demographical characteristics and comorbidities of patients in the included studies.

Row	Author	Date	Sample size	Mean age (y. old)	Age range	Sex (male)	Diabetes	Hypertension	Cardiovascular disease	COPD	Malignancies	Digestive system disease
1	Fang et al.	Feb 19	51	45	39-55	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Zhao et al.	Feb 18	101	44/44	17-75	56	—	—	15/8	4/9	—	—
3	Shi et al.	Feb 24	81	49/5	39-61	42	12	15	10	11	5	9
4	Pan et al.	Feb 13	63	44/9	31-62	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Xu et al.	Feb 28	90	50	18-86	39	6	19	3	1	2	2
6	Zhang et al.	Mar 25	17	48/6	23-74	8	—	11/7	5	11	—	11/7
7	Chen et al.	Jan 30	99	55/5	21-82	67	—	—	40	1	1	11
8	Huang	Feb 21	41	49	41-58	30	20	15	15	2	2	2
9	Wu et al.	Feb 29	80	46	18-65	39	—	—	31/25	1/25	1/25	3/75
10	Guan et al.	Feb 28	1096	49	35-58	637	7/4	15	3/9	1/1	0/9	2/1
11	Wang et al.	Feb 29	138	56	42-68	75	10/1	31/2	14/5	2/9	7/2	2/9
12	Yang et al.	Feb 26	149	45/1	30-68	81	—	—	18/79	0/67	1/34	5/37
13	Xu et al.	Feb 25	50	43	3-85	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Wu et al.	Feb 29	80	44	30-52	42	5	5	1	4	—	—
15	Li et al.	Feb 29	83	45/5	25-64	44	7/8	6	1/2	6	—	—
16	Xia et al.	Mar 05	20	1	0-7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Zhang et al.	Feb 19	135	57	25-87	71	12	30	12/1	2/8	—	10/7
18	Zhou et al.	Feb 16	62	52/8	30-77	39	6	6	1	—	—	—
19	Wang et al.	Feb 24	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Yoon et al.	Apr 21	9	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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JOR [2]2 Jan Ove Rein; 04.09.2020

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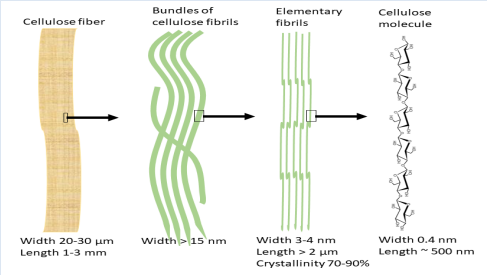

Figure 2: Structure of wood biomass and the characteristics of elementary cellulose fibils. **Adapted by author from Isogai et al. [10] with permisson from copyright holder Royal Society of Chemistry.**

[10] Isogai, A., T. Saito, and H. Fukuzumi, TEMPO-oxidized cellulose nanofibers. nanoscale, 2011. 3(1): 71-85.

It is necessary to cite your sources when they are used in tables and figures in the text, even though they are already cited in the text.

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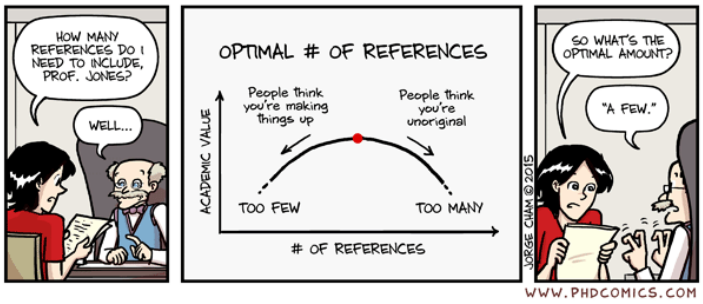

Picture source: "Piled Higher and Deeper" by Jorge Cham. www.phdcomics.com

How many sources should you cite in one citation?

Cite maximum three sources. If many primary sources can be used, it may be better to cite a review, if available. If not, cite the sources you that you think have the best quality. **NB! This doesn't apply for review articles where one of the goals is to present all relevant literature within the topic.**

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

Cite maximum three sources. If many primary sources can be used, it may be better to cite a review, if available. If not, cite the sources you that you think have the best quality.

The ecological aspects of prey capture and foraging in scorpions have been thoroughly investigated by the late Gary Polis and associates (see Polis, 1990 and McCormick & Polis, 1990 for a review). Also, the sensory-physiological aspects of prey capture are well documented by the studies by Philip Brownell, Douglas Gaffin and others (see reviews in Brownell, 2001 and Gaffin & Brownell, 2001). The behavioral aspects of prey cap-

Exception: Reviews where you want to provide a complete account of studies on a given topic

Source: Rein JO. Prey capture behaviour in the East African scorpions Parabuthus leiosoma (Ehrenberg, 1828) and P. pallidus Pocock, 1895 (Scorpiones: Buthidae). Euscorpius. 2003(6):1-8.

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

In a review article you can add several references in one citation because you want to provide a complete account of studies on a given topic.

Introduction

Moses Maimonides, a 12th-century physician, wrote about asthma: "I conclude that this disorder starts with a common cold, especially in the rainy season..." [1]. Consistent with this statement, recent prospective studies have detected respiratory viruses in up to 80% of asthma exacerbations of children and adults [1-5]. The severity of the cold in asthmatics within its first two days predicted the subsequent severity of the asthma exacerbation [6]. The common cold may lead to a transient bronchial hypersensitivity, which is one characteristic of asthma [7-12]. Hypothetically, preventing or alleviating common cold symptoms might reduce the incidence and severity of asthma exacerbations caused by respiratory viruses.

Vitamin C was identified in the early 1900s, in the search for the etiology of scurvy [13]. After its identification, there was much interest in the effects of vitamin C

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Department of Public Health, POB 41, University of Helsinki, Mannerheimintie 172, FIN-00014 Helsinki, Finland

Hemilä H. Vitamin C and common cold-induced asthma: a systematic review and statistical analysis. Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol. 2013 Nov 26;9(1):46. doi: 10.1186/1710-1492-9-46.

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

Using secondary citations (citation within citation)

- Citing a source without having read it is dangerous ("The academic whisper game") and a form of plagiarism (using another's citations without checking it yourself).
- Occasionally, a source may be inaccessible or impossible to track down (e. g. it is very old, out of print etc.) – in such cases it may be OK to cite the source as a secondary citation.
- By using a secondary citation you are honest to your readers and tell them that you haven't read the original source yourself and that you are thrusting that your source have cited the original source correctly.
- Only use secondary citations as a last resort and use them rarely.
- Try to minimize the risk of using incorrect information by checking if there are other publications citing the original source in the same way as you have (but others may not have checked the original source either – "The Whisper Game").

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

Using secondary citations (citation within citation)

Our text:

Small insects that could be controlled by the pedipalps and eaten alive would not be stung by the scorpion to avoid wasting venom **(Pocock, 1893, cited in Rein, 1993, p. 60).**

Pocock, R. I. (1893). Notes on the habits of some living scorpions. *Nature, 1. June*, 104-107.

Rein, J. O. (1993). Sting use in two species of Parabuthus scorpions (Buthidae). *Journal of Arachnology, 21*, 60-63.

You should only cite the article you have read!

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How should you cite in your manuscript?

Using page numbers in citations

Small insects that could be controlled by the pedipalps and eaten alive would not be stung by the scorpion to avoid wasting venom (Pocock, 1893, p. 105).

?

- Using page numbers in all citations are common in some disciplinaries, but not in medicine and natural sciences.
- Use page number when citing a quote, or discussing a special figure, table etc. in a manuscript, but not for normal citations for paraphrases and summaries.
- Some authors argue that page numbers are necessary so that the readers can find the relevant information in the source quickly. Why is this not common in medicine? What do you think about using page numbers in citations?

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Bad citation practice

Source: "Piled Higher and Deeper" by Jorge Cham. www.phdcomics.com

Forced citations:
Using a citation/source because someone (a supervisor, co-author, referee) insist.

Plagiarizing citations:
Using a citation/source found in other's work without checking the source yourself. "The Academic Whisper Game". NB! Sometimes it is necessary to use secondary citations. More about this later.

Superficial citations:
Using a citation/source without having read it properly and/or understood it properly.

Confusing citations:
Using a citation/source without providing the source properly or with erroneous or missing data.

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Bad citation practice

Inflated citations:
Making a citation/source tell more than it actually does (have evidence for).

Decorative citations:
Using a citation/source for the sake of appearances.

Misleading citations:
Using a citation/source as support for your claim while the source actually says something else.

Flattering citations:
Using a citation/source from authors that you want to impress or flatter.

Self (ego) citations:
Using your own citation/source without any justification.

Illusive citations:
Using several secondary citation/source that all are based on the same primary source.

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Recommended reading

Brennecke, P. Academic Integrity at MIT. Cambridge, MA: MIT Office of the Vice Chancellor. 2018. Available from: https://integrity.mit.edu/sites/default/files/documents/AcademicIntegrityHandbook2018-color.pdf [Cited: 01.10.20].

Bårnes, V. & Løkse, M. Informasjonskompetanse. Håndbok i kildebruk og referanseteknikker. Oslo: Cappelen Damm. 2. ed. 2016.

Engber, D. Bad Footnotes can be Deadly. Slate. June 11th 2017. Available from: https://slate.com/technology/2017/06/how-bad-footnotes-helped-cause-the-opioid-crisis.html [Cited: 01.10.20].

Erikson, M. G. Good Citation Practice [In Norwegian]. Oslo: Gyldendal. 2010.

Hamblin T. J. Fake. Br Med J (Clin Res Ed). 1981;283(6307):1671-4.

Larsson K. S. The dissemination of false data through inadequate citation. 1995. J Int Med. 1995;238(5):445–50.

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Recommended reading

Leung P. T. M. , Macdonald E. M. , Stanbrook M. B., Dhalla I. A. , Juurlink D. N. A 1980 Letter on the Risk of Opioid Addiction. N Engl J Med. 2017;376(22):2194-5.

PhD on Track – Referencing. 2020. Available from: https://www.phdontrack.net/search-and-review/writing/#toc21 [Cited: 01.10.20].

Rekdal, O. B. Academic urban legends. Social Studies of Science 2014;44(4):638–54.

Rekdal, O. B. – How to Cite [In Norwegian]. Available from: https://blogg.hvl.no/kildebruk/ [Cited: 01.10.20].

Sutton M. Spinach, Iron and Popeye: Ironic lessons from biochemistry and history on the importance of healthy eating, healthy skepticism and adequate citation. Internet J Criminology. 2010;Mar:1-34.

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