Harvard referencing guide: Department of Biological Sciences

Books

Books with one author

In-text
Once you have reported the appropriate information, use only the surname of the author followed by the year of publication in brackets.

Example:
“The most recent of non-equilibrium theories, neutral theory, assumes that species within an ecosystem are ecologically equivalent (Hubbel 2001).”

Reference list
Bibliographic details are organised in this sequence:

Author/editor (Ed.). Year of publication. Title of book (all words italicised, first word only capitalised). Edition of book. Publisher, Place of publication.

Example:

Books with more than one author
In science, the order that authors’ names appear on publications is important. This order indicates the amount and the type of work each author has contributed to the publication. Therefore, it is very important to maintain this order for both your in-text citations and your reference list.

Books with two authors

In-text
For citations with two authors, the in-text citation must cite both authors separated by an ampersand (again, do not include the authors’ initials), followed by the date of publication.

Example:
“Conchostracans are particularly well-preserved on the west coast of Ireland (Orr & Briggs 1999).”

Reference list
Authors/editors (Eds.). Year of publication. Title of book (all words italicised, first word only capitalised). Edition of book. Publisher, Place of publication.
Example:

**Books with more than two authors**

**In-text**
If there are more than two authors, the in-text citation shows the surname of the first author only, followed by “et al.” (meaning “and others”).

Example:
“General linear models are an extension of linear regression (Zuur et al. 2007).”

**Reference list**
Authors/editors (Eds.). Year of publication. *Title of book* (all words italicised, first word only capitalised). Edition of book. Publisher, Place of publication.

Example

**Book Chapter**

**In-text**
Cite the author(s) of the chapter only, not the editor(s) of the book, followed by the date of publication.

Example:
“Mobile epifauna and sessile epibionts each lived on the surface of the bivalve matrix or bare substratum but differed from one another in their possession of a mobile adult life-history stage (Suchanek 1985).”

**Reference list**
Author(s) of article/chapter. Year of publication. Chapter or article title (First word capitalised, all words in normal font). In: Editor(s) of book (Ed.) or (Eds.). Date. *Title of book* (First word capitalised, all words italicised). Publisher, Place of publication, pp. page numbers of chapter.
Example:

Journal articles

Journal article with one author

In-text
Once you have reported the appropriate information, use only the surname of the author followed by the year of publication in brackets.

Example:
Much research has been dedicated to understanding the processes that assemble ecological communities (Chesson 2000).

Reference list
Bibliographic details are organised in this sequence:

Author of journal article. Year of publication. Article title (First word capitalised, in normal font). Title of Journal (italicised, every significant word capitalised), Volume(optional issue number if known): Article pages.

Example:

More than one author
In science, the order that authors’ names appear on papers is important. This order indicates the amount and the type of work each author has contributed to the paper. Therefore, it is very important to maintain this order for both your in-text citations and your reference list.

Journal articles with two authors

In-text
For citations with two authors, the in-text citation must cite both authors separated by an ampersand (again, do not include the authors’ initials), followed by the date of publication.
Example:
“Community diversity is the culmination of organism immigration, speciation and extinction (Chisholm & Pacala 2010).”

Reference list
Authors of journal article. Year of publication. Article title (First word capitalised, in normal font). Title of Journal (italicised, every significant word capitalised), Volume(optional issue number if known): Article pages.

Example:

Journal articles with more than two authors

In-text
If there are more than two authors, the in-text citation shows the surname of the first author only, followed by “et al.” (meaning “and others”).

Example:
“An organism’s position and function within an ecosystem in space and time is determined by the way its functional traits, rather than specific traits, differ from other organisms within that ecosystem (McGill et al. 2006).”

Reference list
Include all of the authors in the reference list in the order they appear on the title page (do not use “et al.”).

Example:

Electronic Media

Web pages

The use of web pages in scientific articles (and your assignments) is generally frowned upon. However, reliable websites can offer accurate data that is more up-to-date than published
journals.

**In-text**

If you must use web pages, cite the author/authoring body’s name and the date the website was created or last updated.

Example:

“As *P. laevis* are carnivorous, intertidal invertebrates are regular prey items (Taylor & Poore 2011).” If the author’s name is not known, cite the title of the web page and the date:

Example:

“As *P. laevis* are carnivorous, intertidal invertebrates are regular prey items (*Mottled Shore Crab, Paragrapsus laevis* 2011).” (Underlining serves to indicate italic font for the species.)

If no date is available for the page, use the abbreviation n.d. (no date).

Example:

“As *P. laevis* are carnivorous, intertidal invertebrates are regular prey items (Taylor & Poore n.d.).” If there is no author **and** no date, find another reference!

**Reference list**

Bibliographic details are arranged in this sequence:

Author/authoring body. Year created/last updated. *Title* (italicised, capitalise words that are in capital font in the title of the web site). Name of sponsor site (if available). Date accessed. *<URL>*. (In pointed brackets, try to keep the address on one line).

Example:


If the author’s name is not known, refer to the title of the web page and the date.

Example:


If the date is not known, use n.d. Example:

And again, if neither the author nor the date is known, find a new reference.

**Statistical packages**

You will use statistical packages in your degree. These are electronic media and must be cited.

**In-text**

Cite the author/authoring body’s name and the date the package was published.

Example:
“Separate continuous fixed-effects models were conducted in MetaWin 2.0 (Rosenberg et al. 2000).”

**Reference list**

Bibliographic details are organised in this sequence:

Author(s)/editor(s). Year of publication. *Title of package* (all words italicised, first word only capitalised). Version of package. Publisher, Place of publication.

Example:

**Movies and videos**

The use of movies in scientific articles (and your assignments) is also generally frowned upon. But you might find occasions to cite a movie or video, perhaps for an apt quote.

**In text**

Producer name & Director name (one name if the producer and director are the same person, “et al.” for multiple producers or directors), followed by the year that the movie or video was produced.

Example:
“Laboratory rats were released in the English countryside in one video documentary (Berdoy & Stewart 2002).”

**Reference list**

Producer & Director. Year. *Title of movie* (all italicised, first word only in capital) [Motion picture] (or “[Videorecording], whichever is more appropriate). Company that Produced Movie, Country in which Movie was Produced.

Example: