

## How to cite references

Literature citations should follow the format used in your textbook. Cite all sources in the text, after the sentence or sentences where the information from that source is used. Also cite all sources in the Literature Cited section at the end of the proposal.

### In-Text Literature Citations

- Literature is cited in the text by the last name of the author or authors and the date of publication. For works with three or more authors, the last name of the senior author is followed by "et al."
- Use semicolons to separate multiple citations by different authors.
- Do not use commas to separate the author names and dates in in-text citations.

### Literature Cited

- Entries in the Literature Cited section are listed in alphabetical order.
- The names of authors are in capital and lowercase letters, using last name and first and middle initials.
- For article titles, only the first letter of the first word is capitalized.
- For book titles and journal names, capitalize the first letter of all words (except words such as 'and', 'or', 'but', 'the', 'a', 'an', 'of', 'to', 'in', 'from', etc.)
- Do not abbreviate the names of journals or publishers.
- Journal articles, books, and articles in books should be cited as shown below and in your textbook. (Note that different journals, and different instructors, may have slight variations in the preferred citation format.)

Journal article: Author(s) name(s). Year. Title of journal article. *Journal Name*. Volume number: page numbers.

Book: Author(s) name(s). Year. *Title of Book*. City of publication: Publisher, page numbers.

Article in book: Author(s) name(s). Year. Title of article from the book. In Editor's name(s), ed(s). *Title of Book*. City of publication: Publisher, page numbers.

### Example:

Although speciation has never been directly observed, gradual divergence in traits has been documented in greenish warblers (Irwin et al. 2001). Such divergence in traits may result in reproductive isolation (Wake 2001), the final stage of speciation (Freeman and Herron 2001; Wake 2001). Preventing gene exchange between two groups is essential for trait divergence and the evolution of reproductive isolation (Harrison 1998).

### Literature Cited

Harrison, R. G. 1998. Linking evolutionary pattern and process: the relevance of species concepts for the study of speciation. In D. J. Howard and S. H. Berlocher, eds. *Endless Forms: Species and Speciation*. New York: Oxford University Press, 19-31.

Irwin, D. E., S. Bensch, and T. Price. 2001. Speciation in a ring. *Nature* 409: 333-337.

Freeman, S., and J. C. Herron. 2001. *Evolutionary Analysis*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Wake, D. B. 2001. Speciation in the round. *Nature* 409: 299-300.