

Harvard Referencing Guide

1. 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 (**note use of indent**):

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

Example:

Hubbell, S.P. 2001. *The unified neutral theory of biodiversity and biogeography* (MPB-32).

Princeton University Press, Princeton.

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**.

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 each author's initials), followed by the date of publication:

Example:

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

Reference list

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

Example:

Orr, P.J. & Briggs, D.E.G. 1999. *Exceptionally preserved conchostracans and other crustaceans from the Upper Carboniferous of Ireland*. Palaeontological Association of London, London.

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

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

Example

Zuur, A.F., Ieno, E.N. & Smith, G.M. 2007. *Analysing ecological data*. 2nd ed. Springer, New York.

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. *Title of book* (First word capitalised, all words italicised). Publisher, Place of publication, page numbers of chapter.

Example:

Suchanek, T.H. 1985. Mussels and their role in structuring rocky shore communities. In: Moore, P.G. & Seed, R. (Eds.). *The ecology of rocky coasts*. Hodder & Stoughton, London, pp. 70-96.

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

Example:

Chesson, P. 2000. Mechanisms of maintenance of species diversity. *Annual Review of Ecological Systematics*, 31(3): 343-366.

More than one author

In science, the order that author's 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 each author's initials), followed by the date of publication:

Example:

“Community diversity is the culmination of organism immigration, speciation and extinction (Chisholm & Pacala 2010).”

Reference list

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

Example:

Chisholm, R.A. & Pacala, S.W. 2010. Niche and neutral models predict asymptotically equivalent species abundance distributions in high-diversity ecological communities. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 107(1): 15821-15825.

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:

McGill, B.J., Enquist, B.J., Weiher, E. & Westoby, M. 2006. Rebuilding community ecology from functional traits. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 21(2): 178-185.

3. 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)”

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). Name of sponsor site (if available). Date accessed. URL (in pointed brackets, try to keep the address on one line and remove the hyperlink).

Example:

Taylor, J. & Poore, G.C.B. 2011. *Mottled Shore Crab, Paragrapsus laevis*. Taxonomic Toolkit for marine life of Port Phillip Bay, Museum Victoria. Accessed 24 Nov 2016. <<http://portphillipmarinelife.net.au:8098/species/4027>>.

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

Example:

Mottled Shore Crab, Paragrapsus laevis. 2011. Taxonomic Toolkit for marine life of Port Phillip Bay, Museum Victoria. Accessed 24 Nov 2016. <<http://portphillipmarinelife.net.au:8098/species/4027>>.

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

Example:

Taylor, J. & Poore, G.C.B. n.d. *Mottled Shore Crab, Paragrapsus laevis*. Taxonomic Toolkit for marine life of Port Phillip Bay, Museum Victoria. Accessed 24 Nov 2016. <<http://portphillipmarinelife.net.au:8098/species/4027>>.

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

Statistical packages

You will use statistical packages throughout 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:

Rosenberg, M.S., Adams, D.C. & Gurevitch, J. 2000. *MetaWin: statistical software for meta-analysis*. Version 2.0. Sinauer Associates, Massachusetts

4. Theses

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 (Sakunasingha 2006).

Reference list

Bibliographic details are organized in this sequence:

Author Surname of thesis, Initial(s). Year of submission. *Title of thesis* (italicised), Name of degree, Institution issuing degree, Location of institution.

Example:

Sakunasingha, B. 2006. *An empirical study into factors influencing the use of value-based management tools*, PhD thesis, Southern Cross University, Lismore NSW.