

Citation and references at the Department of Geology

Scholars and students around the world are required to cite their sources. Citations are part of scholarly research and professional communication. Universities require proper use of references in all courses. Proper use of references is basic for thesis work and many universities will not accept a thesis with incorrect references.

References enable us to share knowledge and compare sources. Proper reference entries also acknowledge the contributions of the original authors on whose work another author draws. While references are a form of security against plagiarism, their major use is their role in developing a line of thought.

There are several versions of reference styles. The Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences recommends the author-year style of bibliographic citation and reference. The author-year style, also known as "Harvard Style", is increasingly the preferred method in scientific and scholarly journals in our subject. It handles every reference with a simple in-text citation, and a single, comprehensive reference list at the end of the document.

The General rules of reference

The general rule of any bibliographic reference is that it must offer the complete information that permits a reader to find the item cited. If the cited item is part of a larger work, the reference must make it possible to locate the exact spot in the larger work where the item appears. The reference must be listed both as an in-text citation and as a reference list entry.

In-text citation

The citation in the text of a document refers the reader to the alphabetical reference list at the end. In the author-year system, the surname of the author and the date of publication are inserted at the appropriate point in the text. The in-text citation should be placed where the parenthetical reference least disrupts the flow of the writing. In most cases, the citation is best placed directly after the author's name. In some cases, it will be less obtrusive at the end of the sentence.

Examples: The citation may be made in any of several ways, depending on the nature of the text and the place of the citation within the text:

The Finnmark carbonate platform consists of gently north dipping strata (Bugge 1995).

When a work has two or three authors, use the surnames of both authors in all citations. Join the two names by the word "and", like (Bugge, Nilsen and Sogge 1995). When a work has 4-6 authors, use the surnames of all authors in the first citation. In subsequent citations, include only the surname of the first author followed by "et al.": (Bugge et al. 1995).

The Reference List

All submissions and thesis are required to have a reference list. The list should give full details of all references used in the text. The references should be arranged in alphabetical order by the author's family name and appear as one single list at the end of the document. In the case of two or more authors, alphabetize only the name of the first author. There should be a blank line between entries. Each reference list entry must contain several key parts arranged in a specific order to be complete and correct. All items in a reference list must be consistent in style.

Books:

Basic form:

Author name/Editor name. Year of publication. *Title*. Place of publication: Name of publisher. Number of pages.

Examples:

Dallmann, W.K. (ed.) 1988. *Lithostratigraphic Lexicon of Svalbard: review and recommendations for nomenclature use : Upper Palaeozoic to Quaternary bedrock*. Tromsø: Norsk polarinstitutt. 318 pp.

Trømborg, D. 1992. *Skuret, værbitte- : landformer i det norske landskap*. Oslo: Landbruksforlaget. 136 pp.

Chapters or articles in books:

Basic form:

Author name. Year of publication. Chapter title. *In* Book editor(s). *Book title*. Series if appears. Place of publication: Name of publisher. Number of pages.

Example:

Sigmond, E. 1985. The Mandal-Ustaoset Line, a newly discovered major fault zone in South Norway. *In* Tobi, A.C. and Touret, L.R. (eds.) *The deep Proterozoic crust in the North Atlantic provinces*. NATO ASI Series. Series C 158. Dordrecht: Reidel, 323-331.

Example of a chapter in a book with the same author of all chapters:

Bjørlykke, K. 2001. *Sedimentologi og petroleumsgnologi*. 2nd ed. Oslo: Gyldendal, 55-101.

Articles in periodicals:

Basic form:

Author name. Year of publication. Article title. *Journal title* volume (issue number), pages.

Examples:

Bingen, B. and van Breemen, O. 1998. Tectonic regimes and terrane boundaries in the high-grade Sveconorwegian belt of SW Norway, inferred from U-Pb zircon geochronology and geochemical Signature of augen gneiss suites. *Journal of the Geological Society* 155 (2), 143-154.

Braathen, A. and Davidsen, B. 2000. Structure and stratigraphy of the Palaeoproterozoic Karasjok Greenstone Belt, north Norway – regional implications. *Norsk geologisk tidsskrift* 80, 33-50.

Thorndycraft, V.R. and Benito, G. 2006. The Holocene fluvial chronology of Spain; evidence from a newly compiled radiocarbon database. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 25 (3-4), 223-234. ScienceDirect [Online]. Available at: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/> (Accessed: 29.08.06).

Sleep, N.H. 2006. Real contacts and evolution laws for rate and state friction . *Geochemistry Geophysics Geosystems* 7, Q08012 DOI 10.1029/2005GC001187. [Online]. Available at: <http://www.agu.org/journals/gc/> (Accessed: 29.08.06).

Thesis:

Basic form:

Author name. Year of publication. *Title*. Type of thesis. Institution. Number of pages.

Example:

Gallis, K.A. 2006. *Landformer på Mars*. Masteroppgave i geofag. Universitetet i Oslo. 69 pp.

Proceedings:

Basic form:

Author name. Year of publication. Title. *Name of the conference*. Editor(s).
Place of conference, date of conference. Place of publication: Publisher, pages.

Example:

Charpentier, R.R. 2005. Estimating undiscovered resources and reserve growth: contrasting approaches. *Petroleum geology: North-West Europe and global perspectives: proceeding of the 6th Petroleum geology conference*. Edited by A.G. Dorè and B.A. Vining. Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre London, 6-9 October 2003. London: The Geological Society, 1, 3-9.

Reports:

Basic form:

Author name or Organization. Year of publication. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher, (report number). Number of pages.

Example:

Bugge, T. et al. 1989. *Shallow drilling Barents Sea 1988 main report*. Trondheim: IKU, (Report 89.022). 44 pp.

Internet documents:

Basic form:

Author name or Organization. Year of publication or access year. *Title*. Available at:
URL (Accessed: date)

Examples:

Kullerud, K. 2006. *Volcanoes and volcanism*. Available at:
<http://www.ig.uit.no/webgeology/english/volcanoes.html> (Accessed: 24.08.06)

The Geological Society of America 2006. Available at: <http://www.geosociety.org/>
(Accessed: 24.08.06)