

CBE CITATION GUIDE

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Introduction

This guide is based on *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers* 7th edition, 2006.

Examples are provided in Name-Year format. **Bibliography** items are listed alphabetically at the end of the research paper. These items are referred to in the body of the paper using the **In-Text style**.

BOOK

Bibliography:

McCormac JS, Kennedy G. 2004. *Birds of Ohio*. Auburn (WA): Lone Pine. p. 77-78.

In-Text:

(McCormac and Kennedy 2004)

BOOK CHAPTER

(or other book part with different author)

Bibliography:

McDaniel TK, Valdivia RH. 2005. New tools for virulence gene discovery. In: Cossart P, Boquet P, Normark S, Rappuoli R, editors. *Cellular microbiology*. 2nd ed. Washington (DC): ASM Press. p 473-488.

In-Text:

(McDaniel and Valdivia 2005)

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Bibliography:

Meise CJ, Johnson DL, Stehlik LL, Manderson J, Shaheen P. 2003. Growth rates of juvenile Winter Flounder under varying environmental conditions. *Trans Am Fish Soc* 132(2):225-345.

In-Text:

(Meise et al. 2003)

DISSERTATION/THESIS

Bibliography:

Dettmers JM. 1995. Assessing the trophic cascade in reservoirs: the role of an introduced predator [dissertation]. Columbus (OH):Ohio State University. p. 7-14.

In-Text:

(Dettmers 1995)

CONFERENCE PAPER

Bibliography:

Clarke A, Crame JA. 2003. Importance of historical processes in global patterns of diversity. In: Blackburn TM, Gaston KJ, editors. *Macroecology: concepts and consequences*. Proceedings of the 43rd annual symposium of the British Ecological Society; 2002 Apr 17-19; Birmingham. Malden (MA):Blackwell. p 130-152.

In-Text:

(Clarke and Crame 2003)

CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

Bibliography:

Swanson TA, Blair P, Madigan L. 2004. Reduction in medication errors through redesign of the medication use system [abstract]. In: American Society of Health-System Pharmacists 39th midyear meeting; 2004 Dec 5-9; Orlando. Bethesda (MD):American Society of Health-System Pharmacists. MCS-28.

In-Text:

(Swanson et al. 2004)

TECHNICAL REPORT

Bibliography:

Ford PL, Fagerlund RA, Duszynski DW, Polechla PJ. 2004. Fleas and lice of mammals in New Mexico. Fort Collins (CO): USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station. General Technical Report No. RMRS-GTR-123.

In-Text:

(Ford et al. 2004)

ELECTRONIC ARTICLE

(from publishers' Web site)

Bibliography:

Leng F, Amado L, McMacken R. 2004. Coupling DNA supercoiling to transcription in defined protein systems. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* [Internet]. [cited 2007 Jul 24] 279(46):47564-47571. Available from: <http://www.jbc.org/cgi/reprint/279/46/47564>

In-Text:

(Leng et al. 2004)

ELECTRONIC ARTICLE

(from online-only journal)

Bibliography:

Hong P, Wong W. 2005. GeneNotes: a novel information management software for biologists. *BMC Bioinformatics* [Internet]. [cited 2007 Jul 24] 6:20. Available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2105/6/20>

In-Text:

(Hong and Wong 2005)

ELECTRONIC ARTICLE

(from online encyclopedia)

Bibliography:

Wang C. c2007. Stem Cells. In: AccessScience@ McGraw-Hill. [Internet] Hightstown (NJ):McGraw-Hill Education: [cited 2007 Sept 10]. Available from:
<http://www.accessscience.com/content/aspp?id+800100>

In-Text:

(Wang c2007)

ELECTRONIC ARTICLE

Bibliography:

Rollin, BE. The unheeded cry: animal consciousness, animal pain, and science [Internet]. Ames (IA): The Iowa State University Press; 1998 [cited 2007 August 27]. Available from:
<http://www.netlibrary.com>

In-Text:

(Rollin 1998)

WEB SITE

(no author listed)

Bibliography:

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) [Internet]. [updated 2007 Feb 27]. Columbus (OH):OhioDepartment of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry; [cited 2007 Jul 24]. Available from:
<http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/soforestry/health/eah.htm>

In-Text:

(Emerald Ash Borer ... [updated 2007])

ELECTRONIC ARTICLE

(encyclopedia in a database)

Bibliography:

Wang C. c2007. Stem Cells. In: AccessScience@ McGraw-Hill. [Internet] [Hightstown (NJ)]:McGraw-Hill Education: [cited 2007 Sept 10]. Available from:
<http://www.accessscience.com/content/aspp?id+800100>

In-Text:

(Wang c2007)

In-text Parenthetical References

A standard in-text parenthetical reference for a journal article includes the author's last name and the publication date. If the quotation or idea you are using comes from a specific page in your source, you should indicate that as well. The period goes after the reference. For example,

"As the body count among women rises as a result of smoking, tobacco companies continue to spend millions of dollars on advertising and promotional campaigns targeting women with the message that cigarettes make women more empowered, independent, and alluring" (Slomski 2003, p 41).

If you use a signal phrase that includes the author's name, the in-text parenthetical reference would list only the publication date and page number. For example,

According to Anita Slomski (2003, p 41), "As the body count among women rises as a result of smoking, tobacco companies continue to spend millions of dollars on advertising and promotional campaigns targeting women with the message that cigarettes make women more empowered, independent, and alluring."

For a journal article with	you will use	Your in-text parenthetical reference would look like this:
two authors	both authors' last names.	(Richardson and Somes 1999, p 17)
three or more authors	the first author's last name followed by "and others."	(Jones and others 2000)
a corporate author	the abbreviated name of the corporation, association, or committee.	(ABN 2001, p 251) ABN = Association of British Neurologists
no author	Anonymous.	(Anonymous 2002, p 78) (Anonymous 1997)
no page numbers (such as HTML full-text articles from databases)	a paragraph number.	(Denison 1986, par 3)

In-text Parenthetical References

A standard in-text parenthetical reference for a magazine article includes the author's last name and the publication date. If the quotation or idea you are using comes from a specific page in your source, you should indicate that as well. The period goes after the reference. For example,

"Surveys have found that 80% to 90% of mobile-phone owners use their phones while driving at least some of the time, and about 30% of them

regularly use their phones and drive at the same time" (Ropeik 2003, p 14).

If you use a signal phrase that includes the author's name, the in-text parenthetical reference would list only the publication date and page number. For example,

According to David Ropeik (2003, p14), "Surveys have found that 80% to 90% of mobile-phone owners use their phones while driving at least some of the time, and about 30% of them regularly use their phones and drive at the same time."

For a magazine article with	you will use	Your in-text parenthetical reference would look like this:
two authors	both authors' last names.	(Gray and Smith 1999, p 21)
three or more authors	the first author's last name followed by "and others."	(Moore and others 2000)
a corporate author	the abbreviated name of the corporation, association, or committee.	(NAS 2003, p 54) NAS = National Academy of Sciences
no author	Anonymous.	(Anonymous 1997, p 18) (Anonymous 1995)
no page numbers (such as HTML full-text articles from databases)	a paragraph number.	(Phillips 2002, par 5)

Formatting Long Quotes CBE Style

If a quote you are using in your paper is longer than three lines, you need to insert it as a block quote. The CBE style manual recommends indenting the quote and formatting it with a smaller font than the rest of the paper.

On a new line, indent one-half inch from the left margin (one tab). If the paper is to be double spaced, also double space the quote. If your paper is to be single spaced, single space the quote as well. Adjust the font size to be smaller than the paper text - for example, if the paper is in 12 point font, use 10 point for the block quote. Do not include quotation marks.

Place the in-text parenthetical reference at the end of the last line of the quotation.

Insert the period before the reference. Below is an excerpt from a research paper that includes a block quote.

There is no question that the use of cell phones over the last several years has increased. They are the ultimate in convenience, allowing for communication almost anywhere at anytime. People use cell phones on the street, in restaurants and movies, on airplanes, in grocery stores, etc. No place has the use of cell phones caused more uproar and debate than in vehicles - when the driver is the one doing the talking *and*

the driving.

Surveys have found that 80% to 90% of mobile-phone owners use their phones while driving at least some of the time, and about 30% of them regularly use their phones and drive at the same time.

Depending on the region of the country, between 40% and 70% of calls from mobile phones are made by people who are driving. These people are DWP - driving while phoning - and their use of the phone as they drive is creating a risk. (Ropeik 2003, p 14)

What kind of a risk? Distraction. Many people are used to multi-tasking - doing multiple things at the same time. However, when operating a vehicle, the driver's full attention should be focused on driving and nothing else.

In-text Parenthetical References

A standard in-text parenthetical reference for a newspaper article includes the author's last name and the publication date. If the quotation or idea you are using comes from a specific section and page in your source, you should indicate that as well. The period goes after the reference. For example,

"Wearing an adult seat belt cut a child's risk of injury by 38 percent, but using a booster seat with a belt cut it by 78 percent" (Wald 2003, p A25).

If you use a signal phrase that includes the author's name, the in-text parenthetical reference would list only the publication date and section and page number. For example,

According to Matthew Wald (2003, p A25), "Wearing an adult seat belt cut a child's risk of injury by 38 percent, but using a booster seat with a belt cut it by 78 percent."

For a newspaper article with	you will use	Your in-text parenthetical reference would look like this:
two authors	both authors' last names.	(Leary and Durbin 1998, p B21)
three or more authors	the first author's last name followed by "and others."	(Gardiner and others 2003)
no author	Anonymous.	(Anonymous 2000, p D8) (Anonymous 2002)
no page numbers (such as HTML full-text articles from databases)	a paragraph number.	(Durand 1999, par 5)

Formatting Long Quotes CBE Style

If a quote you are using in your paper is longer than three lines, you need to insert it as a block quote. The CBE style manual recommends indenting the quote and formatting it with a smaller font than the rest of the paper.

On a new line, indent one-half inch from the left margin (one tab). If the paper is to be double spaced, also double space the quote. If your paper is to be single spaced, single space the quote as well. Adjust the font size to be smaller than the paper text - for example, if the paper is in 12 point font, use 10 point for the block quote. Do not include quotation marks.

Place the in-text parenthetical reference at the end of the last line of the quotation. Insert the period before the reference. Below is an excerpt from a research paper that includes a block quote.

When a child has outgrown his/her car seat, what's next? Should the child use an adult seat belt or what's referred to as a "booster seat?" A recent study indicates that booster seats are the safer choice.

In a car crash, a child in a booster seat has less than half the risk of injury of a child wearing only an adult seat belt, a study of more than 3,600 crashes has found. The study, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, covered more than 4,200 children who were too big for child car seats but too short for adult seat belts. Wearing an adult seat belt cut a child's risk of injury by 38 percent, but using a booster seat with a belt cut it by 78 percent. (Wald 2003, p A25)

Not only will using a booster seat keep a child safe in the event of an accident, but it will also keep the driver of the vehicle out of trouble with the law.

In-text Parenthetical References

A standard in-text parenthetical reference for a book includes the author's last name and the publication date. If the quotation or idea you are using comes from a specific page in your source, you should indicate that as well. The period goes after the reference. For example,

"While senior citizens comprise about 36 percent of the U.S. adult population, it's estimated that they represent 56 percent of consumer fraud victims" (Bertrand 1999, p 21).

If you use a signal phrase that includes the author's name, the in-text parenthetical reference would list only the publication date and page number. For example,

According to Marsha Bertrand (1999, p 21), "While senior citizens comprise about 36 percent of the U.S. adult population, it's estimated that they represent 56 percent of consumer fraud victims."

For a book with	you will use	Your in-text parenthetical reference would look like this:
two authors	both authors' last names.	(Gilbert and Jacobs 1995, p 21)
three or more	the first author's last	(McCarthy and others 1999)

authors	name followed by "and others."	
a corporate author	the abbreviated name of the corporation, association, or committee.	(AMA 2002, p 251) AMA = American Medical Association
no author	Anonymous.	(Anonymous 1982)
an editor	the editor's last name, comma, and "ed."	(Ellis, ed. 1987)

Formatting Long Quotes CBE Style

If a quote you are using in your paper is longer than three lines, you need to insert it as a block quote. The CBE style manual recommends indenting the quote and formatting it with a smaller font than the rest of the paper.

On a new line, indent one-half inch from the left margin (one tab). If the paper is to be double spaced, also double space the quote. If your paper is to be single spaced, single space the quote as well. Adjust the font size to be smaller than the paper text - for example, if the paper is in 12 point font, use 10 point for the block quote. Do not include quotation marks.

Place the in-text parenthetical reference at the end of the last line of the quotation. Insert the period before the reference. Below is an excerpt from a research paper that includes a block quote.

On the phone, at the door, and through the mail, senior citizens are often the targets of con artists and scams.

The experience of being defrauded is devastating for a senior citizen. Senior citizens don't have the time or ability to work to replace lost funds. Many times, because of these frauds, their standard of living is severely affected. They may lose their home or be forced to sell it.

Their families are also affected when they're called on to support a once self-supporting family member. (Bertrand 1999, p 21)

Senior citizens do not have to become victims of fraud. By taking a few precautions and not letting greed overcome common sense, they can be safe.

In-text Parenthetical References

A standard in-text parenthetical reference for a Web page includes the author's last name and the publication date. The period goes after the reference. For example,

"Two trends are largely responsible for the rise in homelessness over the past 20-25 years: a growing shortage of affordable rental housing and a simultaneous increase in poverty" (Miller 2002).

If you use a signal phrase that includes the author's name, the in-text parenthetical reference would list only the publication date. For example,

According to Juanita Miller (2002), "Two trends are largely responsible for the rise in homelessness over the past 20-25 years: a growing shortage of affordable rental housing and a simultaneous increase in poverty."

For a Web page with	you will use	Your in-text parenthetical reference would look like this:
two authors	both authors' last names.	(Paradis and Worden 2003)
three or more authors	the first author's last name followed by "and others."	(French and others 2000)
a corporate author	the abbreviated name of the corporation, association, or committee.	(NRA 2003) NRA = National Rifle Association
no author	Anonymous.	(Anonymous 2002)

Formatting Long Quotes CBE Style

If a quote you are using in your paper is longer than three lines, you need to insert it as a block quote. The CBE style manual recommends indenting the quote and formatting it with a smaller font than the rest of the paper.

On a new line, indent one-half inch from the left margin (one tab). If the paper is to be double spaced, also double space the quote. If your paper is to be single spaced, single space the quote as well. Adjust the font size to be smaller than the paper text - for example, if the paper is in 12 point font, use 10 point for the block quote. Do not include quotation marks.

Place the in-text parenthetical reference at the end of the last line of the quotation. Insert the period before the reference. Below is an excerpt from a research paper that includes a block quote.

The cost of housing is an issue for poor people in general and for poor homeless people as well.

Homelessness and poverty are inextricably linked. Poor people are frequently unable to pay for housing, food, child care, health care, and education. Difficult choices must be made when limited resources cover only some of these necessities. Often it is housing, which absorbs a high proportion of income, that must be dropped.

Being poor means being an illness, an accident, or a paycheck away from living on the streets. (Miller 2002)

A lack of affordable housing in this country is forcing poor people onto the streets and keeping those already on the street from finding places to live.