# Citation Management: Tools, Tips, and Best Practices

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IOCB PhD Skills Day: Essential researcher competencies

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## **Learning objectives:**



- Know what, why and how to cite
- Understand citation methods and styles
- Be aware of what to look out for
- Understand tools you can use to make writing your PhD dissertation or articles easier

## What you probably already know:



## Why cite?

- No one works in a vacuum: every study is built on previous work, which needs to be credited
- Differentiate between our work and the work of others
- Show that we did not make things up ©
- Replication: if someone wanted to, they could find and check the information supporting claims we make





## What you probably already know:



### Citing

- Direct citations × indirect (paraphrasing)
- Secondary citations
- **Citation**: appears in the text, refers to the source of the information, details found in References / Bibliography section of written academic text
  - ... and it has been used in development of antivirotics (Holý et al. 2002).
- References / Bibliography section: a list of all sources cited in the article with full details needed to find the original item referred to (e.g., article, book)
  - Holý, A., Votruba, I., Masojídková, M., Andrei, G., Snoeck, R., Naesens, L., ... & Balzarini, J. (2002). 6-[2-(Phosphonomethoxy) alkoxy] pyrimidines with antiviral activity. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, 45(9), 1918-1929.

## Citation method vs. style



- Method (or system): how a citation is linked to the Reference/Bibliography section
  - Parenthetical (author-date, Harvard)
  - Numerical (Vancouver)
  - Footnotes
- Style = how the information in a reference is organized, what information it contains

## Citation methods: Parenthetical citations (Harvard)



- Citation contains name(s) of the author(s) and the year of publication in the text (sometimes includes page number as well, often required for direct quotes)
- References usually in alphabetical order
- Styles: APA, Chicago (author-date)

#### 1. Introduction

Dormancy is a crucial biological tactic deployed by insects for their survival during adverse environmental conditions. Unlike quiescence, which is environmentally determined, diapause is a genetically determined dormancy (Tauber et al., 1986). To be precise, diapause is an environmentally stimulated, neuro-endocrine controlled, and genetically regulated physiological state of depressed metabolic activity used to survive predictable adverse environmental conditions. Depending on seasonal variations, insects may undergo hibernation (winter diapause) or aestivation (summer diapause) (Gill et al., 2017). Diapause being dynamic in nature, has various physiological stages (induction, maintenance, termination, and post-diapause development) with specific metabolic demands (Koštál, 2006; Koštál et al., 2017). During diapause,

#### References

- Barnes, H., Blackstock, J., 1973. Estimation of lipids in marine animals and tissues: detailed investigations of the sulfophosphovallin method for total lipids. J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol. 12, 103–118.
- Bashan, M., Cakmak, O., 2005. Changes in composition of phospholipid and triacylglycerol fatty acids prepared from prediapausing and diapausing individuals of *Dolycoris baccarum* and *Piezodorus lituratus* (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae). Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 98 (4), 575–579.
- Batz, Z.A., Armbruster, P.A., 2018. Diapause-associated changes in the lipid and metabolite profiles of the Asian tiger mosquito, Aedes albopictus. J. Exp. Biol. 221, 189480.
- Çakmak, Ö., 2010. Seasonal changes in fatty acid composition of Eysarcoris inconspicuous (Herrich-Schaffer, 1844) (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae) adults. Türk. Entomol. Derg. 34 (1), 15–27.
- Clarke, M.S., Worland, M.R., 2008. How insects survive the cold: molecular mechanisms: a review. J. Comp. Physiol. B. 178, 917–933.
- Dan, Li, Ren, L.Z., Yue, W., Xiang, W.J., Ye, X., Ning, C.W., 2014. Changes of total lipids and triglycerides contents in pre-diapause, diapause and post-diapause larvae and pupae of Sitodiplosis mosellana (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae). Acta Entomol. Sin. 57 (5), 509–514.

## Citation methods: Numerical citations (Vancouver)



- Citation is a number, referring to a number in the Reference / Bibliography section
- Each reference has a unique number (usually the order in which it first appears in the text); references are sorted by these numbers

multiple intracellular signaling pathways such as mTOR, <u>protein phosphatase 2</u>A, Rho-GTPase, JNK, MAPK/ERK, and PIK3/AKT [4,38]. In line with anti-metastatic potential, the results of this assay indicated that Fingolimod can hinder both NOTCH-1 activity as a key

- If you need to refer to a specific page, page number should be differentiated from the reference number
  - [4, p. 72; 13, p. 759]
  - [4:72; 13:759]
- Styles: IEEE, AMA, Nature

#### Introduction

Sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) is a pleiotropic phospholipid with many biological functions S1P is formed intracellularly through the phosphorylation of the sphingolipd sphingosine by sphingosine kinases (SPHKs). Mammals have two isoforms of SPHKs, SPHK1 and SPHK2. Some reports in the literature have suggested differential roles for these two isoforms [2], but knockout studies in mice suggest that they are at least partially redundant. Single knockouts of either isoform do not have a phenotype besides reduced plasma S1P levels, while the double knockout is embryonic lethal, highlighting the importance of this system during development, particular for neurogenesis and angiogenesis [3].

#### References

- Maceyka M, Harikumar KB, Milstien S, Spiegel S (2012) Sphingosine-1-phosphate signaling and its role in disease. Trends Cell Biol 22: 50–60.
  View Article • Google Scholar
- 2. Orr Gandy KA, Obeid LM (2012) Targeting the sphingosine kinase/sphingosine 1-phosphate pathway in disease: Review of sphingosine kinase inhibitors. Biochim Biophys Acta.
  - Mizugishi K, Yamashita T, Olivera A, Miller GF, Spiegel S, et al. (2005) Essential role for sphingosine kinases in neural and vascular development. Mol Cell Biol 25: 11113– 11121.

View Article • Google Scholar

## **Citation methods: Footnotes**



- A unique number for each footnote (usually, even if you cite the same source multiple times on the same page)
- Can contain a full reference or a shortened reference
- Full bibliography at the end of the text (if the footnotes do not contain full references)
- Styles: Bluebook, Chicago notes and bibliography

numbers must follow one another in numerical order beginning with the number one." Thus,

Turabian Style requires the use of Arabic numbers for footnoting rather than Roman numerals. In

and compare with footnote 2 at the bottom of this page. Number 3 is from the same book, but

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Kate L. Turabian, A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007), 127.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Turabian, A Manual for Writers, 350.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ibid., 159.

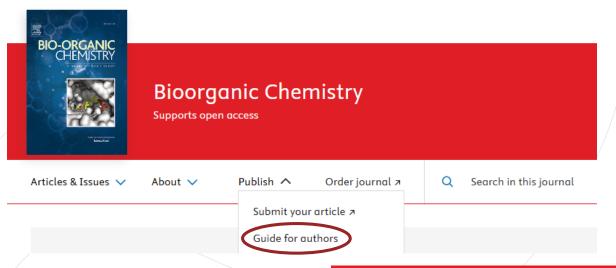
## Citation methods and styles: Which one do I choose?

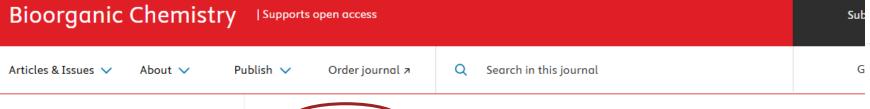


- There are various citation norms and styles (e.g., ISO 690, APA, MLA)
- Journal publisher / university / institute usually defines which one you should use
- Always!
  - Use the same citation method and style for the entire text (be consistent)
  - Make sure each reference contains all the information necessary for tracing back the original source

## Read the author guidelines







- · Graphical abstract
- Math formulae
- Tables
- Figures, images and artwork
- Generative AI and Figures, images and artwork
- Supplementary material

#### References

#### References within text

Any references cited within your article should also be present in your reference list and vice versa. Some guidelines:

- References cited in your abstract must be given in full.
- We recommend that you do not include unpublished results and personal communications in your reference list, though you may mention them in the text of your article.

## Remember while writing...



- What citation method and style is required
- Are all the citations in the Reference / Bibliography list and vice versa?
- Did I cite everything I needed to, including e.g., data sources, norms or patents, images, graphs and figures, tables, schematics, chemical structures, multimedia files, software (R packages)?
- Do not forget to check your citations if you are making revisions or resubmitting!
- Problematic types of sources:
  - Non-English sources
  - Unpublished or "in press" studies
  - General web pages / social media
  - Sometimes: articles where you're an author ("self-citations")

## What to look out for when formatting references



#### **Authors**

#### APA:

Holý, A., Votruba, I., Masojídková, M., Andrei, G., Snoeck, R., Naesens, L., ... & Balzarini, J. (2002). 6-[2-(Phosphonomethoxy) alkoxy] pyrimidines with antiviral activity. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, *45*(9), 1918-1929.

#### MLA:

Holý, Antonín, et al. '6-[2-(Phosphonomethoxy)Alkoxy]Pyrimidines with Antiviral Activity'. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, vol. 45, no. 9, 2002, pp. 1918–29. https://doi.org/10.1021/jm011095y.

- First names: initials or full?
- Big author teams: how many of the authors should be included?
- Should the last names be in capital letters?
- Is the author unknown? Is it an organization? How does the citation norm/style I'm using manage this?

## What to look out for when formatting references



### Formatting details

#### APA:

Holý, A., Votruba, I., Masojídková, M., Andrei, G., Snoeck, R., Naesens, L., ... & Balzarini, J. (2002). 6-[2-(Phosphonomethoxy) alkoxy] pyrimidines with antiviral activity. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, *45*(9), 1918-1929.

#### IEEE:

A. Holý et al., '6-[2-(Phosphonomethoxy)alkoxy]pyrimidines with Antiviral Activity', J. Med. Chem., vol. 45, no. 9, pp. 1918–1929, 2002, doi: 10.1021/jm011095y.

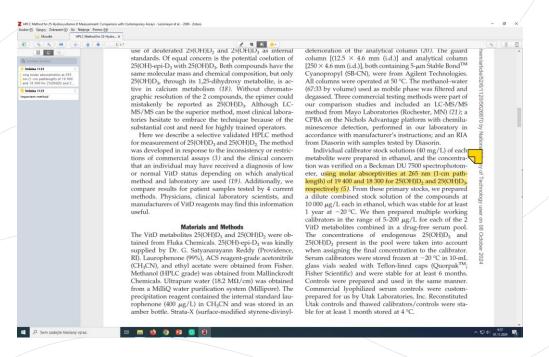
#### Style guide should define:

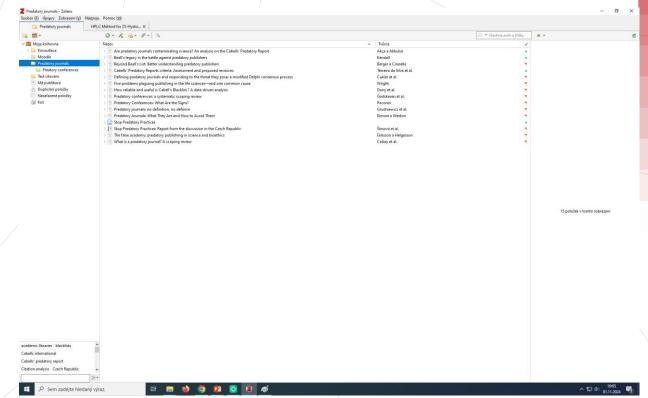
- Order of the information
- Journal name: full or abbreviated?
- What to do if a journal article does not have page numbers
- Punctuation
- Italics
- Capital letters in titles or not
- Always know what kind of item you are citing: a book? a chapter? a journal article? or something else?

## Tools you can use to stay organized during the writing process (dissertation, article)



- Citation managers
  - Organize your references: folders, tags, linking of related references, storing full texts
    - Start organizing resources early and organize as you go
  - Possibilities to highlight, take notes in the full texts
  - Possibility to share group libraries with your team (at your institution or with other institutions)



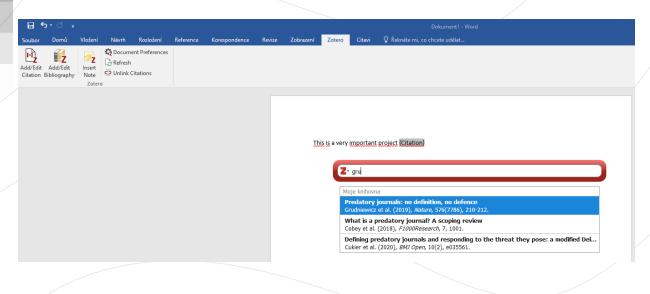


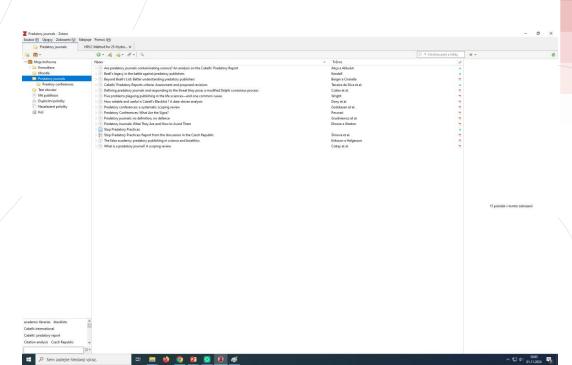
## Tools you can use to stay on top of things



- Citation managers
  - Plug-ins for word processors → easy to create citations and bibliographies
  - Plug-ins for web browsers → easy to import citations and full texts, if possible
- But what you put in them is what you get (i.e., metadata is not perfect)
  - Academic database metadata is not perfect
  - Remember that LLM references are currently unreliable because many academic databases are not yet included in their searches; ITHAKA GenAl Tracker is monitoring integrations, but because it's a process involving lawyers and because some agreements are secret, it is (and will remain) difficult to tell exactly how "academic" an LLM is

https://sr.ithaka.org/our-work/generative-ai-licensing-agreement-tracker/



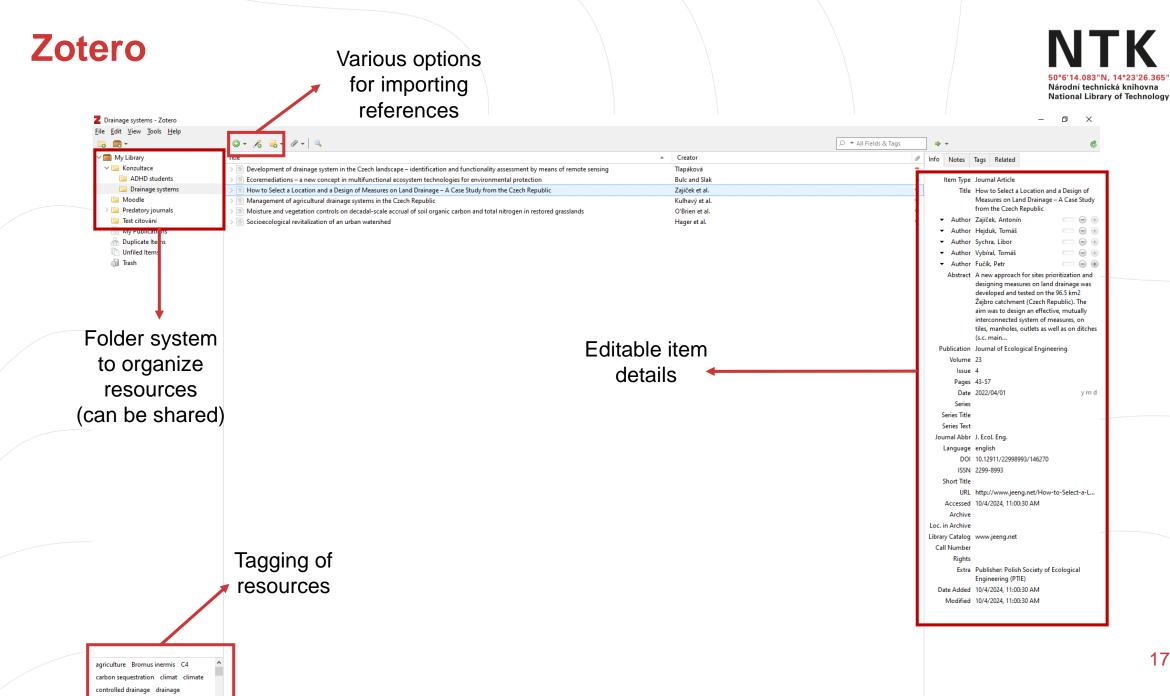


## Sample citation managers



more on these two later

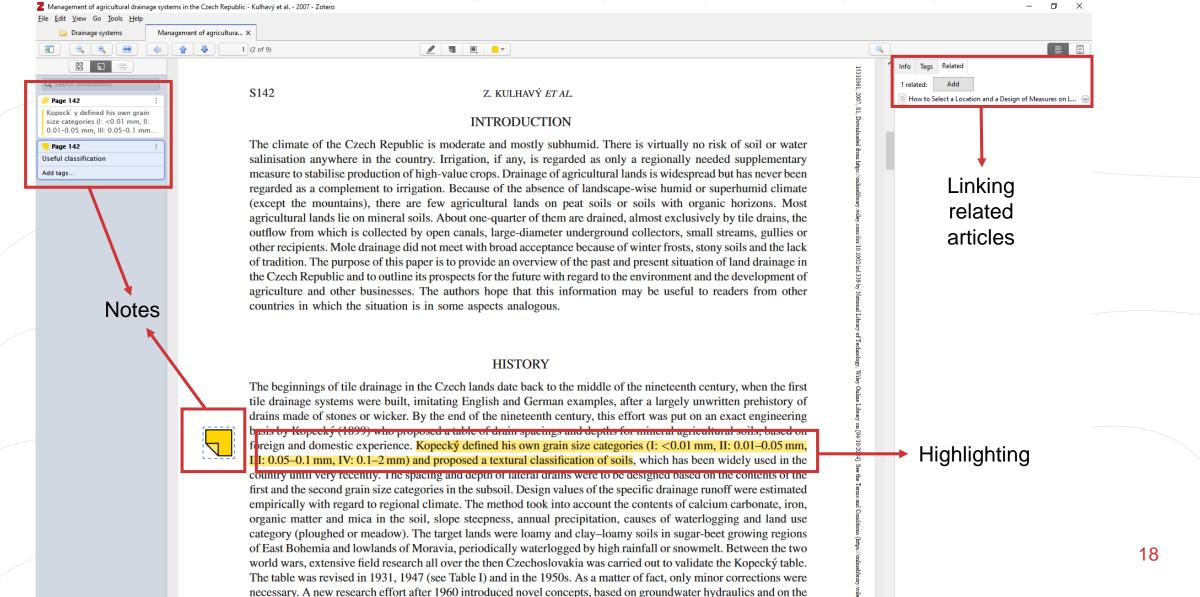
- Zotero
  - Free / open
- EndNote
  - Requires a license (<u>license is provided</u> for members of the UCT Prague and IOCB communities)
- Mendeley
  - People seem not that happy with latest versions
- CitacePro
  - Czech citation manager
  - Subscription provided via NTK/ChemTK
  - No desktop version
- Citavi
  - You must pay for this
- JabRef
  - Integrated with LaTeX



drainage par canalisations

## **Zotero**



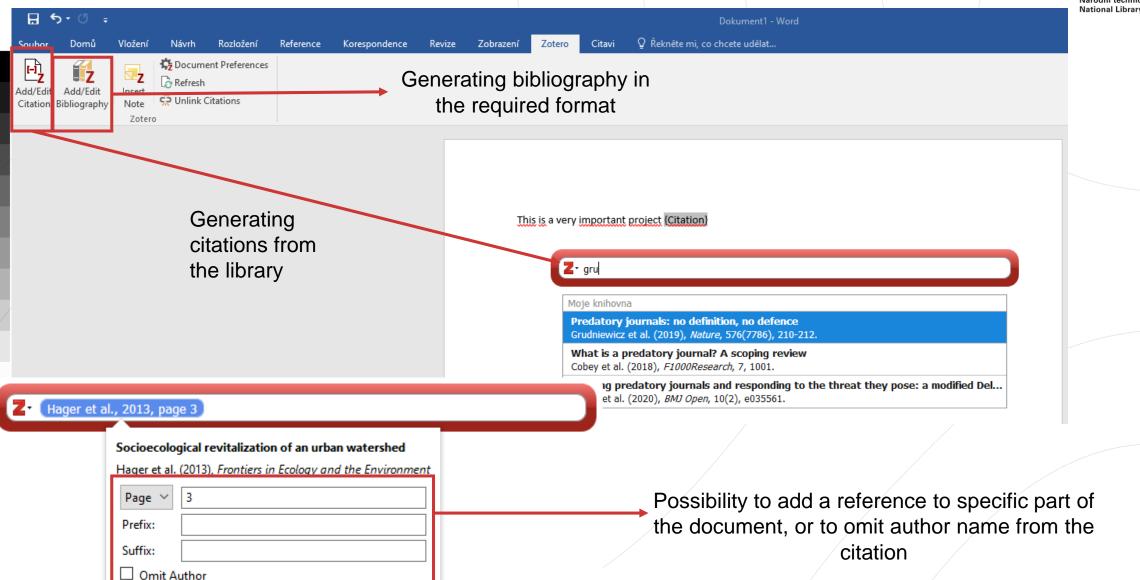


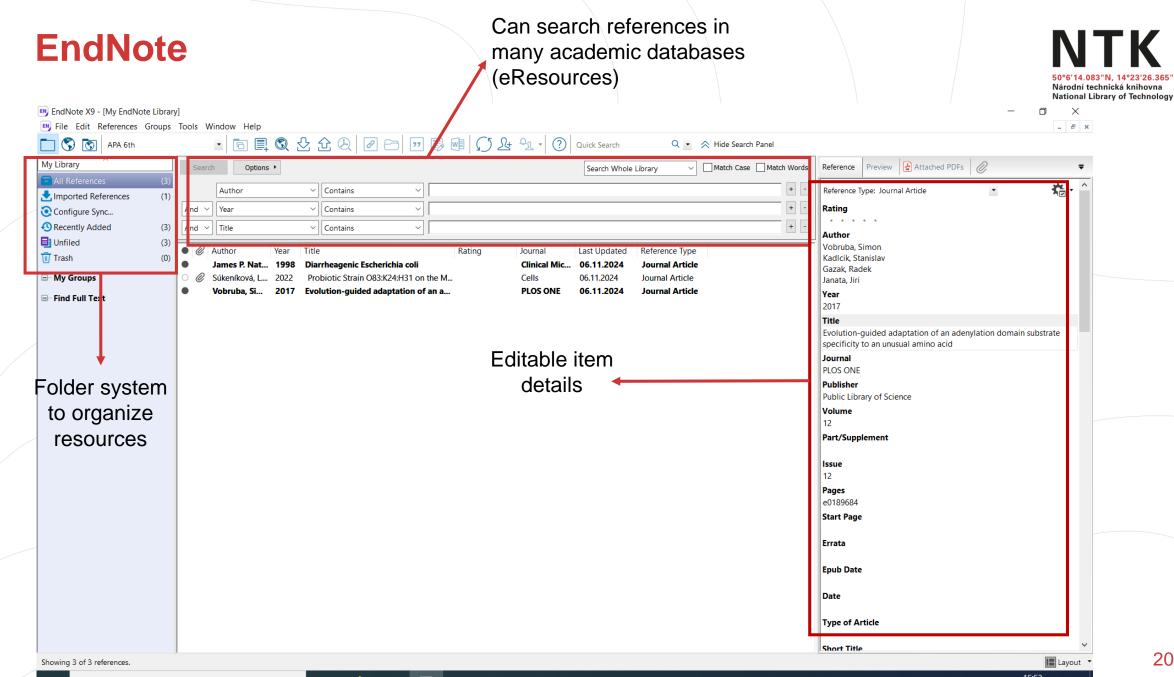
notion of drainage intensity (Benetin et al., 1987; ČSN 75 4200, 1994). The Kopecký method remained as a tool of

## Zotero

Open in My Library



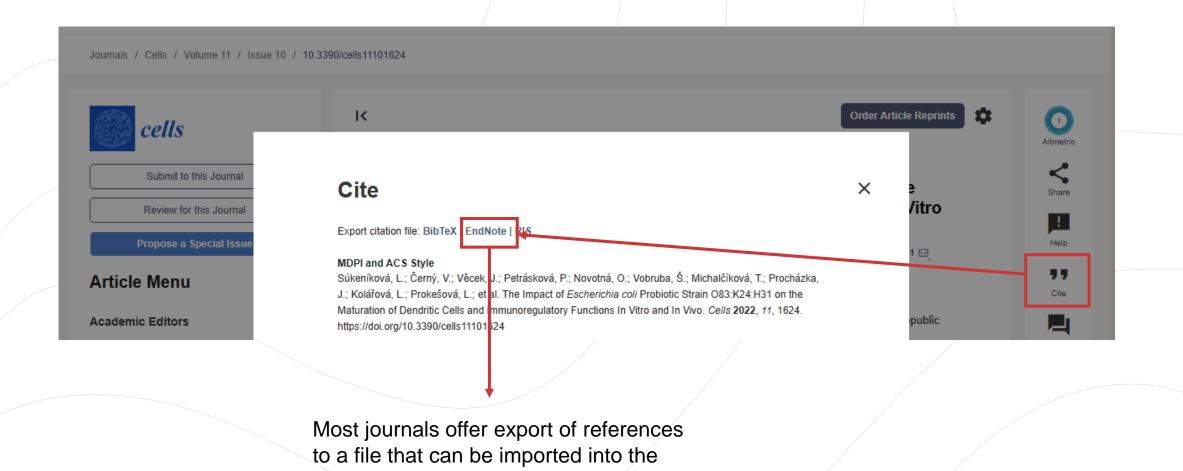




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## **EndNote**





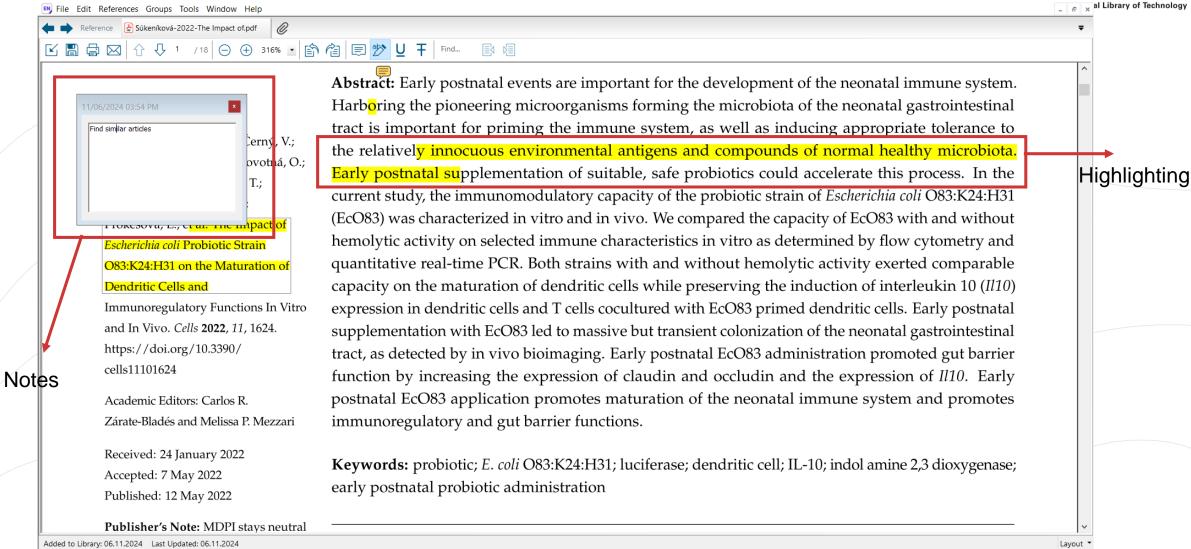
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## **EndNote**

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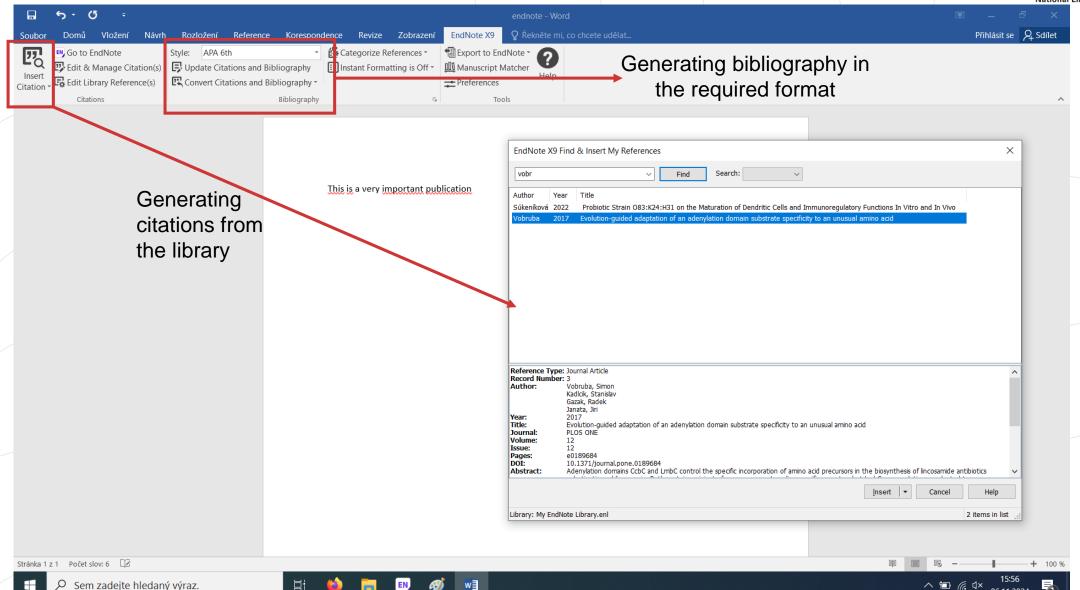
EndNote X9 - [Súkeníková, 2022 #1]





## **EndNote**





## Where to find more information:

- NTK citation guide
- STEMskiller
- YouTube:
  - How to Use Zotero (A Complete Beginner's Guide)
  - How to Use EndNote (A Complete Beginner's Guide)
- Schedule a <u>consultation</u> with us.



## **Learning outcomes:**



- I know what, why, and (generally) how to cite
- I understand what citation methods and styles are for and about
- I've learned about some tools I can use to make writing my research papers and dissertation easier
- I know where to look for additional help with citing

## **Contacts**

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## Thank you

**Questions?**