



The Habitat

The Characteristics of Parenthetical and Bibliographic Citation.

In the last section of the brochure we looked at the application of several types of parenthetical citation. Can you extend that activity to the recognition of correct and incorrect usage? You can't always depend on having Citation Machine at your fingertips to get it right. Recognizing the basic format for specific types of sources can help you make sure that you are documenting your sources correctly.



Range of the Alligator Snapping Turtle

(Reed *et al.* 3)

Source with more than one author.

Web Document - PDF (Author & Page #)
Example here is a government document where the authoring agency is listed as the author. Abbreviated due to length.

Web Page (Author or Page Title) No Page Numbers

Periodical (Author & Page #)

Remember:
If you have an electronically accessed source, you won't use page numbers in the citation *unless* the format of the document you accessed preserved the originally published page structure (PDF)
Even periodical sources that you access from data bases will not use page numbers in the parenthetical citation even if they show up in the bibliographic citation.

Remember the following punctuation formats for using parenthetical citations.

At the end of **paraphrased content**
Blah blah blah (Citation).

At the end of **quoted content**
"Blah blah blah" (Citation).

The period always follows the citation.

ENDANGERED HABITAT

The range of the Alligator Snapping Turtle includes the southeastern coniferous forests and coastal grasslands from Texas to Florida and is limited to the rivers and streams that empty into the Gulf of Mexico. Although it extends as far north as Illinois, very few individuals are still found in the northern extremes of its range.

Man has increasingly put pressure on this habitat. The World Wildlife Fund reported in 2001 that over 98% of the southeastern conifer forest has been converted to agricultural use or has been modified by urban development (Dinerstein).

Commercial and agricultural development of the turtle's native habitat as well as river and bankside modifications that reduce nesting areas are greatly contributing to the decline of the species (US F & W 74701).

The human population in this region is booming, and along with it comes additional pressures on this habitat. "Runoff, water supply issues, suburban sprawl, unchecked road construction, unsustainable agricultural and forestry practices, dams, mining, and pollution threaten the aquatic life that live beneath regions waters" (Dinerstein). The alligator snapping turtle is part of that mix.

The combined effect of the pressure that man has placed on the species through overexploitation and habitat loss is a recipe for the extinction of the species. We have the ability and the responsibility to control that threat.

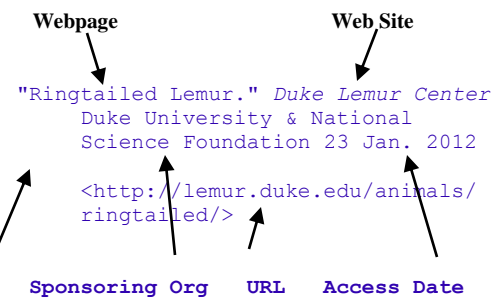
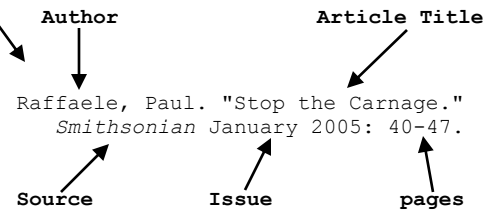
Raffaele, Paul
"Stop the Carnage." Smithsonian
Jan 2005, Vol. 35 Issue 10, p40-47
NMS Library

The periodical above is being cited as though the user had an actual copy of the magazine.

If this source had been accessed electronically, the database information would simply need to be added at the end. Can you find an example of this type of citation in the model bibliography from the previous handout?

"Ringtailed Lemur." Duke Lemur Center
Duke University & National Science Fnd
<<http://lemur.duke.edu/animals/ringtailed/>>
NMS Computer Lab Jan 23, 2012

Recognize the parts of your bibliographic citations.



If you keep this basic structure in mind, you should be able to format most of your citations on your own.



Now...You are the Citation Machine

Imagine that you are completing a research paper on Eleanor Roosevelt.

Use the source cards and note cards below to complete the requested information.

Write the kind of source that is represented by each of the cards below.
Write that information at the bottom of each card.

A

Purcell, Sarah L., and .Edward Purcell

The Life and Work of Eleanor Roosevelt

USA: Alpha Books, 2002

B

“Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.” WhiteHouse.gov,

The White House

<<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/firstladies/ar32.html>>

Last Updated: 1/29/05

March 6, 2009

C

Lord, Lewis

“A First Lady of Many Firsts.” US News and World Report. Dec. 8, 2008, Vol 135 Issue 20, p 12

Database Title: Middle Search Plus
Online Service Title: EBSCO Host
URL: <<http://web28.epnet.com>>
Access Date: Jan. 30, 2009

Create the Works Cited for the sources on the left right here

(Imagine this is a final draft.)

Use the note cards below to complete the citations for the content they contribute (underlined)

Press conferences **A**

ER held regular Monday press conferences with 40 women, which was unprecedented for the First Ladies of the past. During the 12 years of FDR’s presidency, ER held 348 press conferences. She only allowed women to attend her press conferences which forces newspapers to hire more women journalists. Since many women were hired on the sole basis of attending these press conferences, many of these women were dedicated to ER because they knew they owed her for their jobs

Paraphrase p. 105-106

Women in govt. positions **B**

Once FDR was elected as president, ER and her staff created a list of qualified women to fill federal positions. By 1935 over 50 women were appointed to national positions and hundreds of women were appointed to government agency positions at state and local levels.

Summary

Letters to First Lady **C**

Eleanor realized that communication was important to her and FDR is they were to understand the American people. ER began a monthly article in the Women’s Home Companion magazine and she asked readers to send her concerns or questions. She received more than 300,000 letters in the first year as First Lady.

Paraphrase

Although Eleanor did not reject the traditional role of First Lady as the social hostess for the Whitehouse, she certainly transformed the role into one of active involvement in the business of the Executive branch of the government, and in doing so opened doors that had previously been closed to American women. She was the first First Lady to hold a press conference. In fact during the twelve years of FDR’s presidency, she held 348 press conferences. Since she allowed only women to attend, newspapers were forced to add female journalists to their previously male dominated staffs. Many women were hired for the sole basis of attending these press conferences () She also contributed directly to a significant number of women being appointed to government positions. After FDR was elected as president, she and her staff created a list of qualified women to fill national positions, and by 1935 over fifty women had been appointed to national positions and hundreds at the state and local level () She continued to change the role of First Lady by using her position to make national government more accessible to the average American and to keep in touch with the needs of the average citizen. She used her monthly article in Women’s Home Companion magazine to extend the ear of the Whitehouse directly to the American home. She asked readers to send their concerns and questions directly to her. In her first year as First Lady, she received more than 300,000 letters ()