Guidelines for the BIBLIOGRAPHY or LITERATURE CITED

You should use the citation styles recommended in *CBE Scientific Style and Format: The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*, published by the Council of Biology Editors (now the Council of Science Editors) in 1994. You can find this online at: [http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/online/cite8.html](http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/online/cite8.html)

Include only those references that you actually read and used in your presentation. List references in alphabetical order according to the last name of the first author of the publication.

Each citation must include the names of all authors, the year of publication, and the full title of the paper, article or book. In addition, when citing books, you must report the publisher, the place of publication and the pages cited. When citing journal articles, include the name of the journal, the volume number of the journal and the page numbers consulted. If you cite several papers by the same author, list them chronologically, the most recent first. If one author has published two papers in the same year, list them for example: C.L. Harriss, 1999a and C.L. Harriss, 1999b. Note the following also:

- Spell out only the last names of authors; initials are used for first and middle names.
- Latin names, including genus and species names, are placed in *italics* or *underlined*.
- Titles of journals are NOT enclosed within quotation marks.
- Journal names may be abbreviated. Acceptable abbreviations for the titles of journals can usually be found within the journal itself.

The following examples may be helpful:

**Journal References**


**Book Reference**


**Article from a Book**


**A Laboratory Manual or Handout**

Citing Web or Internet References
To reference electronic sites such as professional websites, on-line books, articles written in ejournals, emagazines, newspapers, government publications or email messages, see the CBE Style Manual linked to the UMD Library site.

****IMPORTANT
This is a seminar for juniors and seniors in Biology and your presentation should be aimed at that level. You can assume that your peers will have a basic background in Biology (everyone has taken “core” courses), for example, but you cannot assume everyone knows something about biochemistry, developmental biology, immunology or plankton ecology. Therefore your seminar introduction should have an introductory component where you summarize or emphasize the background material necessary to understand your talk. This information comes from Secondary Sources such as textbooks, review articles and general periodicals. A major part of your seminar should focus on the Primary Literature, such as results found in journal articles, conference proceedings and the like – in other words, current information. Most of the references cited in your bibliography should be recent (2-3 years).