

References and citations

Within text

- Parenthetical citations consist of author and date format
 - One author and date (Wang 2005)
 - Two authors and date (Niedzielski and Munski 2010)
 - Three authors and date (Rundquist, Todhunter, and Vandeberg 2002)
 - Four and more authors and date (Hansen et al. 1999)
- Author-date format with page numbers
 - Single page (Hansen 2002, 37)
 - Multiple pages (Niedzielski 2004, 145-147)
- Multiple works by the same author
 - Different years (Vandeberg 1994, 1998)
 - Same year (Rundquist 2009a, 2009b)
- Appear in date order in this format
(Munski 1993, 2000; Todhunter et al. 1995; Atkinson 1999; Hansen 2002, 37; Niedzielski and Vandeberg 2004, 145-147; Rundquist 2009a, 2009b)
- Exception: If the sentence to which a parenthetical note is attached includes a source quote or specific cited point, the source and page range for the quote/point should be the first one listed in the parenthetical citation
(Wang 2010, 56; Munski 1990; Atkinson et al. 1997)
- If referencing idea in whole sentence, then citation should appear at the end of sentence following the rules above and this punctuation with full stop following citation, for example:

This is the text that contains the idea (Todhunter 2005).
- With a quotation and with respect to punctuation
 - This is the text, and Wang (2010, 234) says “quoted text,” which supports my argument.
 - This is the text, and Rundquist (2011, 90) argues that “quoted text.”
 - This is the text, and this is supported by “quoted text” (Munski 2003, 416).
- For articles not yet published
 - (Hansen and Wang forthcoming)
- No author, list name of organization, agency, or article title
(New lines every month till Games 2009; United Nations 2009)

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Reference list

The reference list contains all sources cited and referenced in the text, including those found in tables and figures. They are listed in alphabetical order which is determined by the author's surname and then, if necessary, by letter-by-letter alphabetical sequencing determined by initials of the first authors and the beginning letters of any following surnames. All authors should be listed in the references section, and there should be a space between an author's first and second initial, if applicable.

Journal articles (Regular, i.e. NOT open access)

Last name, initial(s). Date. Article title. *Journal Title* Volume (issue): page numbers.

- One author
Niedzielski, M. A. 1995. Riding the subway. *Journal of Transport Geography* 18:144-167.
- Two authors
Munski, D., and D. Hansen. 2007. Riding the rails in North Dakota. *Journal of Historical Geography* 44 (3): 1003-1011.
- Three and more authors
Todhunter, P., G. S. Vandenberg, and E. Wang. 2012. Economic impact of the 1997 flood. *Journal of Economic Geography* 77:312-324.

If accepted but not yet published, add DOI (explained below) after the citation, if available.

- Cooke, T. J. Forthcoming. Internal Migration in Decline. *The Professional Geographer*. doi: 10.1080/00330124.2012.724343.

If more than one reference to the same single author or multiple authors, use three successive "em" dashes in place of author names.

- Munski, D., and D. Hansen. 2007. Riding the rails in North Dakota. *Journal of Historical Geography* 44 (3): 1003-1011.
- — — —. 2008. Riding the oxcart trails in the Dakotas. *Journal of Historical Geography* 45 (1): 22-40.

Journal articles (open access)

Articles in an online open access journal should include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that leads to the source when typed in a web browser. There two types of open access journal, those with page numbers and those without.

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For open access journals with page numbers (which means they have a print version), the standard citation applies along with the DOI:

- Kossinets, G., and D. J. Watts. 2009. Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network. *American Journal of Sociology* 115:405-450. (last accessed 28 February 2013). doi:10.1086/599247.

For open access without page numbers, typically each article has a unique number which appears right after the volume number:

- Steinbach, R., P. Edwards, and C. Grundy. 2013. The road most travelled: the geographic distribution of road traffic injuries in England. *International Journal of Health Geographics* 12: 30. doi:10.1186/1476-072X-12-30

Books

- If published in the U.S.
Last name, initial(s). Date. *Book title*. City, State: Publisher name.
- If published outside of the U.S., add country name only if city is not well known
Last name, initial(s). Date. *Book title*. City: Publisher name.
- One author
Munski, D. 1990. *Commemorating oxcart trails in the Northern Plains*. London: Routledge.
- Two authors or more authors
Munski, D., and D. Hansen. 1990. *Oxcart trails in the U.S.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton Press.
- Citation to a chapter in an edited book, the editor of the book should be referred to as "ed." rather than "edited by":
Turner, E. 1999. Nothing like the sun. In *Ruminations on heavenly bodies*, ed. R. M. Sartain, 134-207. London: Routledge.
- Edited book
Munski, D., ed. 2012. *Book title*. Grand Forks: University of North Dakota Press.
- If 2nd or higher edition
Garbutt, P. 1997. *World metro systems*. 2nd ed. Harrow Weald, UK: Capital Transport.
- Book published electronically
Austen, Jane. 2007. *Pride and Prejudice*. New York: Penguin Classics. Kindle edition.

Book review

Kamp, D. 2006. Deconstructing Dinner, review of *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*, M. Pollan. *New York Times* 23 April.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/04/23/books/review/23kamp.html> (last accessed 16 August 2012)

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Newspaper/Magazine

Last name, Initial(s). Date. Article title. *Newspaper/Magazine Title* Day Month:Page number(s).

- Dean, J. 2006. Asian quake's telecom disruption exposes global networks' fragility. *The Wall Street Journal* 28 December:A1.

No author in this format: Article title. Date. *Newspaper/Magazine Title* Day Month:Page number

- New lines every month until Games. 2009. *The Times of India* 13 November:B2.

Online newspaper/magazine article: provide the URL of the article followed by the last access date, remove the hyperlink from the URL! If no author, start with article title.

- Zand, B. 2009. In Dubai, a metro fit for big dreams. *BusinessWeek* 11 September.
http://www.businessweek.com/globalbiz/content/sep2009/gb20090911_358423.htm (last accessed 12 June 2010)

Personal communications

Personal communications should be cited in their entirety in the text of the paper rather than in the references section. For all personal communication citations, elements required include the following: name of person, position and organization (if relevant), date of communication, method of communication (fax, e-mail, letter, conversation, etc.).

- The 1997 flood completely devastated Grand Forks (Douglas Munski, Professor, University of North Dakota, 2012, conversation)

Publication by an organization, government or private

If an online source, add the URL and access date after the citation, remember to remove the hyperlink!

- Transport for London. 2007. A rail strategy for London's future: Statement of case.
<http://www.tfl.gov.uk/assets/downloads/Rail2025.pdf> (last accessed 12 June 2010)

Paper/poster presented at a conference or meeting

- Goetz, A. R., and T. M. Vowles. 2000. "Pockets of pain" across the deregulated landscape: The geography of US airline fares and service in the 1990s. Paper/Poster presented at the 96th Annual Meeting of the AAG, Pittsburgh, 4-8 April.

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Thesis or Dissertation

- Choi, M. 2008. *Contesting Imaginaries in Death Rituals during the Northern Sing Dynasty*. PhD diss., University of Chicago.

Online database

- United Nations. 2009. World urbanization prospects: The 2009 revision population database. <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/unup/index.asp?panel=2> (last accessed 12 June 2010)

Website

- With author
Schwandl, R. 2010. urbanrail.net. <http://www.urbanrail.net/index.html> (last accessed 12 June 2010).
- No author
World metro database. 2010. <http://mic-ro.com/metro/table.html> (last accessed 12 June 2010).

Blog entry

- Glaeser, E. L. 2011. The Role of Economics in an Imperfect World. *Economix* 10 May. <http://economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/05/10/the-role-of-economics-in-an-imperfect-world/> (last accessed 16 November 2012).

Map

- Niedzielski, M. A. 2012. Street map, Grand Forks [map]. Fargo, ND: Dakota Graphics. 1 sheet" 1:45,000; 89 x 68.5cm; color.

General Style Points (from the AAG Style Sheet)

- All figures and tables should be mentioned explicitly and in numerical order in the text. The correct format for citing tables and figures is as follows: Table 1, Figure 1A. "Table" and "Figure" should have a leading cap; "A," "B," and "C" (etc.) should be capitalized.
- If a figure or table comes from another source, full citation of that source should be provided in the references section.
- Serial commas should be used:
...the first, second, and fourth candidates (rather than "the first, second and fourth candidates")

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- Year date ranges should be expressed using whole years, rather than just the last two digits: 1932–1933, rather than 1932–33

Word Choice, Acronyms, etc.

- “Percent” should always be spelled out in text
- In phrases such as “the discipline of geography,” geography should not be capitalized.
- The phrase “geographic information system(s)” should not be capitalized when it is spelled out. The acronym for this phrase, GIS, should be capitalized. Phrases combining the acronym “GIS” and a word beginning with “s” should be rendered as combined words:

GIS science should be GIScience

GIS systems should be GISystems

GIS scientist should be GIScientist

- All acronyms—even those authors might expect to be commonly understood—should be spelled out the first time they are used within a paper, with the acronym appearing in parentheses following the spelled out title or term. For example, “The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is located in ...”
- The phrase “Global Positioning System” should be capitalized when it is spelled out. The acronym for this phrase, GPS, should also be capitalized.
- Alternative nomenclature should be used consistently within a paper according to the author’s demonstrated preferences:
 - Third World/developing world/two-thirds world
 - Indian/American Indian/Native American
 - However, when used as ethnic designations, “black” and “white” should not be capitalized.
- Words in a language other than English should be italicized only when they cannot be found in a standard English-language dictionary. Non-English words that are specific to a particular paper’s subject should be italicized and briefly defined when they are first used. Thereafter, they do not need to be italicized.
 - The exception is scientific names of species (e.g., *Canis familiaris*), the convention for which is to retain italicization for all uses.
- Single nouns ending in unvoiced “s” should be made possessive by the addition of an apostrophe and another “s.” For example, “the dress’s color was red” (rather than “the dress’ color was red”).

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Numerals, Variables, etc.

- All whole numbers from one to one hundred should be spelled out unless they are paired with a mathematical symbol (e.g., $2 + 2 = 4$), abbreviation (e.g., 25 km, 16 cm), “percent” (e.g., 25 percent), or “score” (e.g., score of 57).
- Decimals appearing in tables and text should include leading zeros. For example, 0.1273 (rather than .1273).
- If the character “<” (or “>”) is used as a verb (i.e., “is less than”), there should be a space on either side of it: “n < 6.” If it’s used as an adjective (i.e., “less than”), there should be no space on either side. For example, “measured <6 inches.”
- Common statistical variables (e.g., *n*, *f*, *R*, *p*) should be set in italics.

Quotations

- All quotation marks should be double. The only exception to this is if material is quoted within a quote, in which case single quotes are used for the embedded quote: ‘ ’.
- Periods and commas should appear inside quotation marks. All other punctuation should appear outside quotation marks, unless the quotation marks delineate a direct quote and the placement of the punctuation would alter the meaning of the quote.