

NZ PLANT PROTECTION: DETAILED REFERENCE FORMATTING INSTRUCTIONS

The following rules are the same as as is required by the Royal Society of New Zealand journals (www.rsnz.govt.nz) from 2005. Authors who use EndNote to generate their bibliographies could modify the existing "CBE Style Manual N-Y" style, upon which this journal reference style is closely based.

Citation in text

[Name year] with no comma, e.g., Smith (1996) or (Smith 1996).
Two co-author names are linked by &, e.g., Smith & Jones 1996.
Three or more co-authors are cited as [first author et al.] with no italics, e.g., Smith et al. 1997.

Two or more references by the same author(s) cited together are placed in chronological order and separated by a comma, e.g., Brown 1993, 1997.

Two or more references by different authors cited together are placed in chronological order and separated by a semicolon, e.g., Jones 1991; Brown 1993; Smith 1996.

Two or more references by different authors in the same year are placed in alphabetical order within that year, e.g., Jones 1991; Roberts 1991; Brown 1993.

If two or more papers by the same author(s) in the same year are cited, then the first one cited in the course of the text is labelled a, the second b, etc., e.g., "Smith (1996a) suggested possible relationships between ... Some of these relationships have important implications for ... (Smith 1996b)." Both of these papers are cited together as "Smith (1996a,b)."

Listing references

All references are listed alphabetically by surname then initials.

Two or more references by a single author are listed chronologically.

Two or more references by the same first author but with different second authors are listed alphabetically by the first author then by second author.

Two or more references by the same first author but with two or more co-authors, cited in text as et al., are listed alphabetically by first author then chronologically.

Thus:

- Smith AB 1986.
- Smith AB 1994.
- Smith AB, Brown AB 1993.
- Smith AB, Jones JF 1990.
- Smith AB, Jones JF, Brown AB 1953.
- Smith AB, Brown AB, Jones JF 1956.

Journals

Journal titles are written in full and not italicised. All nouns in journal names begin with capital letters. The volume no. is followed by a colon, space, then first and last page numbers in full, separated by an en rule. Issue numbers, where provided, are enclosed in brackets.

Thus:

Blank HR, Cooper RA, Wheeler RH, Willis IAG 1963. Geology of the Koettlitz-Blue Glacier region, southern Victoria Land, Antarctica. Transactions of the Royal Society of New Zealand, Geology 2: 79–100.

Chapman RE, Wheeler JL 1963. Dye banding: a technique for fleece growth studies. Australian Journal of Science 26(1): 53–54.

Garnock-Jones PJ, Lloyd DG 2004. A taxonomic revision of *Parahebe* (Plantaginaceae) in New Zealand. New Zealand Journal of Botany 42: 181–232.

Books and theses

Book and thesis titles are in lower case and not italicised. Place and name of publisher, in that order, follow a book title. Theses are regarded as unpublished and the name and location of the university are included so that a person can see a copy if they wish. If possible, the total number of pages in a book or thesis should be given. First and last page numbers of a chapter or section of a book should be given.

Thus:

David BO 2002. Ecology of the giant kokopu. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Gregory PJ 1993. Growth and functioning of plant roots. In: Wild A ed. Russell's soil conditions and plant growth. Longman, Avon. Pp. 113–167.

King CM ed. 1990. The handbook of New Zealand mammals. Oxford University Press, Auckland. 600 p.

McLaren RG, Cameron KC 1996. Soil science. Oxford University Press, Auckland. 304 p.

Oliver WRB 1955. New Zealand birds. 2nd ed. AH & AW Reed, Wellington.

Reports, bulletins, proceedings, etc.

Publications such as reports, bulletins, conference proceedings, or collections may or may not be part of a numbered series.

Thus:

Douglas GB, Donkers P, Foote AG, Barry TN 1993. Determination of extractable and bound condensed tannins in forage species. Proceedings of the XVII International Grassland Congress. Pp. 204–206.

Hickey MJ, Field TRO, Rumball W 1994. The evaluation of cotula (*Leptinella dioica*) plants from bowling greens and natural sites and the selection of superior plants. Unpublished report to Bowls New Zealand and The New Zealand Sports Turf Institute.

Hurst RJ, Bagley 1997. Trawl survey of shelf and upper slope species off southern New Zealand, November 1986. New Zealand Fisheries Technical Report No. 47.

Kitagawa H, Glucina PG 1984. Persimmon culture in New Zealand. DSIR Bulletin 159.

McCall DG, Thorrold BS 1991. Fertiliser history is a useful predictor of soil fertility status. Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association 53: 191–196.

Walker JRL 1994. Degradation of sodium monofluoroacetate by soil micro-organisms. In: Seawright AA, Eason CT ed. Proceedings of the science workshop on 1080. The Royal Society of New Zealand Miscellaneous Series 28: 50–53.

Websites

Website references must include the date on which they were accessed or updated.

Thus:

Farr DF, Rossman AY, Palm ME, McCray EB undated. Fungal Databases, systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, ARS, USDA. Retrieved 6 April 2003, from <http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases>

Langton M, White T 2001. Spectronet version 1.2. Palmerston North, Massey University. <http://awcmee.massey.ac.nz/downloads.htm> [accessed 18 September 2001]

Tunnickliff S 2002. Gibbs, Frederick Giles 1866–1953. Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, updated 21 May 2002: <http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/>