Guide to In-Text Referencing

As a general rule – any information that you previously did not know before you read a book, website or article should be in-text referenced. All visuals whether they have been copied from a book or website, created by you or modified by you must be sourced.

How do I in-text reference information?

Book: (Author’s Surname, Date published, page number)

Book/Encyclopaedia - without author: (Title, date published, page number)

Website: (Author’s surname, date published)

Website – no author: (Title of website, date published)

Visuals: acknowledge who created the visual, how it was created (if relevant), where the information was obtained from, as well as the date.

1. Quoting a large piece of text from another author (if quoted text occupies 2 lines)

Example:

The importance of material wealth with regard to marriage is given much significance in Pride and Prejudice:

… Mr Darcy soon drew the attention of the room by his fine, tall, person, handsome features, noble mien; and the report which was in general circulation within five minutes after his entrance, of his having ten thousand a year. (Austen, 1996, p. 12)

Since in the context of the time, it was beyond the capability of a woman in society to earn a living, a potential husband’s income was of major importance.
2. Quoting within your text

Example:

Bjorn Lomborg in *The Skeptical Environmentalist*, concludes after exhaustive analysis of data projections that “as far as agriculture is concerned, global warming will be tough on the developing countries” (1998, p. 289) and...

3. Incorporating another author’s ideas into your text using paraphrasing (without quoting their exact words).

Example:

Lim (2004) suggests that many plants could migrate hundreds of kilometres from their original sites, due to the warming of the planet.

4. Incorporating more than one item into your text

Example:

The effects of global warming on the growth of plant life are becoming much better understood in recent years (Lim, 2004, pp. 24–25; *Ocean plant life slows down*, 2003).
5. Referencing Information from books:

(a) Within text

Example:

Figures 1.0 and 2.0 show the origin of international visitors to Australia in 1993 and 2000. In 1993, 61% of tourists visiting Australia came from East Asia and the Pacific region, 11% from the United Kingdom and 9% from the USA (Richardson, 1995, p.7). In 2000, the percentage of tourists from the United Kingdom and the USA remained unchanged (Financial Times World Desk Reference, 2002, p. 44).

(b) charts and graphs within written work

Examples:

Figure 1.0: Sources of Australia’s International Visitors, 1993

![Pie chart showing tourist origins in 1993.]


Figure 2.0: Main Tourist Arrivals to Australia in 2000

![Bar chart showing tourist arrivals in 2000.]

6. Referencing Information from Websites:

(a) Within text

Example:

‘In 1995 Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park won the Picasso Gold Medal, the highest UNESCO award for outstanding efforts to preserve the landscape and Anangu culture and for setting new International standards for World Heritage management’ (Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2009).

(b) Images and tables within written work

Examples:

Figure 3.0: Uluru – A Natural Attraction

Uluru is 862.5 metres above sea level, 348 metres high, 3.6 km long and 1.9 km wide. The walk around its base is 9.4km long (Outback Australia travel guide 2009).

Figure 4.0 Partial map of North America

Legend: Mount St. Helens

Source: Google maps, 2016, annotated by J Smith
Table 1.0: The impacts of Tourism on Uluru

Table 1.0 lists the positive and negative social, economic and environmental impacts that tourism has on Uluru.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Type</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>• The Tjukurpa - Aṉangu culture is preserved and valued.</td>
<td>• Tourism allows the environment to be protected as a National Park.</td>
<td>• Tourism provides an income for the local indigenous population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>• People climb on the rock offending traditional owners as the rock is sacred.</td>
<td>• Tourists can leave litter behind.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>