

This document will cover the following:

- What is referencing
- When do you need to reference
- How to find suitable references
- Resources to help with your referencing

Key words

Citation:

Is a way of telling the reader that material you are discussing came from a different source. A citation also shows that the work you have done is credible if it agrees with work that has already been published.

Plagiarism:

Presenting someone else's work and claiming it as your own. This is usually done without the consent of the owner of the work.



REFERENCING

Referencing is done to acknowledge other peoples work. If you are discussing work or ideas from someone else it is important to reference or cite them to prevent being accused of plagiarism. Referencing is also important to back up your arguments as it provides evidence from other studies.

A report that contains references shows that you have researched the topic well and have a good understanding of the topic.

There are many different styles of referencing. Be sure to check with your teacher which style to use before starting your project

When referencing a journal:

Authors (surname. Initial,.)
 Year of publication (2020)
 Title (in italics)
 Journal (eg. Journal of dairy science)
 Volume of journal and issue in brackets
 (10(2))
 Pages (33-36)



O'Reilly. A., McMahon. D., Fitzgerald. S. (2020) '*Impact of fertilizer application on grass growth*', Journal of dairy science, 10(2), 55-59

WHEN SHOULD YOU REFERENCE

- 1 If you are quoting content from a different source
- 2 If you have paraphrased content from another source
- 3 To back up the points you have made from your own research
- 4 If you use figures / tables from different sources

Where to find scientific journals?



- Google scholar
- Science direct
- Web of science
- Teagasc website

Reference resources

- EndNote
- Mendely
- Cite this for me