The reference for the journal appears after the Abstract and includes two code numbers that specifically identify the article. One is a citation number (C01006) which is used in citation databases compiled by Thompson ISI, which publishes database search tools like Web of Knowledge that allow researchers to determine how often an article like this is cited. The other number is the doi number, which stands for digital object identifier. This number allows an article (or any kind of digital object) to be specified in the open, standard-based doi system, which is assessable through the web.

These id numbers highlight two differences between the sciences and the humanities. One somewhat obvious difference is the greater use of technology by researchers in the sciences; the other is the much greater tendency in the sciences to treat the article as the basic unit of intellectual currency (where in the humanities it is more likely to be the book).

1. Introduction
1.1 Previous Studies

Neashore bathymetric data are collected for a variety of research purposes. For instance, these data are needed to specify the bottom boundary condition for hydrodynamic studies [e.g., Thornton and Gage, 1983; Frelich and Gage, 1984; Battjes and Steev, 1985; Thornton and Gage, 1986; Hovd et al., 1992; Raabeheiner et al., 1995]. In these studies, bathymetry along a cross-shore profile was used to drive mass and momentum conservation equations for nearshore wave and current fields. All of these studies demonstrate that the details of arbitrary bathymetry profoundly affect the hydrodynamics, and accurate bathymetry is necessary for making consistent comparisons between observed and modeled waves and currents.

Cited authors’ names appear in the text in italics, a feature of the journal’s house style for citation. Also, as is common in the sciences, no page numbers are given.

The Natural Sciences.
Example taken from:
Social Sciences.
Example taken from:
Behrens, Angela, Christopher Uggen, and Jeff Manza. “Ballot Manipula-
tion and the ‘Menace of Negro Domination’: Racial Threat and Felon
Disenfranchisement in the United States, 1850-2002” American Jour-
nal of Sociology 109.3 (November 2003), 559-605.

Authors cited parentheti-
cally with year and with-
out page numbers. Often
citations of literature in
the field refer to the con-
clusions of the studies as
a whole. In this para-
graph, most citations are
books.

Bobo and Smith (1998) characterize this historical process as a shift
from “Jim Crow racism” to “laissez-faire racism.” The latter is based on
notions of cultural rather than biological inferiority, illustrated by persist-
ent negative stereotyping, a tendency to blame African-Americans for
racial gaps in socioeconomic standing (and, arguably, criminal punish-
ment), and resistance to strong policy efforts to combat racist social
institutions (see also: Bobo, Kluegel, and Smith 1997; Kinder and Sanders
1996; Mendelberg 2001; Schuman, Steeh, Bobo, and Krysan 1997). In the
case of race and crime, the institutionalization of large racial dispari-
ties in criminal punishment both reflects and reinforces tacit stereotypes about
young African-American men that are intensified through media coverage
(Entman and Rojecki 2000, chap. 5; Hurwitz and Peffley 1997; cf. Gilels
1999 and Quadagno 1994 on welfare).

The transition from the racism evident in the Jim Crow era to more
modern forms can be seen in the discourse surrounding disenfranchise-
ment of felons. Table 3 provides example of racial framing. The left side of the table presents
an excerpt from a South Carolina newspaper does not.

Court cases are cited according to legal citation
standards and even appear in a separate section
of the bibliography from all other sources. This
division of the citation systems illustrates the inter-
disciplinary nature of this sort of research.

Exact language is quoted
and page number are
given in cases where the
language is being consid-
ered as evidence or pri-
mary source material in
the study.

The page numbers for the article indicate
its place in the journal’s annual volume,
referring to the physical artifact even
though the article is published electroni-
cally either through the journal’s website
or a reference database.
In this sentence the language of two sources is adapted to fit into the writer’s language, with quotations, brackets and citations used to indicate exactly what is being borrowed. This is a common enough practice in literary studies but would rarely appear in a work like the geophysics paper on the previous page.

All sources cited on this page in the article are single-author, as is usually the case in the humanities. This affects how the sources are cited; in the sciences, the work they cite is less likely to be seen as a personal or individual production—even though the authors’ names are used, the references are to the work not the individuals.

As in the sociology article, quotations are cited as evidence for the piece’s argument and the citations include the page number. In this case only the page numbers appear since it is obvious from the context that the text referred to is David Copperfield. The bibliography of this paper indicates that the page numbers are those of the 1990 Norton Critical Edition of David Copperfield. The issue of multiple editions (and even texts) of the same work is one that citation systems in the humanities have to deal with more often than those in other fields.

All sources cited on this page in the article are single-author, as is usually the case in the humanities. This affects how the sources are cited; in the sciences, the work they cite is less likely to be seen as a personal or individual production—even though the authors’ names are used, the references are to the work not the individuals.

As in the sociology article, quotations are cited as evidence for the piece’s argument and the citations include the page number. In this case only the page numbers appear since it is obvious from the context that the text referred to is David Copperfield. The bibliography of this paper indicates that the page numbers are those of the 1990 Norton Critical Edition of David Copperfield. The issue of multiple editions (and even texts) of the same work is one that citation systems in the humanities have to deal with more often than those in other fields.

Critical source cited for its concepts and terminology (which get specific page citations). Contrasts with most science papers in which, to different degrees, sources are cited for their findings and results. In this case the other critic, Hardy, is cited not for establishing any facts but for offering a provocative or intriguing concept.

This paper follows the practice of most writing in the humanities, which refers to the writers and not to the texts being cited—so we see “Hardy argues” instead of “Hardy’s book argues.” This is the case, to a lesser extent, even when the words of fictional characters are quoted.