

NASA DEVELOP Citation Guide

The PC Team Presents: Everything you always wanted to know about properly citing your sources and data



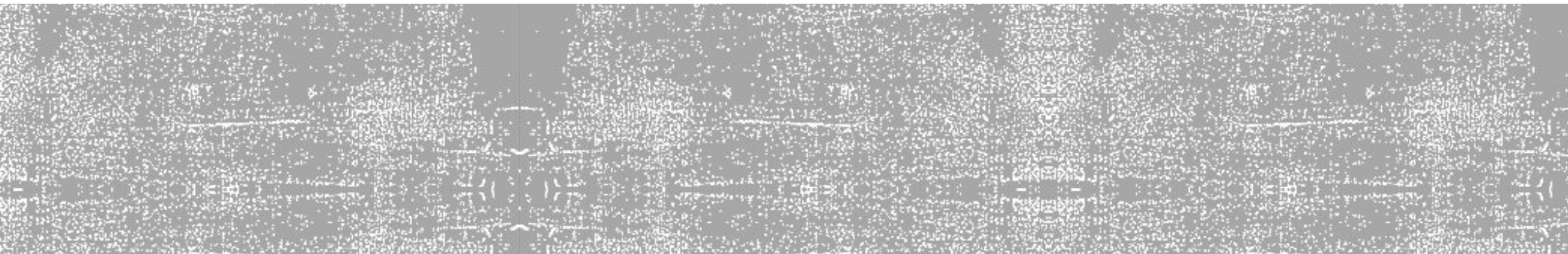
APA Style

- American Psychological Association
- Writing style and format for academic documents
- Commonly used in the social sciences



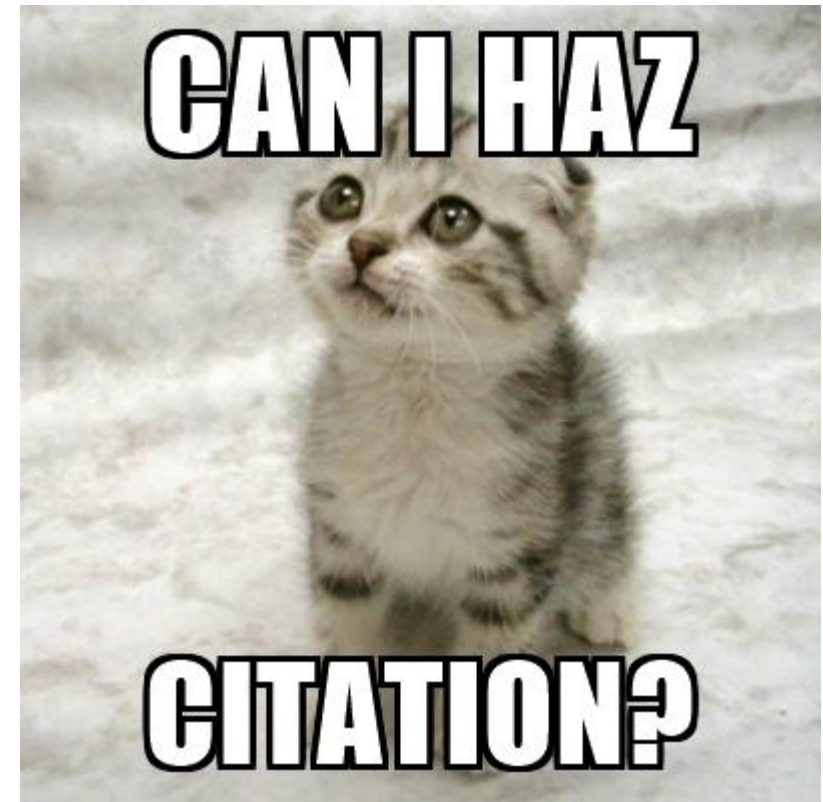


In-text citations



In-text Citations

- Include an **in-text citation** when you refer to, summarize, paraphrase, or quote from another source.
- For every in-text citation in your paper, there must be a **corresponding entry** in your reference list.
- APA **in-text citation** style uses the author's last name and the year of publication.



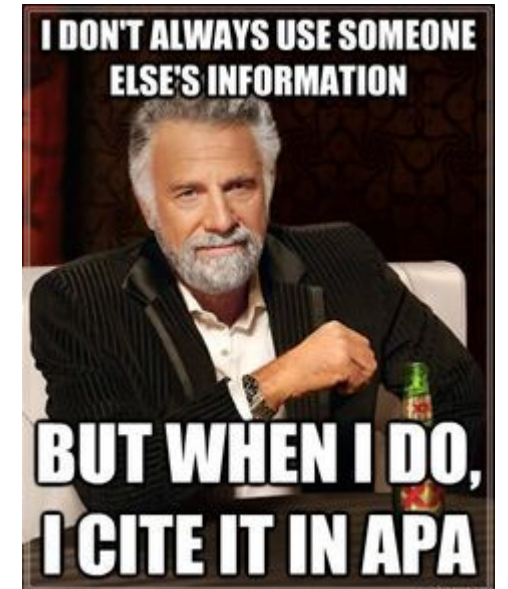
Examples

- Previous research found that the grass was greener on the other side of the fence (Clayton, 2015).
- According to Clayton (2015), the grass was greener on the other side of the fence.
- Clayton (2015) found that the grass was greener on the other side of the fence.



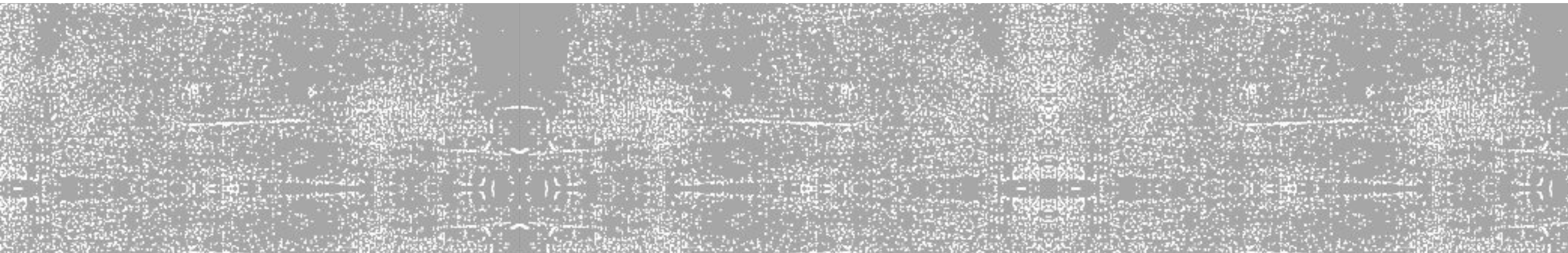
Don't Get Tripped Up by More Than One Author

- **One author:** (Clayton, 2015)
- **Two authors:** (Clayton & Rousseau, 2016)
- **Three to five authors:**
 - **First occurrence:** (Clayton, Rousseau, Bartkovich, & Lubkin, 2017)
 - **Subsequent occurrences:** (Clayton et al., 2017)
- **Six or more authors:** (Rosseau et al., 2014)



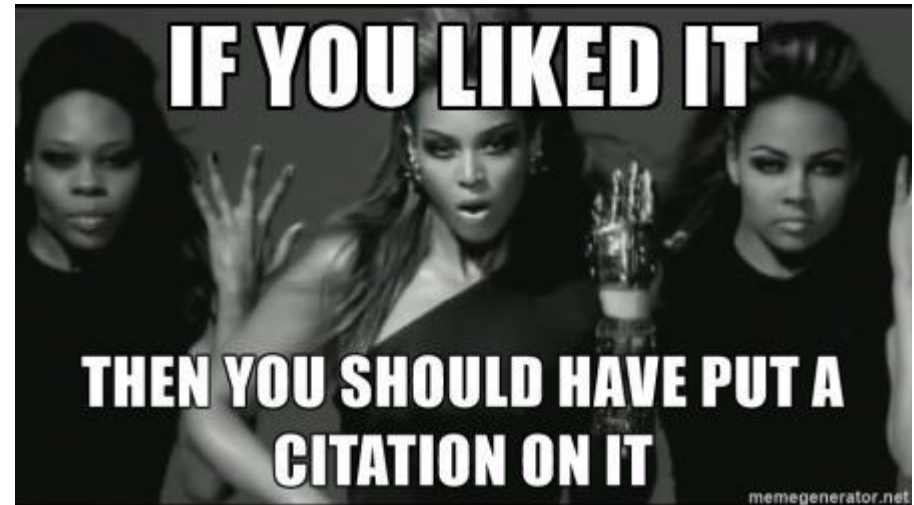


Reference List



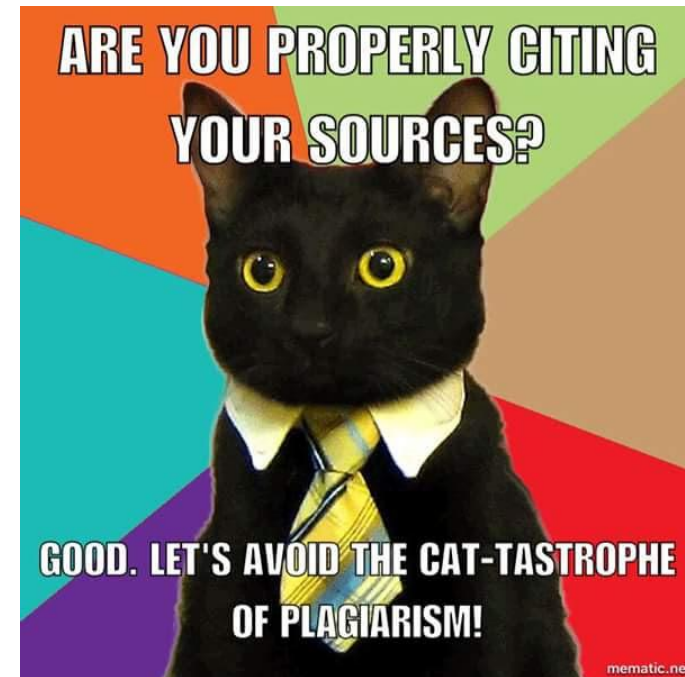
APA Reference Lists

- Your reference list **provides the information** necessary for a reader to **locate and retrieve** any source you cite in the body of the paper.
- Each source you cite in the paper **must appear** in your reference list.
- Each entry in the reference list **must be cited** in your text.



APA Reference List Basics

- Start your reference list on a **new page**.
- Reference list entries should be **alphabetized** by the last name of the first author of each work.
- For multiple articles by the **same author**, or authors listed in the same order, list the entries in **chronological order**, from earliest to most recent.
- Use **hanging indentation**. All lines after the first line of each entry should be indented one-half inch from the left margin.



Capitalization & Formatting

- When referring to books, chapters, articles, or Web pages, **capitalize only the first letter of the first word** of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns.
- Do not abbreviate journal titles.
- Journals and books are *italicized*. Shorter works are not.



Rules by Author:

- **One author:** Last name first, followed by author initials
- **Two authors:** List by their last names and initials. Use an ampersand instead of "and."
- **Three to seven authors:** List by author last names and initials; commas separate author names; the last author name is preceded by an ampersand.
- **More than seven authors:** List by last names and initials; commas separate author names. After the sixth author's name, use an ellipses in place of the author names. Then provide the final author name. There should be no more than seven names.

Example:

Miller, F. H., Choi, M. J., Angeli, L. L., Harland, A. A., Stamos, J. A., Thomas, S. T., . . . Rubin, L. H. (2009). Web site usability for the blind and low-vision user. *Technical Communication*, 57, 323-335.



Format

Periodical:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, volume number(issue number), pages. <http://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyyy>

Online Periodical:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Online Periodical*, volume number(issue number if available). Retrieved from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

Newspaper Article:

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of article. *Title of Newspaper*. Retrieved from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

Section of a Web Document or Online Book:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. In *Title of book or larger document* (chapter or section number). Retrieved from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>

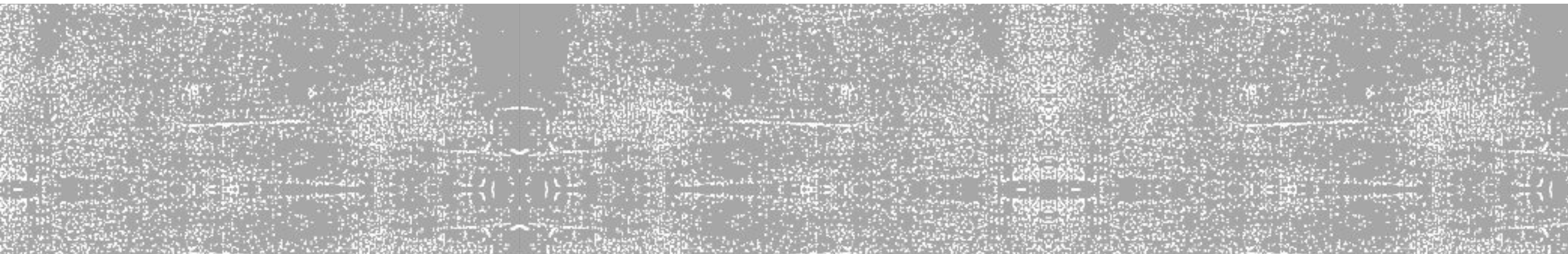
Dataset:

Organization or author of data. (Date of publication). *Title* [Data file]. Retrieved from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>



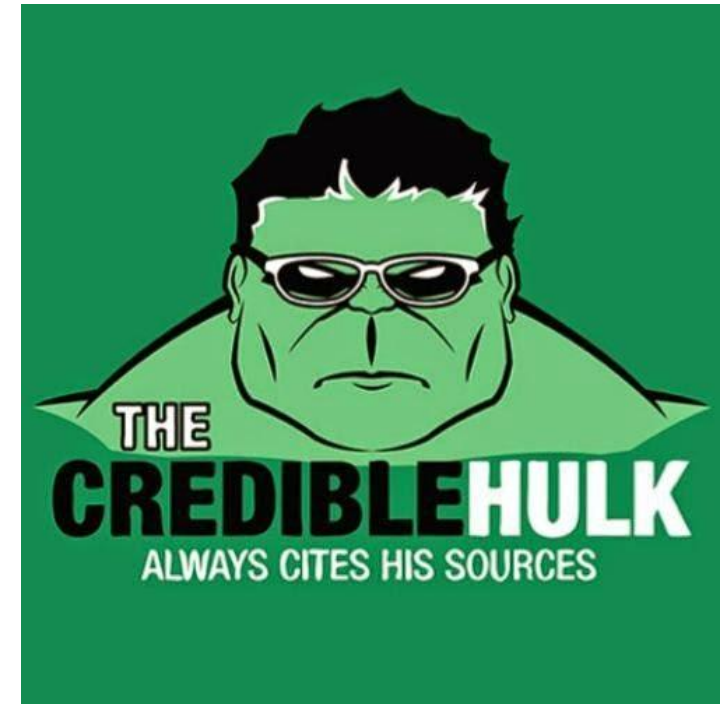


Citing data



Citing Data

- The best practice is to cite **ALL datasets**. However, you **MUST** cite NASA data products in the reference section of your tech paper. Contact the Project Coordination team for help!
- Cite data products using **APA format**. If you find a data citation on a NASA website, check the format. You might have to rearrange some information.
- Connect the citations to the text of your tech paper; try to include the product short name under the data acquisition in your methods.



ESA Data (Sentinel-2)

- Projects using any ESA Sentinel data MUST include the following text: “**This material contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (yyyy i.e. 2017), processed ESA**”
- If the data has been processed by individuals or organizations other than ESA, we should also provide credit to those entities.

Example: Copyright contains modified Copernicus Sentinel and Landsat data (2015–16), processed and analysed by Humboldt University

Berlin/P. Griffiths (ESA Living Planet Research Fellow). Data preprocessing: NASA and Harmonized Landsat–Sentinel initiative

http://www.esa.int/spaceinimages/Images/2017/08/Mapping_Germany_s_agricultural_landscape



Citing NASA Data

Each NASA DAACs provides information and examples on how to cite and reference its data and services. Some NASA data requires an additional acknowledgement similar to the Sentinel mandatory statement.

- **ASDC** - <https://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/citing-asdc-data>
- **ASF DAAC** - <https://www.asf.alaska.edu/about/how-to-cite-data/>
- **CDDIS** - http://cddis.gsfc.nasa.gov/About/Citing_our_data.html
- **GES DAAC** - http://daac.gsfc.nasa.gov/additional/citing-our-data/data_citation.shtml
- **GHRC DAAC** - <https://ghrc.nsstc.nasa.gov/home/about-ghrc/citing-ghrc-daac-data>
- **LAADS DAAC** - http://modaps.nascom.nasa.gov/services/faq/LAADS_Data-Use_Citation_Policies.pdf
- **LP DAAC** - https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/citing_our_data
- **NSIDC DAAC** - <http://nsidc.org/data/citations.html>
- **OB.DAAC** - <https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/citations/>
- **ORNL DAAC** - http://daac.ornl.gov/citation_policy.html
- **PO.DAAC** - <http://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov/CitingPODAAC>
- **SEDAC** - <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/citations>

All NASA data sources MUST also be cited using [Data DOIs](#)





DOIs

What is a DOI?

- Digital Object Identifiers, or DOIs, are unique alphanumeric strings used to identify a digital object and provide a permanent link online

-doi:[prefix]/[suffix]

Prefix - 10.[number] where number identifies registrant agent

5067 - NASA

5066 - USGS

Suffix - uniquely identifies the data item and its format is assigned and managed by the registrant agent



Why Use DOIs?

- To provide persistent identification for easier access to research data
- To find definitive documentation & creation of the data
- To increase verification and validation of scientific results
- NASA DAACs use DOIs in the published literature to track the use and relevance of their data products

DOIs are only required for NASA products



How to Find a DOI

- Look for identifying information
 - What NASA Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC) holds the data?
 - What is the product title?
 - What is the product short name?
- Check out NASA's EOSDIS DOIs Status and Listing page below!
 - This is your best resource for NASA product DOIs. Once you know one piece of identifying information listed above, you can find everything you need to correctly cite your data - DOI, product title, creator, distributor, & publication year.

<https://wiki.earthdata.nasa.gov/display/DOIsforEOSDIS/EOSDIS+DOIs+Status+and+Listing>



DOI Resources

- [DOI System Website](#)
- [DataCite](#)
- [NASA EOSDIS DOIs Status and Listing](#)



For More Information:

- Visit the [Purdue Online Writing Lab](#)
- Contact [Project Coordination](#)

