Creating Citations using Citation Machine

Contact Information:
Lawrence Tech Library
248.204.3000
refdesk@ltu.edu
The Lawrence Tech Library Page

• If you have not already go onto the LTU library, login into Canvas, and click the “Library” tab (it will send you directly to the LTU library page).

• Or get to the page by searching for it in any internet web browser.
Picture of the LTU Library Page
Before Starting

- Before creating a citation, a resource is needed.
- If you already have a resource with a title, skip to slide 7.
A Short Review

• Type any subject in the “Search Everything” bar and you will be taken into the TechCat search system. You can narrow the search by checking off the boxes to the left.
Example Resource

- For the example, an article under this title will be used.

Interactions among sea otters, sea stars, and suspension-feeding invertebrates in the western Aleutian archipelago
Getting to Citation Machine

• Open another tab or return back to the LTU library page.

• Click on the tab labeled “Research Guides”, then click on “Citing Sources and RefWorks”.

![Image showing the library website with Research Guides tab selected]
• Under Citation Tools or Citation Assistants click the link “Citation Machine”.

Citing Sources & RefWorks: Citation Basics

Creating Citations

Create a citation in TechCals and most databases:
  • Look for the “cite/export” tool
  • Select the appropriate citation style to create the reference (may appear in a pop-up box)
  • Copy and paste it into your Word document - you may have to create a hanging indent
  • Check the citation for accuracy

Create a hanging indent after pasting a citation into a Word Doc:
  • place cursor in front of second line of copied citation
  • move bottom triangle on ruler (select “ruler” under “View” tab in MS Word)
  • position triangle where you want indent to start - text will be moved

Citation Assistants - Basic

These tools help you create citations to copy and paste into a Word document. Note that your citations will not be saved in these free citation generators.

Citation Machine
  • EasyBib
  • KnightCite
  • NoodleTools Express

Citation Tools

Citation Machine
  • EasyBib

OWL (Online Writing Center) at Purdue
The OWL site is an excellent source of information on the entire writing process. For information specific to APA or MLA, scroll to the Citation section towards the bottom of the page and follow the appropriate links.
more...

• RefWorks - NEW Version
• RefWorks (Classic or Legacy version)
On Citation Machine

- Citation Machine will ask you to choose a style and the type of source.
- Copy the resource title into the bar and search.

APA style is used as an example.

The example source is a peer reviewed article.

Resource title in the search bar.
• Locate the desired resource and select it. The next page will show information Citation Machine has found for the citation.

• Select “Final Step” to move on.
Required Information

• Check to make sure all the required information is filled in. If not you will have to fill it in manually.

• Missing information can usually be found on the front page of the resource.
Interaction among sea otters, sea stars, and suspension-feeding invertebrates in the western Aleutian archipelago

Kenneth Vicknair · James A. Estes

Abstract The structuring and organizing effects of apex predators on ecosystems are becoming increasingly well documented. The enhancement of kelp forests via sea otter predation on herbivorous sea urchins is among the earliest and best known examples. This study provides evidence for direct and indirect trophic interactions among sea otters, predatory sea stars, and filter-feeding mussels (Mytilus trossulus) and barnacles (Semibalanus cariosus). In western Massacre Bay at Attu Island (173°E, 53°N), subtidal transects showed sea star body size and biomass density

Introduction

Once abundant sea otter populations in the North Pacific Ocean and southern Bering Sea were driven to near-extinction during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by the Pacific maritime fur trade (Lensing 1962; Kenyon 1969). Protection from further take was provided in the early 1900s, after which populations began to increase. Post-fur-trade recovery occurred at different rates in different areas, especially in the Aleutian archipelago where

remained uninhabited (Riedman and Estes 1990). Then, in about 1990, sea otter populations across southwes: Alaska began another period of precipitous decline (Doroff et al. 2003), apparently because of increased killer whale predation (Estes et al. 1998; Williams et al. 2004). The known ecological influences of sea otter predation have been identified and chronicled by contrasting the distribution, abundance, and behavior of associated species between islands with and without sea otters and with the waxing and waning of sea otter numbers through time (Estes and Palmisano 1974; Estes et al. 1982; Garshelis et al. 1986; Estes 1990; Kvitk et al. 1992; Estes and Duggins 1995; Reisewitz et al. 2006; Anthony et al. 2008).

The most well-known effect of sea otter predation is a trophic cascade (sensu Paine 1980) that extends from sea otters to herbivorous sea urchins to kelp and other fleshy macroalgae (Estes and Palmisano 1974). As the result of this process, sea otter-dominated reef habitats typically support robust kelp forests, whereas sea otter-free habitats are commonly deforested by large and abundant sea urchins (Estes and Duggins 1995). The sea otter-dominated

Publisher
Once everything is finished, click “Create Citation” and the resource will show up in the chosen format.