

## 7. Quotations

### FORMAT

- 7.1** Quotations of three printed lines or less should be placed directly in the text and indicated by double quotation marks:

Smith (2000) found “a significant degree of hybridization” among the fish at this location.

- 7.2** Quotations of more than three printed lines should be set as block quotations that are separated from the text (copy editors should identify them as block quotations and mark them to be indented and set in smaller type [e.g., 8/9.5 when the text is 9/11]):

Thompson et al. (1999:57) reported that

[t]he incidence of parasitic infection was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) greater in Brown Bullheads *Ameiurus nebulosus* from Hopkins Pond than in those from the Schuylkill River. However, the relationship between pollution and parasitic infection was unclear in the small samples that were taken.

Page numbers (57 in the above example) may be given as an aid to readers but are not required.

Note that such quotations are “run into” the text and punctuated accordingly.

Citations for block quotations may also be put in brackets at the end; see section 8.10 for an example.

### PUNCTUATION

- 7.3** Place periods and commas inside quotation marks, colons and semicolons outside.
- 7.4** Place dashes, question marks, and exclamation points inside quotation marks when they are part of the quoted material, outside when they apply to the entire sentence:

Many researchers have asked the question, “How do we proceed in the face of such uncertainties?”

How should fisheries biologists “sample efficiently”?

Note that no period is necessary in the first example.

## SPECIAL USAGE OF WORDS

**7.5** Words used as words or in an unusual context may be put within double quotation marks (not italics or single quotation marks):

The term “eutrophic” generally refers to waters with excess nutrients.  
These XX “males” were then allowed to breed with normal females.