

# Annotations

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## The Natural Sciences.

Example taken from:

Plant, Nathaniel G., K. Todd Holland, Jack A. Puleo, and Edith L. Gallagher. "Prediction Skill of Nearshore Profile Evolution Models" *Journal of Geophysical Research* 109 (2004), doi:10.1029/2003JC001995.

### Prediction skill of nearshore profile evolution models

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[1] The hindcast prediction skill of a beach profile evolution model has been evaluated

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).

Carolina. The model included time-averaged hydrodynamics, and optimum predictions were made using inverse methods. When compared to the initial, observed profile at all prediction periods longer than 10 days, the model was found as 1 minus the ratio of predicted to observed profile prediction was 0.4, and this compares favorably with previously published comparisons with other models. Prediction skill during conditions of extreme wave events cannot be predicted, it was found that there is a dependence on wave period. Finally, interpretation of the model shows that (1) errors in existing bathymetry contribute to prediction error; (2) a time-averaged model was as accurate as an instantaneous model; (3) existing sediment transport equations describing downslope erosion and observed flow fields, sand

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.

limitations contribute to profile prediction error. **INDEX TERMS:** 4558 Oceanography: Physical: Sediment transport; 4546 Oceanography: Physical: Nearshore processes; 3022 Marine Geology and Geophysics: Marine sediments—processes and transport; 3045 Marine Geology and Geophysics: Seafloor morphology and bottom photography; **KEYWORDS:** sediment transport, wave models

**Citation:** Plant, N. G., K. T. Holland, J. A. Puleo, and E. L. Gallagher (2004), Prediction skill of nearshore profile evolution models, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 109, C01006, doi:10.1029/2003JC001995.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Previous Studies

[2] Nearshore 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 Guza, 1983; Freilich and Guza, 1984; Battjes and Stive, 1985; Thornton and Guza, 1986; Howd et al., 1992; Raubenheimer 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.

[3] By combining hydrodynamic models, a sediment transport model, and an initial bathymetric observation, it is possible to predict bathymetric evolution. This approach has been tested using observations from laboratory tanks [Roelvink and Stive, 1989; Nairn and Southgate, 1993; Southgate and Nairn, 1993] and field experiments [e.g., van Rijn et al., 2003]. These studies focused largely on discerning the role played by particular hydrodynamic processes on the predicted evolution of the profile. For instance, Roelvink and Stive [1989] suggested that the hydrodynamic model accurately predicted terms required by Bailard's [1981] sediment transport model, but found that the coupled hydrodynamic-sediment transport model did not accurately predict onshore transporting mechanisms. This failure was attributed to the sediment transport formulation's inability to represent phase shifts between free-stream and near-bed flow, and it was suggested that a formulation that included flow accelerations might lead to better predictions. (There are now several studies that better

Studies, as opposed to authors, are the object of discussion. The italicized authors' names refer to the works cited not to the people who wrote them.

Citation number given on each page. Note that this takes the place of a page number or volume number. The page numbers in the corners apply to this article only.

**Social Sciences.**

Example taken from:

Behrens, Angela, Christopher Uggen, and Jeff Manza. "Ballot Manipulation and the 'Menace of Negro Domination': Racial Threat and Felon Disenfranchisement in the United States, 1850-2002" *American Journal of Sociology* 109.3 (November 2003), 559-605.

*Even when specific language from the literature is quoted, the page numbers are not always necessary. In this case, the quoted terms describe the overall thesis of the study to which it refers.*

*Authors cited parenthetically with year and without page numbers. Often citations of literature in the field refer to the conclusions of the studies as a whole. In this paragraph, most citations are books.*

Ballot Manipulation

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 persistent negative stereotyping, a tendency to blame African-Americans for racial gaps in socioeconomic standing (and, arguably, criminal punishment), 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 disparities 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. Gilens 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 disenfranchisement of felons. Table 3 provides example of racial framing. The left side of the table presents excerpt on race and disenfranchisement in the Jim Crow era. excerpt from a South Carolina newspaper does not s felon disenfranchisement, it makes a clear racial app strictions. As Tindall (1949, p. 224) points out, South cratic leadership spread word that "the potential colored voting population of the state was about forty thousand more than the white" to push for a state constitutional convention to change the state's suffrage laws. When the convention was held in 1895, South Carolina expanded its disenfranchisement law to include ex-felons.

*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 interdisciplinary nature of this sort of research.*

The 1896 excerpt is taken from the Supreme Court of Mississippi, which upheld the state's disenfranchisement law (*Ratliff v. Beale*, 74 Miss. 247 [1896]) while acknowledging the racist intent of its constitutional convention. The state obstructed exercise of the franchise by targeting "certain peculiarities of habit, of temperament, and of character" thought to distinguish African-Americans from whites. The U.S. Supreme Court later cited this Mississippi decision, maintaining that the law only took advantage of "the alleged characteristics of the negro race" and reached both "weak and vicious white men as well as weak and vicious black men" (*Williams v. Mississippi*, 170 U.S. 213, 222 [1898]).

*Exact language is quoted and page number are given in cases where the language is being considered as evidence or primary source material in the study.*

The other excerpts from the Jim Crow era are taken from Alabama's 1901 Constitutional Convention, which altered that state's felon disenfranchisement law to include all crimes of "moral turpitude," applying to misdemeanors and even to acts not punishable by law (*Pippin v. State*, 197 Ala. 613 [1916]). In his opening address, John B. Knox, president of the all-white convention, justified "manipulation of the ballot" to avert "the menace of negro domination" (Alabama 1901, p. 12). John Field

*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 electronically either through the journal's website or a reference database.*

**Humanities.**

Example taken from:

Federico, Annette R. "David Copperfield and the Pursuit of Happiness"  
*Victorian Studies*. 46.1 (Autumn 2003), 69-95.

DAVID COPPERFIELD AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

moral trajectory of the book and produces a kind of biphen-  
 ence between languor and hysteria, exhaustion and vital  
 turbulent fantasies when he is courting Dora present feeling  
 as misty and imprecise as his earlier dream with Em'ly, but  
 inflected now with comic exuberance: "I was lost in a blissful  
 (335); "I was afraid it was too happy to be real" (410); "Happiness or  
 misery was now the question" (411); "I [was] translated to regions of  
 exquisite happiness" (506); "Ta ra la! and we were as happy as the week  
 was long" (511). "What an idle time!" he exclaims, "What an unsubstan-  
 tial, happy, foolish time!" (414). Naturally enough, the apparent culmi-  
 nation of David's happiness arrives in "an incoherent dream" (533). In  
 the chapter called "Another Retrospect," David sees his wedding day as  
 "a dream, a flustered, happy, hurried dream" (529). He makes a speech  
 about "being very sociably and simply happy (always in a dream  
 though)" (534). "Nothing is real," he writes. "Still I don't believe it. We  
 have a delightful evening and are supremely happy; but I don't believe  
 it yet. I can't collect myself. I can't check off my happiness as it takes  
 place" (530).

All of these passages exemplify what Barbara Hardy terms "the  
 topos of inexpressibility," an evocation of a powerful feeling and the  
 impossibility of expressing it. Hardy argues that these attempts to  
 describe affective experience break with mimesis and divert attention  
 away from verisimilitude to analysis (12-13). And yet because happiness  
 is tied to a moral theory that is culturally diffuse and elusive, the repeti-  
 tion of unspecified delights suggests that happiness *cannot* be analyzed  
 or even clearly described, despite the efforts of Bentham, Mill, and  
 Sidgwick. David "can't check off [his] happiness as it takes place" (530),  
 he can't classify, dissect, or systematize it because it is essentially  
 affective—evasive, fragile, easily put "to flight by fatal questioning," as  
 Mill claimed (*Autobiography* 118). The courtship of David and Dora is  
 charming and funny, but Dickens also deeply understands what is at  
 stake, the urgency with which David seizes his happiness with Dora, the  
 emotional rush, and the dream-like quality of unanticipated, un-  
 pressed fulfillment of desire. Forster thought that Dickens was ex-  
 amining the emotions of twenty-five years earlier, but Dickens insists on  
 their authenticity. "I cannot see the occasion [Maria Beadnell] ex-  
 hibit much emotion as I should see anyone else," he wrote. "No one can  
 imagine in the most distant degree what pain the recollection gave me  
 when I first saw her in *David Copperfield*" (qtd. in Johnson 836). Although these emotions

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.

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.

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.

Quote from Dickens is taken from Johnson, a standard biography of Dickens. Indirect quotation is usually avoided and used only when primary sources are not available. (In this case, the sources may be unpublished or inaccessible letters.) Contrasts with the sciences where researchers expect primary source material (data) to be publicly available.

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.

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.