

Citation syntax

Extension: `citations`

Markdown citations go inside square brackets and are separated by semicolons. Each citation must have a key, composed of '@' + the citation identifier from the database, and may optionally have a prefix, a locator, and a suffix. The citation key must begin with a letter, digit, or `_`, and may contain alphanumerics, `_`, and internal punctuation characters (`:.#$$%&-+?<>~/`). Here are some examples:

```
Blah blah [see @doe99, pp. 33–35; also @smith04, chap. 1].
```

```
Blah blah [@doe99, pp. 33–35, 38–39 and *passim*].
```

```
Blah blah [@smith04; @doe99].
```

`pandoc` detects locator terms in the [CSL locale files](#). Either abbreviated or unabbreviated forms are accepted. In the `en-US` locale, locator terms can be written in either singular or plural forms, as `book`, `bk.` / `bks.`; `chapter`, `chap.` / `chaps.`; `column`, `col.` / `cols.`; `figure`, `fig.` / `figs.`; `folio`, `fol.` / `fols.`; `number`, `no.` / `nos.`; `line`, `l.` / `ll.`; `note`, `n.` / `nn.`; `opus`, `op.` / `opp.`; `page`, `p.` / `pp.`; `paragraph`, `para.` / `paras.`; `part`, `pt.` / `pts.`; `section`, `sec.` / `secs.`; `sub verbo`, `s.v.` / `s.vv.`; `verse`, `v.` / `vv.`; `volume`, `vol.` / `vols.`; ¶ / ¶¶; § / §§. If no locator term is used, “page” is assumed.

`pandoc` will use heuristics to distinguish the locator from the suffix. In complex cases, the locator can be enclosed in curly braces:

```
[@smith{ii, A, D-Z}, with a suffix]  
[@smith, {pp. iv, vi–xi, (xv)–(xvii)} with suffix here]
```

A minus sign (`-`) before the `@` will suppress mention of the author in the citation. This can be useful when the author is already mentioned in the text:

```
Smith says blah [-@smith04].
```

You can also write an in-text citation, as follows:

```
@smith04 says blah.
```

```
@smith04 [p. 33] says blah.
```