

Getting started with Mendeley



Guide by ITC faculty library

February 2016

Table of Contents

1	Mendeley in not even 10 steps.....	4
1.1	Go to www.Mendeley.com and register	4
1.2	Download Mendeley desktop.....	4
1.3	Find your browsers bookmark toolbar	5
1.4	Install the Word plugin	6
1.5	Start building your library.....	6
1.6	Create your Watched Folder :	9
1.7	Inserting citations and references – two ways	10
1.8	Change your citation and output style	11
1.9	Edit your citation	12
2	Mendeley things to know	13
2.1	Research databases	13
2.2	Importing references / drag and drop pdf	12
2.3	The DOI saves the day	13
2.4	Literature Search in Mendeley Crowd-sourced online research catalogue	13
3	Organizing your Mendeley library	15
3.1	Import other libraries.	15
3.2	Create folders & sub-folders	16
3.3	Search the full-text of your library.....	16
3.4	Where are my pdf's?	17
3.5	Read, mark and add sticky notes to the saved articles.....	17
3.6	Automatically organizing your pdf's.....	18
4	Document-types and output-styles.....	19
4.1	Different document types	19
4.2	Output styles	20
5.	Mendeley and BibTex / LaTeX	21
5.1	Export from Mendeley to BibTex	21
5.2	Automatically create a BibTex files.....	21
6.	Mendeley online.....	22
6.1	Create a group	23
6.3	Create your own profile.....	24

1 Mendeley in not even 10 steps

Mendeley is a free reference manager that helps you keep references and literature for your research organized. You can:

- Create and manage citations of books, articles, and more
- Import citations from online resources and publisher's websites
- Automatically extract metadata from imported PDFs
- Collaborate with other researchers online
- Highlight and annotate papers and share those notes with others

Because you have a desktop version and an online version that synchronize you can always work anywhere, from any device and have your library up to date. 2GB of online storage is available.

1.1 Go to www.Mendeley.com and register

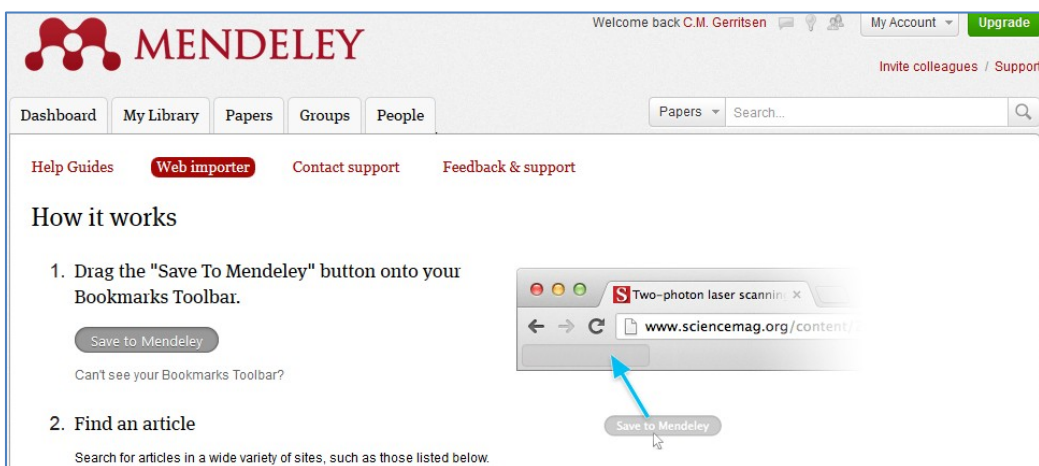
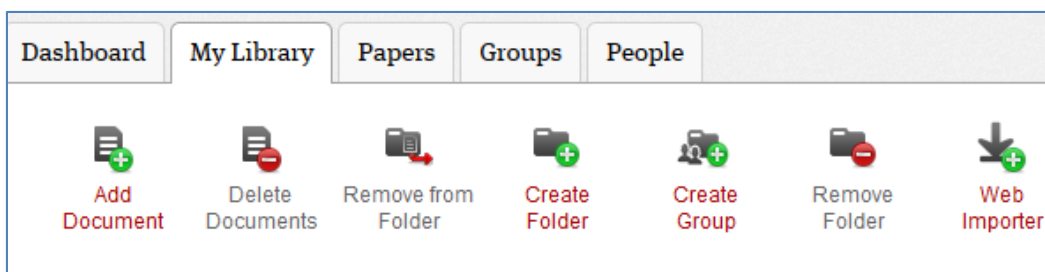
Two important things:

1. Create your account using your personal mail adres: name@yahoo.com, name@gmail.com
2. Install Mendeley desktop in your **documents** folder, this way it is easier to back-up your references and more important your pdf's.

1.2 Download Mendeley desktop

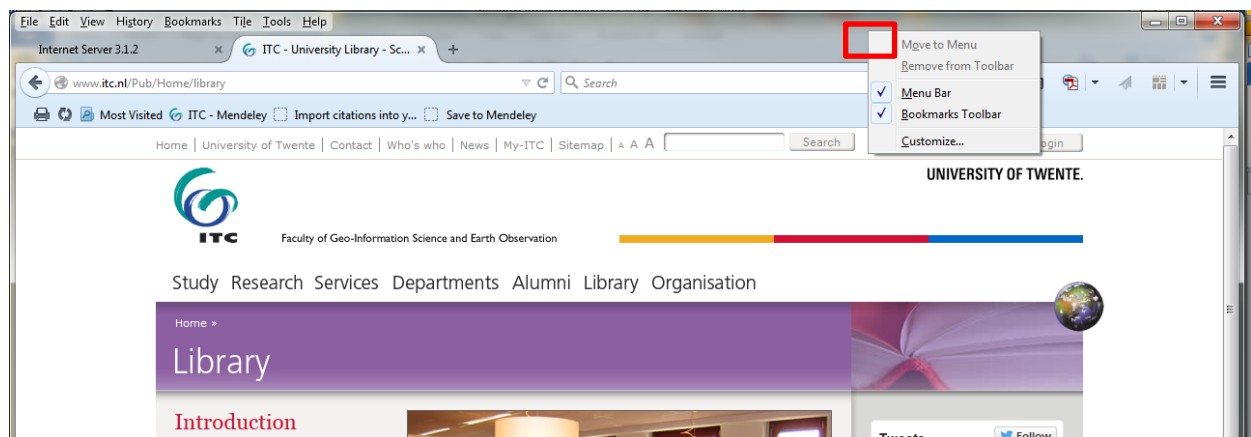
<http://www.Mendeley.com/download-Mendeley-desktop/> Install Mendeley desktop from the downloaded file.

From the my library *tab* on the online library go to the button 'web importer' to drag the 'save to Mendeley' button to the bookmarks toolbar of your browser(s). You can also do this later from the Tools menu in Mendeley desktop.

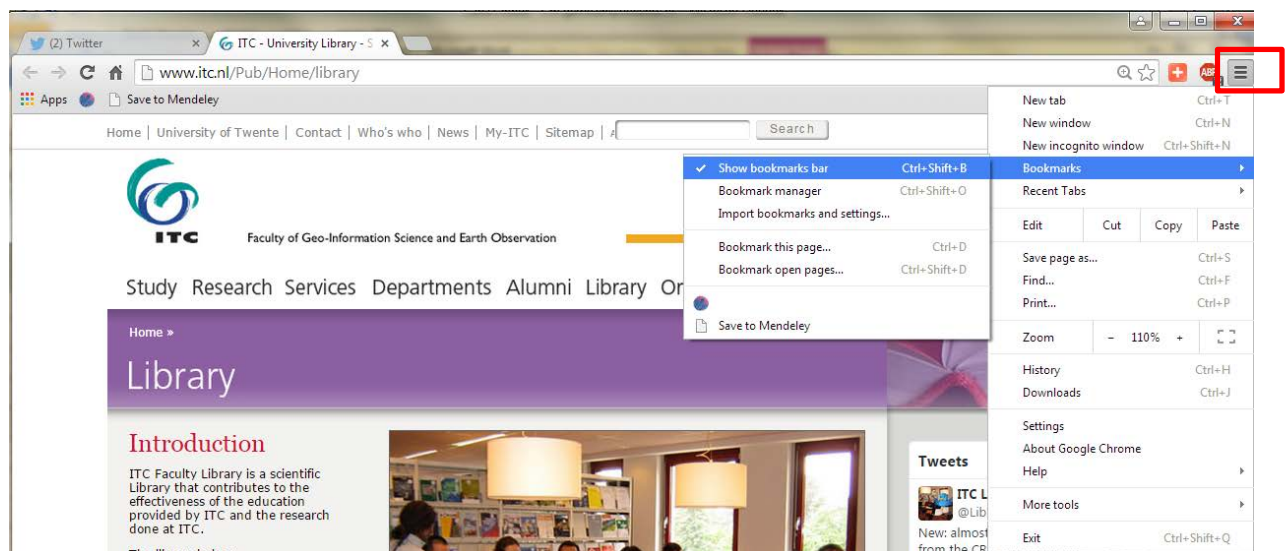


1.3 Find your browsers bookmark toolbar

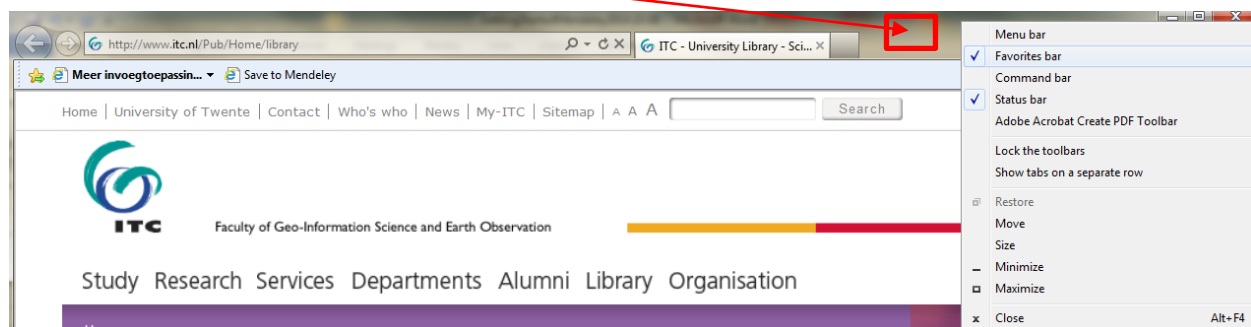
Firefox : right-mouse-click the top bar of your browser, and tick the box for 'bookmarks toolbar'



Chrome: click the menu icon (see red box) move your mouse to 'bookmarks' and 'show bookmarks toolbar' activate this.

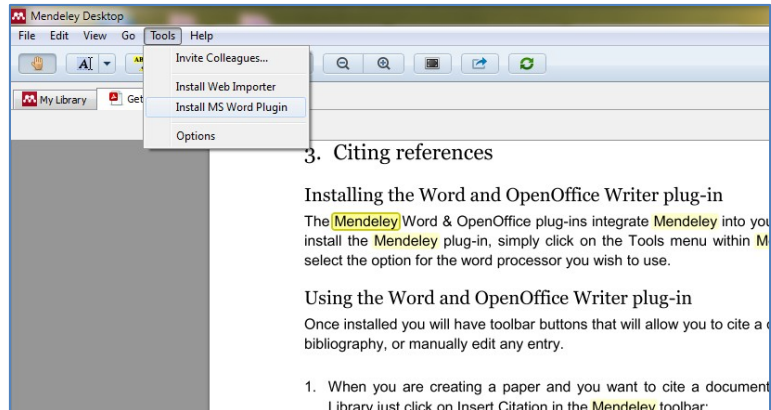


Internet Explorer : right-mouse-click the top of your browser, and tick the box for Favorites bar



1.4 Install the Word plugin

Go to the tools menu in the desktop version. Also you can select another plugin for other word processors.

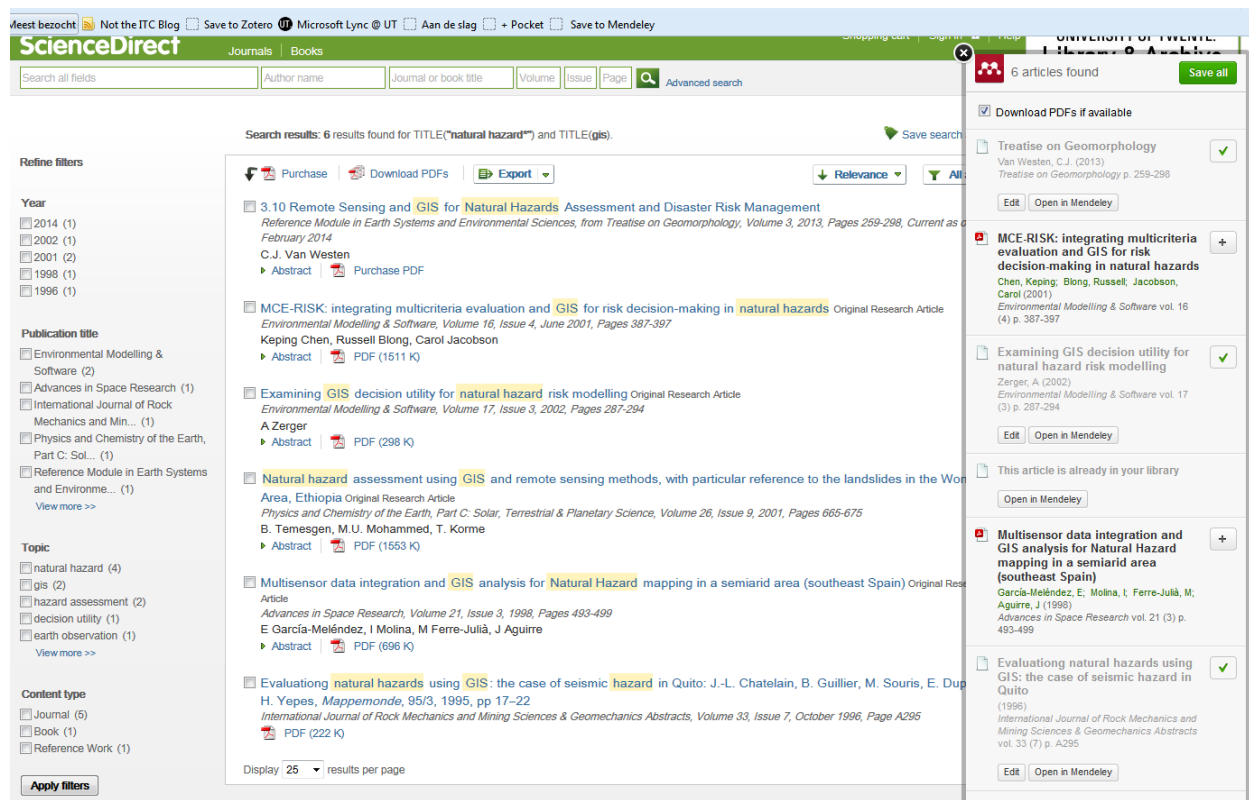


1.5 Start building your library

Importing references with the help of the save to Mendeley button from for example Elsevier, Web of Science, ACM or Wiley online library. The first time in any session you want to import a reference you will be asked to sign in with your Mendeley account. Some examples and notes below:

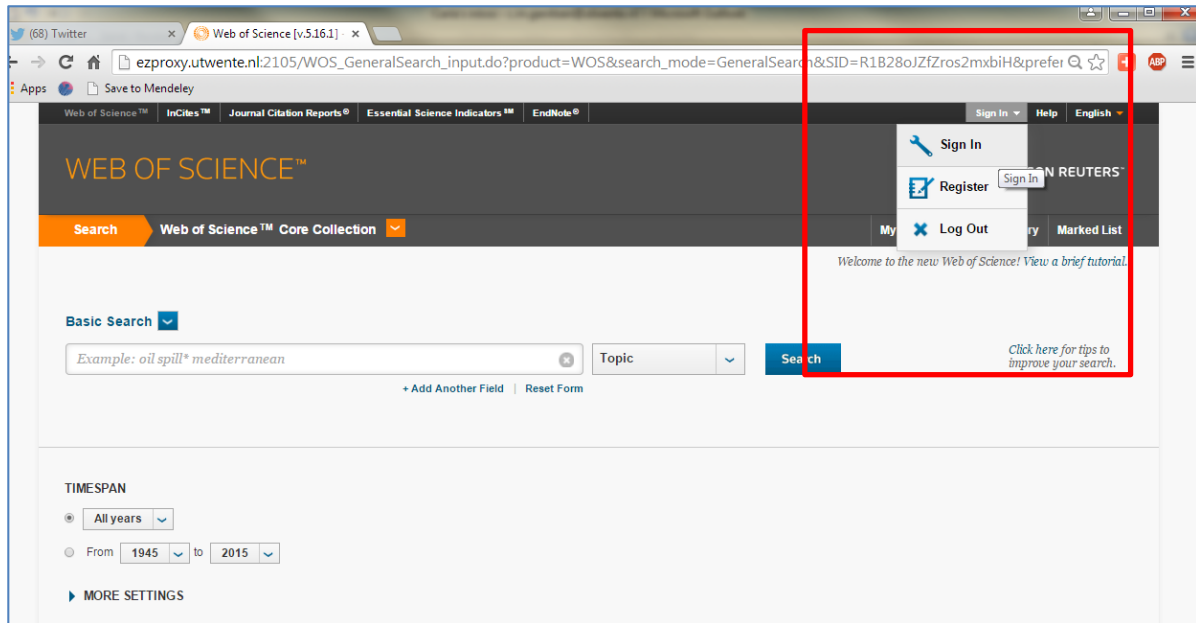
From Science Direct by Elsevier.

If you have a search with 6 results, and click “save to Mendeley”, the export of all references on your screen will start. You can then select the ones you really want from the download list on your screen. Do NOT do this with a result of 12,354 articles! refine your search, or go to one of the articles on your screen and save that one.



From Web of Science:

To use 'save to Mendeley' in **Web Of Science**, you need to be registered with WOS and be signed in.



If you get stuck, use the option “full text from publisher” to find the article and get a good “save” of metadata from the publishers website.

Another shortcut:

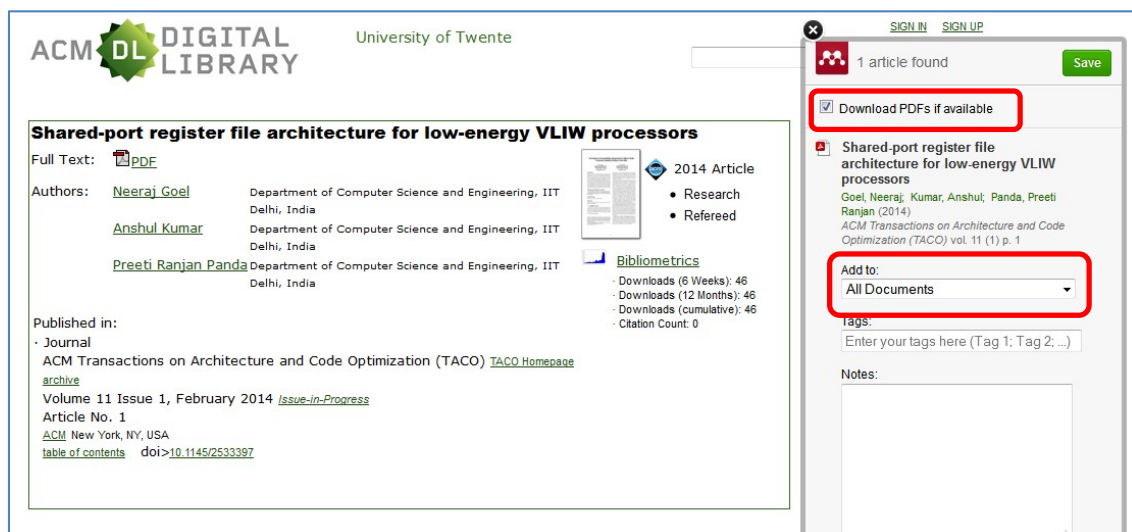
Type <http://dx.doi.org/> in your browser, add the article doi [10.1016/j.habitatint.2015.01.018](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2015.01.018)

And you have created the fastest route to the publishers website, and hopefully full text

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2015.01.018>

From ACM digital library

The Mendeley web importer will start and offer you the option to include the pdf, and to select the library folder in which you want to ‘add’ this reference.





View in Mendeley Desktop by using the “**view in Mendeley desktop**” button, do not skip this!.

You have now switched from the bibliographic database for literature to Mendeley desktop.

Mendeley now shows you the record, highlighted so you can check and edit the record, and add the pdf by clicking the blue download sign (pdf is not always added directly) if the pdf does not load, save it manually in your Mendeley pdf (watched) folder.

		Dong, Laigen; Shan, Jie	A comprehensive review of earthquake-induced building damage detection with remote sensing techni...	2013	ISPRS Journal of Photogrammet...
		Eenkel, Markus; See, Li...	Drought and food security – Improving decision-support via new technologies and innovative collabor...	2015	Global Food Security

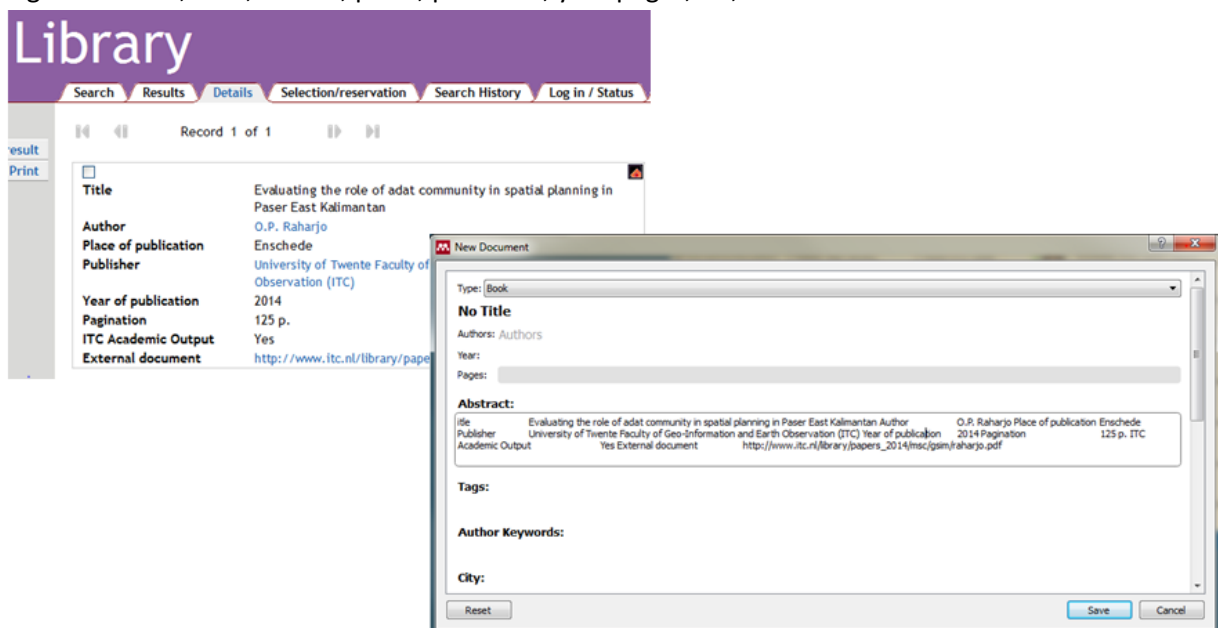
You may have noticed : the pdf is not always automatically imported with the reference.

Drag and drop a pdf to create a reference

- Previously saved pdf’s are easily imported into Mendeley.
- Open the folder for these pdf’s in a new screen, now drag-and-drop the pdf from the folder to the middle pane of the Mendeley desktop library.

Do it yourself record

If importing information via Save to Mendeley or pdf does not work, you can copy-paste all information on the book, thesis, article from the web-page you are on, into the Abstract or Title field from an empty mendeley record [desktop library: file, add entry manually] and distribute the information into the designated fields, Title, author, place, publisher, year pages, url, doi. etc.

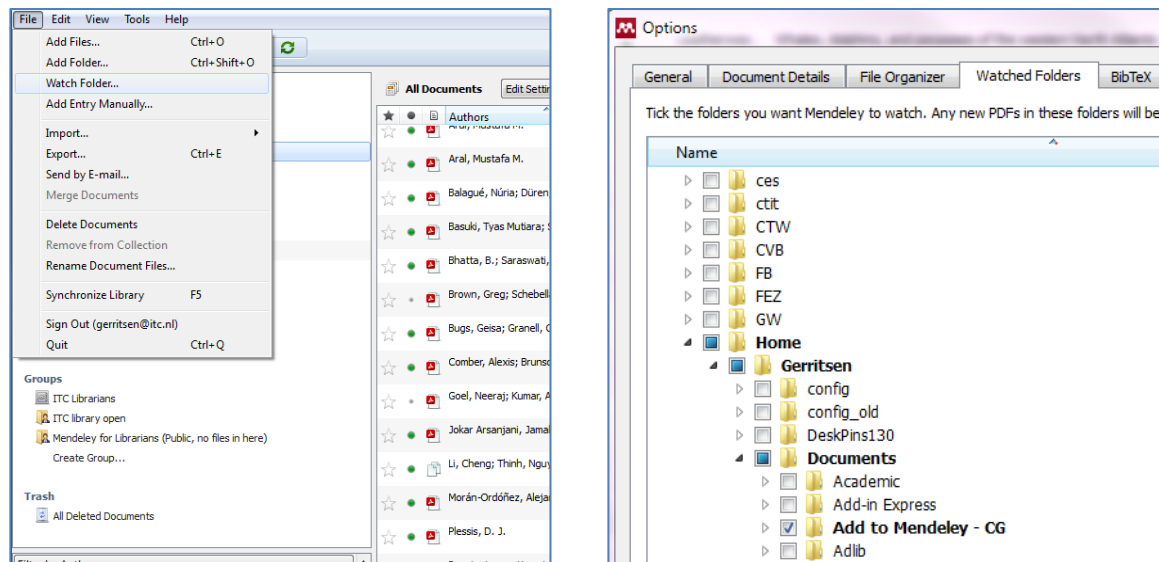


1.6 Create your Watched Folder

In your document folders create a new folder you want to be the dedicated pdf folder for automatic reference import. Next from your desktop library, go to: file, watch folder, navigate to the just created folder to tell Mendeley your preference.

Save a pdf in this specific folder that you have designated your watched folder and your references will be added automatically to your library.

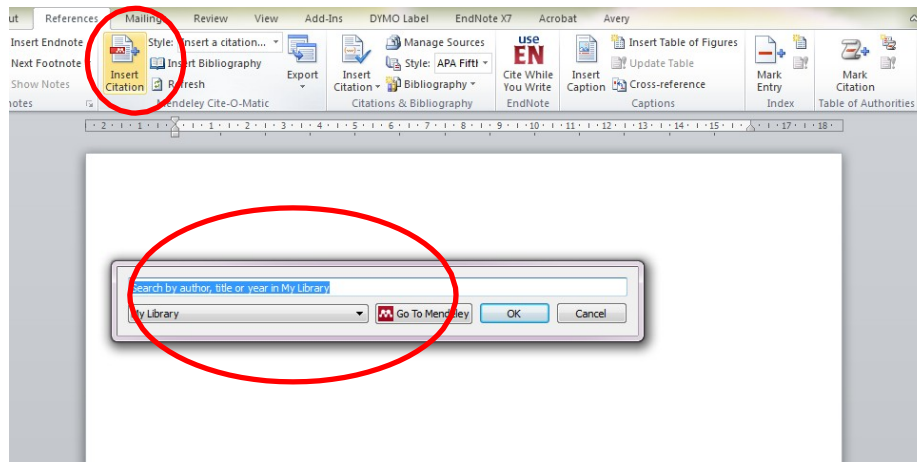
Please check this, because the pdf needs to contain enough metadata to form a reference.



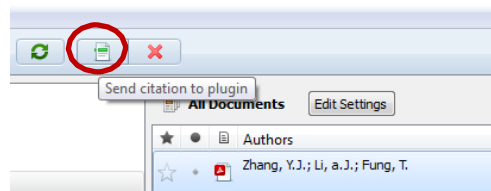
This is how you add a pdf to an already imported reference. In ScienceDirect by Elsevier this also works for the 'download multiple pdf' option.

1.7 Inserting citations and references – two ways

Go to the reference tab in Word, click import citation and use the search bar to find the reference you want to insert in your work, type author or a distinguishing title word.



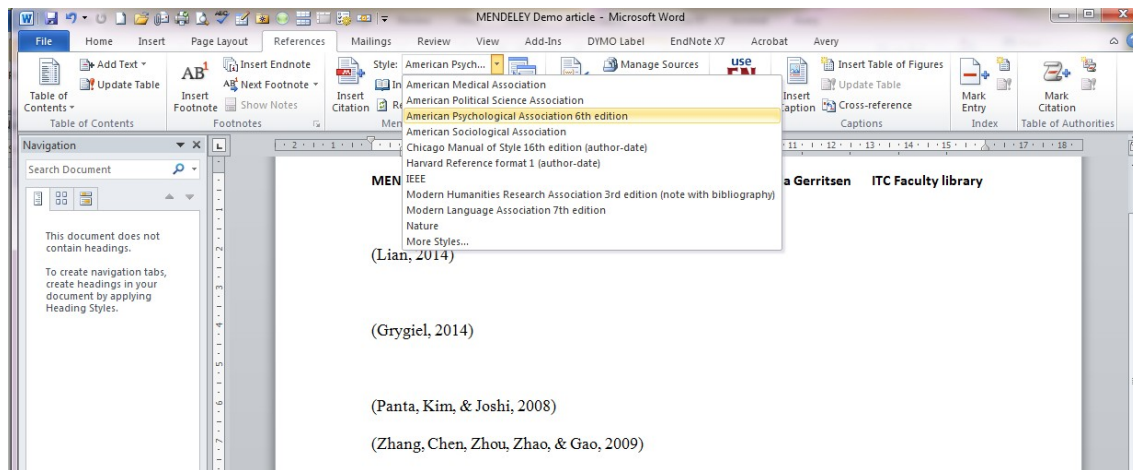
from word, references tab, click insert citation, then on the search bar click *GO TO MENDELEY* to select your reference,



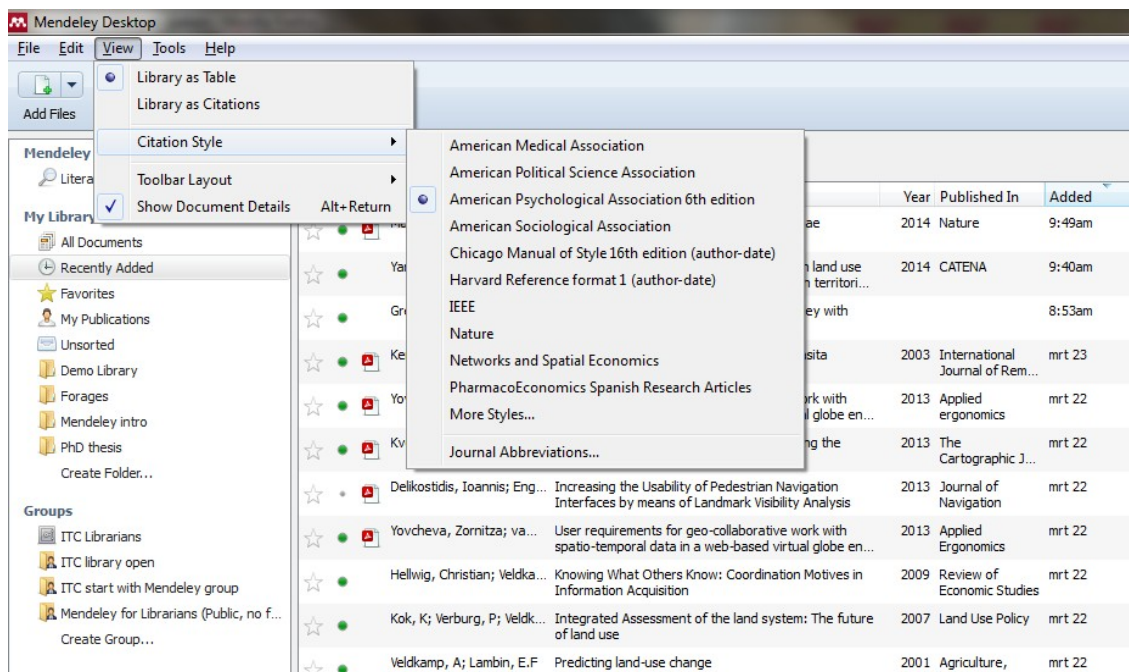
Then you will get the “send citation to plugin” button, meaning send citation to Word button. This way you can also combine two references in one citation.

Mendeley will only add the citation, without reference to your word document. You can add all citations for your paper before adding the references / bibliography with one click of a button. Or if you choose, ‘insert citation’ first, then ‘insert bibliography’ and from now on Mendeley will add citation and reference simultaneously.

1.8 Change your citation and output style by using the drop down menu in Word



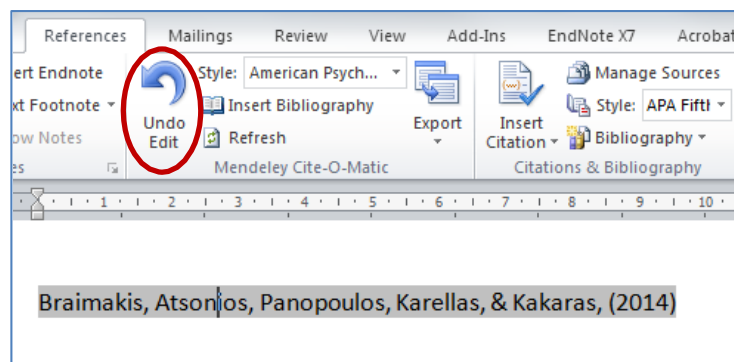
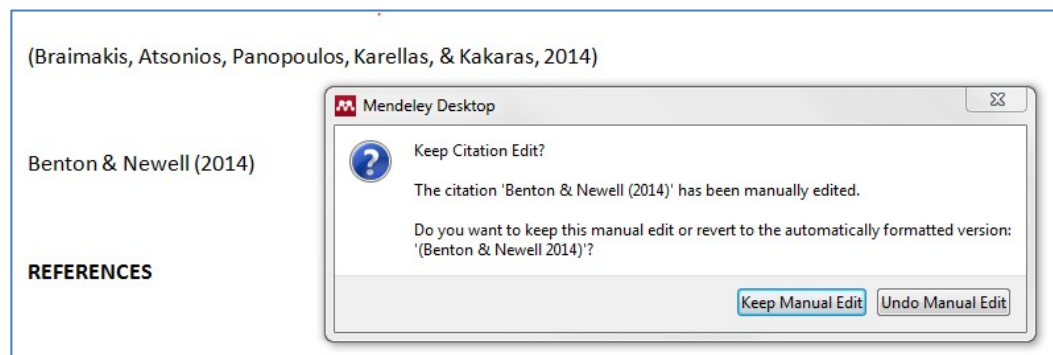
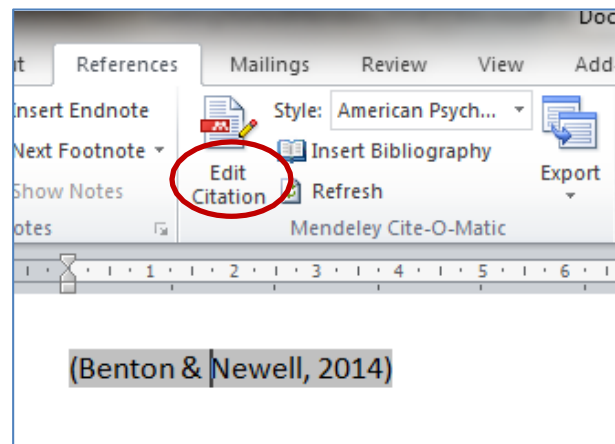
Or the View menu in Mendeley desktop



1.9 Edit your citation

In the flow of writing a sentence you may want to place the name of an author outside the brackets. To achieve this simply click the citation and immediately upon doing this your 'insert citation' button now says 'edit citation'. You can now type a bracket before the year and remove the one placed before the author's name.

When you have finished, put your cursor elsewhere in the text and you will be asked if you want to keep this manual edit.



Later on it is possible to undo this simply by clicking on the citation and use the "undo edit" button. This Mendeley insert citation button has a multi-purpose function !

To completely exclude the author; click the citation, click the now so called 'edit citation button' put your cursor on the author's name in the search bar and click the button "suppress author" this leaves only the Year. The Prefix and Suffix option add text before the author and after the year.

2 Mendeley things to know

All online resources and help by Mendeley <http://resources.Mendeley.com/>

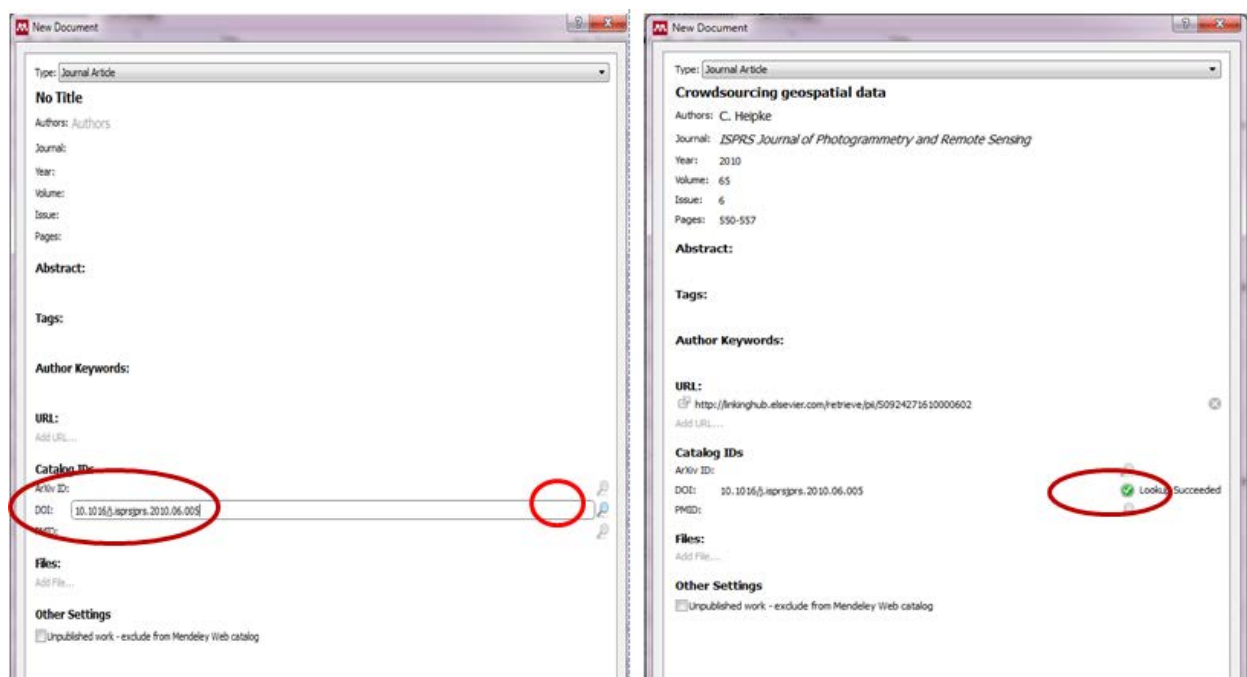
2.1 Research databases

If you use research databases like Scopus, Web Of Science, Geobase or CAB for your research, where the Universities Journal subscriptions are integrated with the database, you may have to click a few times to get to the publishers site before you can download the full text pdf with the necessary metadata. Or type <http://dx.doi.org/> in a new browser tab; add the doi <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2010.06.005> and you will go straight to the publisher's website

Importing data with the SFX banner at the top of your screen, usually does not work. Importing the references from the original publisher's website gives the best metadata.

2.2 The DOI saves the day

If you have trouble exporting your references, try to find the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) of your article, put it in a New Reference (File, Add entry manually) and the Lookup function will complete your reference!



2.3 Literature Search in Mendeley Crowd-sourced online research catalogue

You can use the literature search – bar in Mendeley.

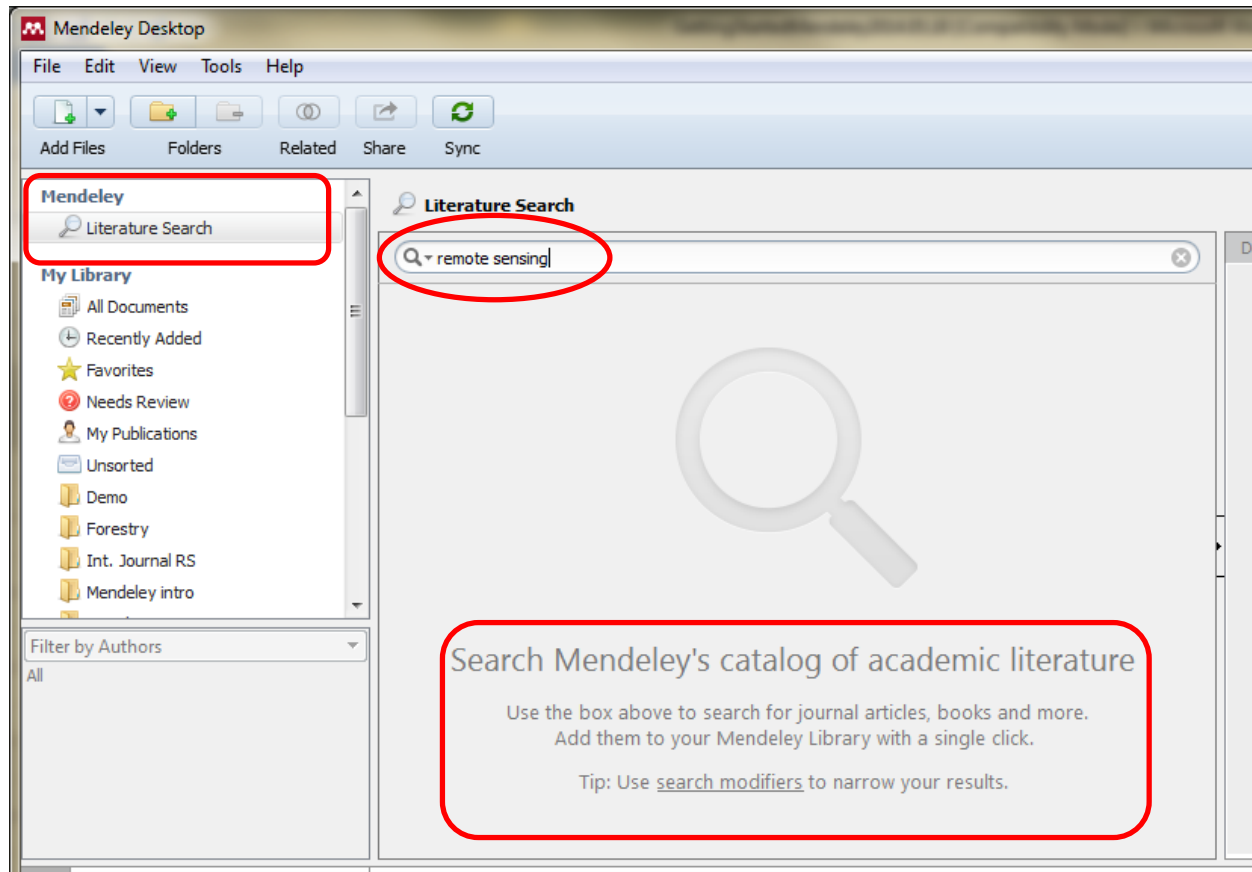
Which database are you using with this search option?

You're searching Mendeley's crowd-sourced research catalog with millions of papers.

Please be aware, this is not the search within your own library!

- It accepts Boolean operators, AND, OR and Not
- Truncation is possible: mode*ing for modelling or modeling
- Just tick the dot before one of the found references to save it to your library

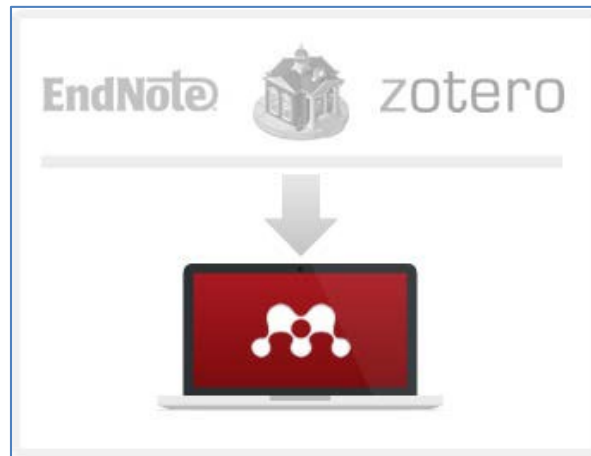
Be aware that most publication types are not properly recognized, given as “generic” in the database. Use the look-up function with each reference to complete the reference.



3 Organizing your Mendeley library

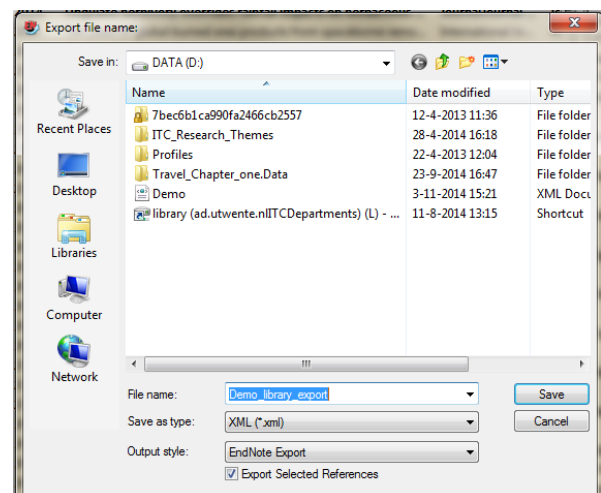
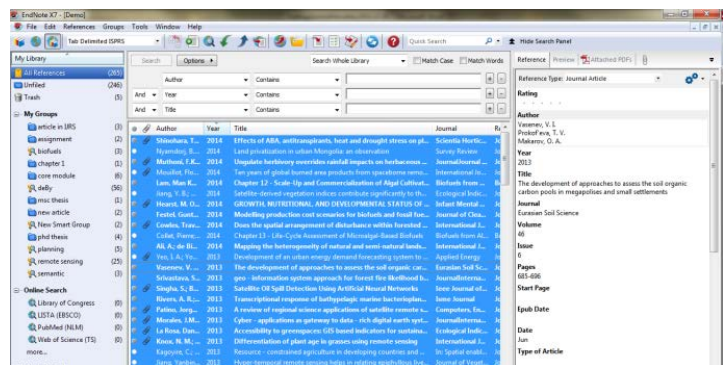
3.1 Import other libraries

Endnote or other libraries can be imported, into Mendeley desktop library, take the next few steps:



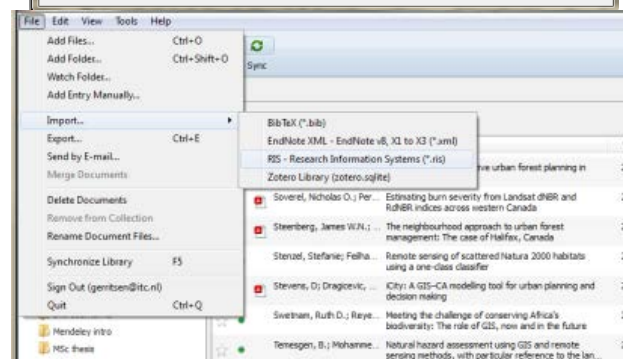
Starting from Endnote:

1. Select all references
2. Go to ; File, and Export
3. Select location : save in
4. Choose : file name
5. Save as type: XML
6. Output style : Endnote Export OR RIS
7. Tick the box: export selected references
8. Save

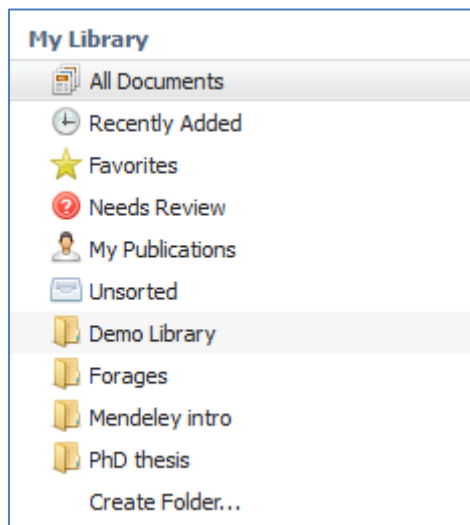


Go to Mendeley:

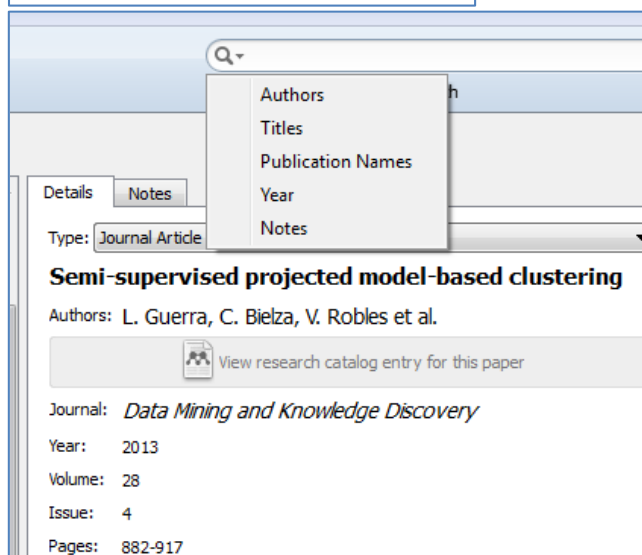
1. Go to: File, import, Endnote OR RIS
2. Navigat to the fil you have just save
3. .. and import
4. Mendeleyev will chek for duplicates



3.2 Create folders & sub-folders and search the full-text of your library



Right click anywhere in the left hand pane to create folders and sub-folders. You can drag and drop files into folders from anywhere. We recommend starting with search to help find things fast. The real usefulness of folders is for reducing the scope of your search

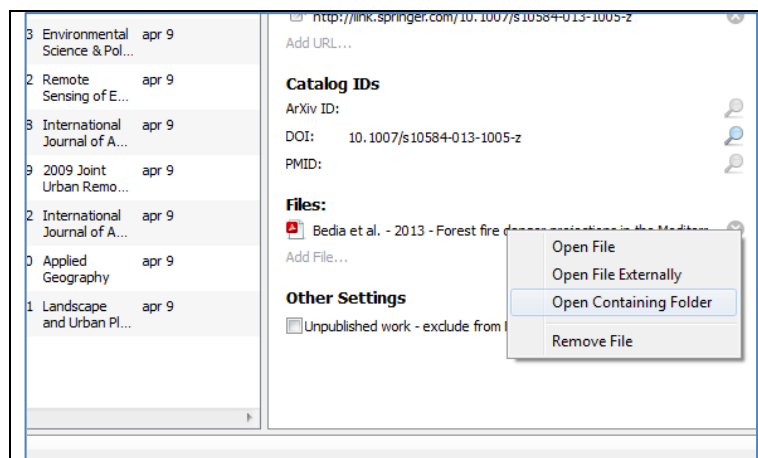


Search for a keyword, titlewords, authors in the top right searchbar to find documents instantly as you type.

This searchbar is context sensitive, so if you are reading a pdf, it will search the full text of the pdf (pdf type permitting)

The search includes global notes and tabs by default and you can filter specifically by clicking the filter arrow.

3.4 Where are my pdf's?



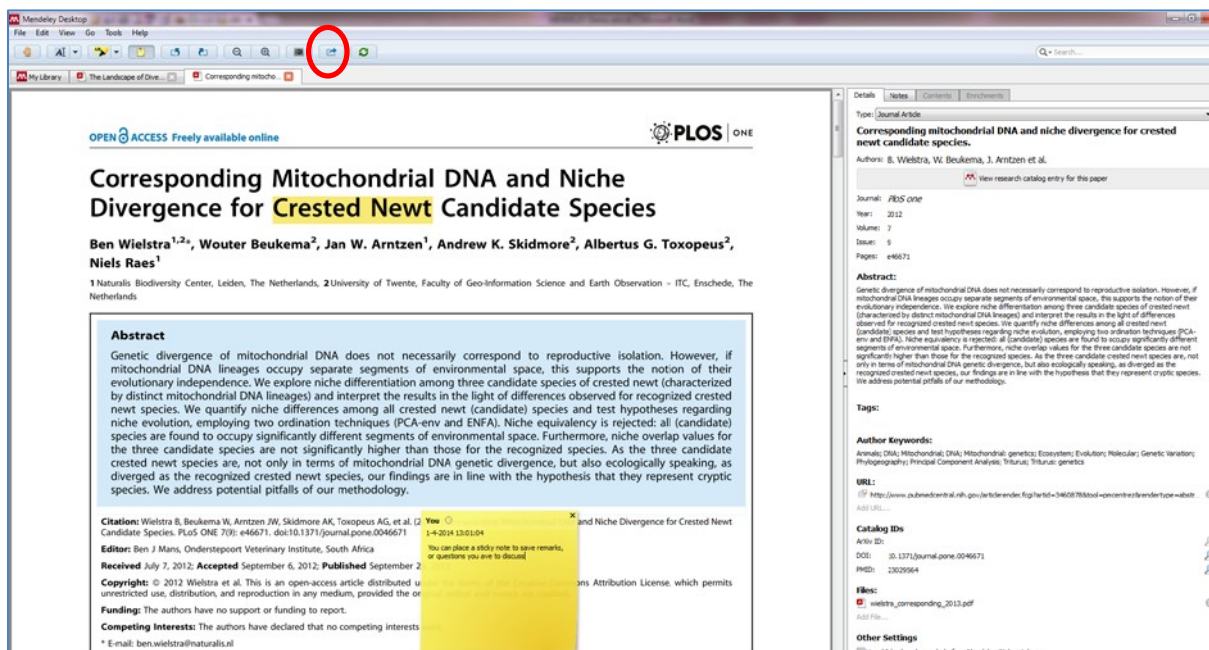
A right mouse click on a saved pdf, from your desktop library will tell you where Mendeley has saved it.


See 3.6 for file organization


3.5 Read, mark and add sticky notes to the saved articles

If you double click one of the references in your Mendeley desktop the pdf will open, you can read, make notes, use the highlighter. Etc.

You can share this paper with annotations with your, supervisor or professor



**MENDELEY**

**C.M. Gerritsen has sent you a paper**


To read the annotations from C.M., sign up and download Mendeley Desktop for free.

Corresponding mitochondrial DNA and niche divergence for crested newt candidate species.

Ben Wielstra, Wouter Beukema, Jan W Arntzen, Andrew K Skidmore, Albertus G Toxopeus, Niels Raes in *PLoS one* (2012)

Get this paper

Follow on Twitter Follow on Facebook

**C.M. has sent you a paper on Mendeley**

Corresponding mitochondrial DNA and niche divergence for crested newt candidate species.

Ben Wielstra, Wouter Beukema, Jan W Arntzen, Andrew K Skidmore, Albertus G Toxopeus, Niels Raes in *PLoS one* (2012)

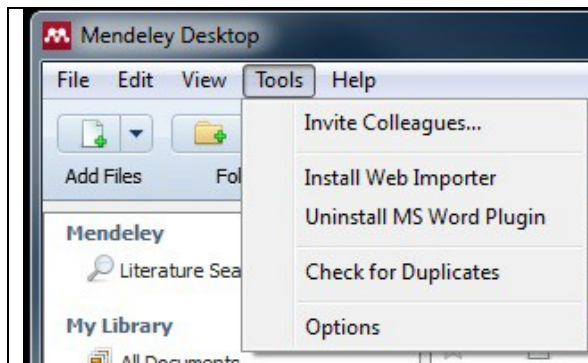
Genetic divergence of mitochondrial DNA does not necessarily correspond to reproductive isolation. However, if mitochondrial DNA lineages occupy separate segments of environmental space, this supports the notion of their evolutionary independence. We explore niche differentiation among three candidate species of crested newt (characterized by distinct mitochondrial DNA lineages) and interpret the results in the light of differences observed for recognized crested newt species. We quantify niche differences among all crested newt (candidate) species and test hypotheses regarding niche evolution, employing two ordination techniques (PCA-env and ENFA). Niche equivalency is rejected: all (candidate) species are found to occupy significantly different segments of environmental space. Furthermore, niche overlap values for the three candidate species are not significantly higher than those for the recognized species. As the three candidate crested newt species are, not only in terms of mitochondrial DNA genetic divergence, but also ecologically speaking, as diverged as the recognized crested newt species, our findings are in line with the hypothesis that they represent cryptic species. We address potential pitfalls of our methodology.

This paper has 4 annotations

To read the annotations from C.M. Gerritsen, save the papers to your Mendeley library and open them in Mendeley Desktop.

Save paper to library

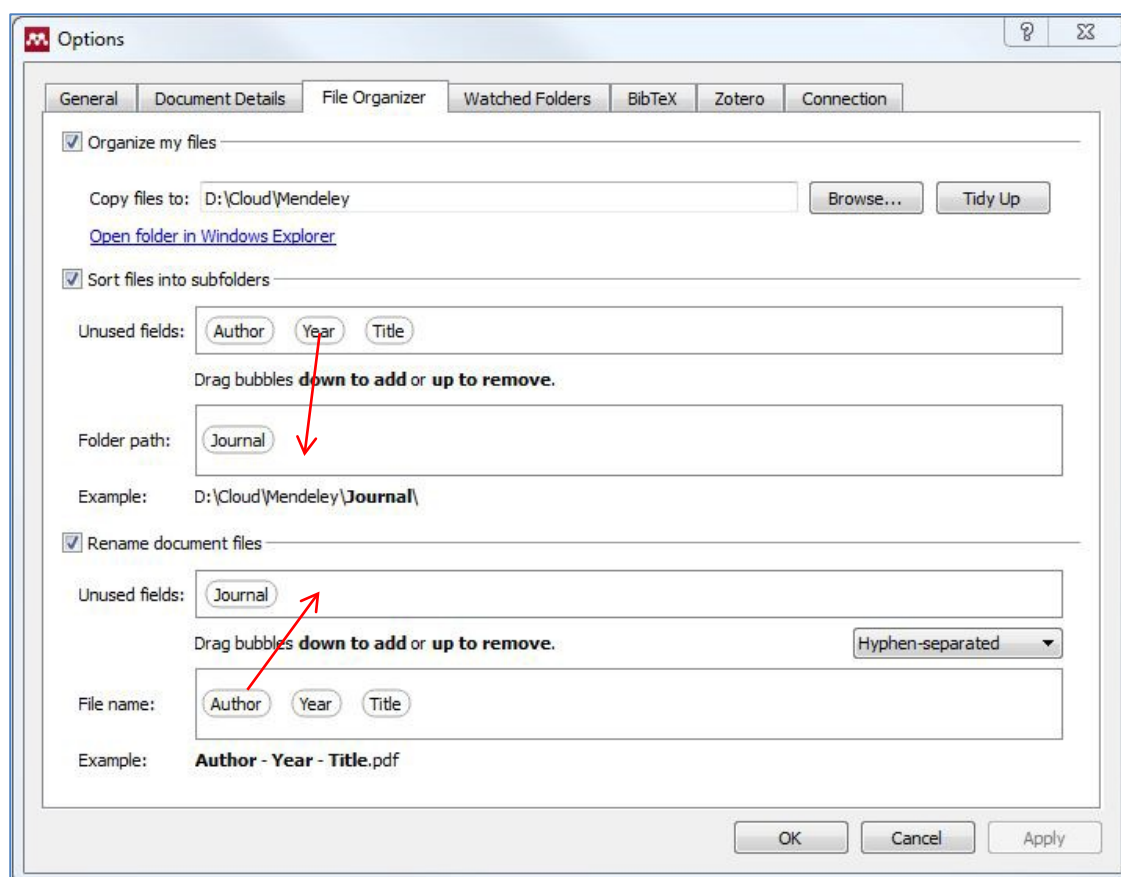
3.6 Automatically organizing your pdf's



From the Tools menu, select options and the File organizer tab. You can ask Mendeley to sort, rename and store your pdf in specific folders ! simply drag the field name tags to where you want them.

First tick the “organize my files” option, then choose

- Sort files
- Rename documents

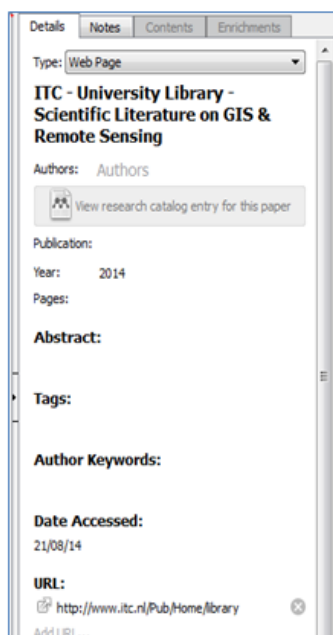


4 Document-types and output-styles

4.1 Different document types

Most used is the journal article, and if your paper and reference comes from one of the larger databases like Springer, Elsevier or Web of Science your reference and citation will be complete. Document types such as reports, msc and phd theses and especially websites may take some attention. In general, always check the reference you have just imported to see if all information is there.

When using the 'save to Mendeley' button on a website you have been using in your research the author of the website does not appear. As author of a webpage you usually use the Organization or institution that hosts the webpage. In case of a blog you name the person writing the blog.



The screenshot shows the 'Details' tab in Mendeley Desktop. The 'Type' is set to 'Web Page'. The title is 'ITC - University Library - Scientific Literature on GIS & Remote Sensing'. The 'Authors' field is empty, with a button to 'View research catalog entry for this paper'. The 'Publication' section shows 'Year: 2014' and 'Pages:'. The 'Abstract' field is empty. The 'Tags' field is empty. The 'Author Keywords' field is empty. The 'Date Accessed' is '21/08/14'. The 'URL' is 'http://www.itc.nl/Pub/Home/library'.

If you use the reference of a website without an author, Mendeley will use the title of the website in your citation.

("ITC - University Library - Scientific Literature on GIS & Remote Sensing," 2014)

REFERENCES

ITC - University Library - Scientific Literature on GIS & Remote Sensing. (2014). Retrieved August 21, 2014, from <http://www.itc.nl/Pub/Home/library>

If You add a (corporate) author, your citation will change accordingly:

(ITC Library, 2014)

REFERENCES

ITC Library. (2014). ITC - University Library - Scientific Literature on GIS & Remote Sensing. Retrieved August 21, 2014, from <http://www.itc.nl/Pub/Home/library>

If you manually add the name of the institute, department, organization as author of the webpage, your citation will be clearer and the reference will make more sense. While typing the name of the author you will be offered the option of marking it as an institution/organization.

If the name of the organization has more than one part add a comma [,] at the end, this will keep the name in the same order and Mendeley will not try to change it into a family name with initials. For example "The World Bank" will not change into "Bank, T.W." if you add the [,] at the end.

MSc or PhD theses

To clearly recognize a MSc or a PhD theses you may want to add (MSc thesis) or (PhD thesis) just after the title in your Mendeley record. You can use both 'Book' and 'Report' as record type for these publications in Mendeley.

4.2 Output styles

The APA style is one of the most used output and writing styles, the reference list generated following this style is very elegant and complete. Please see this schedule on how many authors are used in citations of papers with more than one author.

Citation schedule for APA:

Citing References in Text				
The following chart shows how to format in-text citations (6.11–6.15)				
Table 6.1 Basic Citation Styles				
Type of citation	First citation in text	Subsequent citations in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
One work by one author	Walker (2007)	Walker (2007)	(Walker, 2007)	(Walker, 2007)
One work by two authors	Walker and Allen (2004)	Walker and Allen (2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)
One work by three authors	Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (1999)	Bradley et al. (1999)	(Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 1999)	(Bradley et al., 1999)
One work by four authors	Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)	Bradley et al. (2006)	(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, & Walsh, 2006)	(Bradley et al., 2006)
One work by five authors	Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (2008)	Walker et al. (2008)	(Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 2008)	(Walker et al., 2008)
One work by six or more authors	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)
Groups (readily identified through abbreviation) as authors	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003)	(NIMH, 2003)
Groups (no abbreviation) as authors	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)

If you prefer to have only **one author** with each citation, select for example:

- **Chicago : manual of style 16th edition** or
- **Harvard : imperial college London**, as an output style.

(Ramoelo et al., 2013)

Ramoelo, A., Skidmore, A.K., Cho, M.A., Mathieu, R., Heitkönig, I.M.A., Dudeni-Tlhone, N., Schlerf, M. & Prins, H.H.T. (2013). Non-linear partial least square regression increases the estimation accuracy of grass nitrogen and phosphorus using in situ hyperspectral and environmental data. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*. 82. pp. 27–40. Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0924271613001214>.

Others prefer a style called **Numbered** where each citation is just symbolized by [3] for example instead of the author's name. Also the well-known journal "Nature" uses a numbered style for its publications

1

1. Ramoelo, A. et al. Non-linear partial least square regression increases the estimation accuracy of grass nitrogen and phosphorus using in situ hyperspectral and environmental data. *ISPRS J. Photogramm. Remote Sens.* 82, 27–40 (2013).

Have a good look at both citations and references before you change your output style.

5. Mendeley and BibTeX / LaTeX

5.1 Export from Mendeley to BibTeX

<http://libguides.mit.edu/content.php?pid=241351&sid=1992274>

"How do I export from bto BibTeX?

Open Mendeley, and within "My Library" found on the left, select references that you would like to export to BibTeX. In the drop-down menu in the toolbar at the top of the screen, click "File --> Export" (or ctrl-E if you use keyboard shortcuts) and in the dropdown list of file types, chose "Save as type: BibTeX" and save to the same location as the LaTeX file.

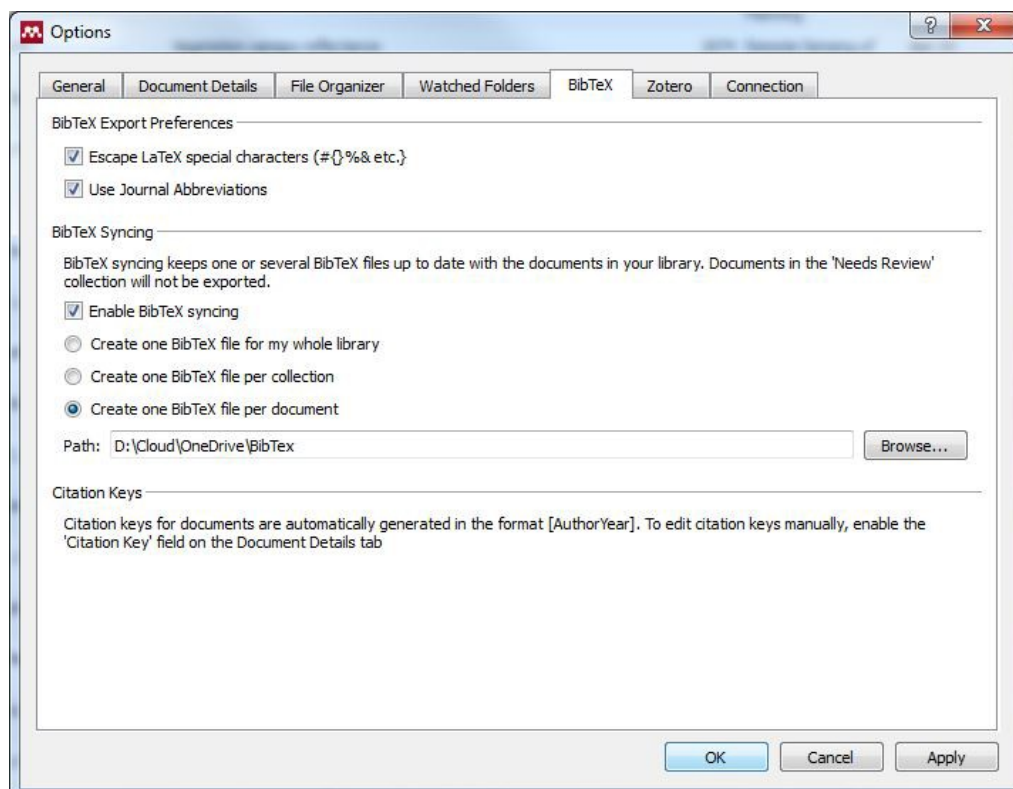
If you're working with Mendeley on a PC and your manuscript is on Athena, you'll need to save the BibTeX export to your hard drive and use FTP or another file transfer method to transfer the file to the correct directory in your Athena space.

To link the bibliography file that you just downloaded to your document, you need to enter two commands: `\bibliographystyle{style}` should go just inside your `\begin{document}` command. *style.bst* is the name of the style file dictating the format of your bibliography (see [How do I change the format of the bibliography?](#) below).

`\bibliography{filename}` should go wherever you want LaTeX to generate the bibliography. *filename.bib* is the name of the file that you just downloaded from RefWorks containing your exported references. " (Green, n.d.)

5.2 Automatically create a BibTeX files

Also from the Tools menu, and options, BibTeX tab you can set **Mendeley** to automatically create a BibTeX file for each reference in the library.



6. Mendeley online

Your online Mendeley library serves as backup and can act as your work platform when you do not have your 'desktop computer' at hand.

You can save references, maybe not always with pdf but the synchronization option of Mendeley will import them into your desktop version when you start-up the next time.

Your online storage capacity for the free Mendeley edition is 2GB

Some editing options are also available in the online version

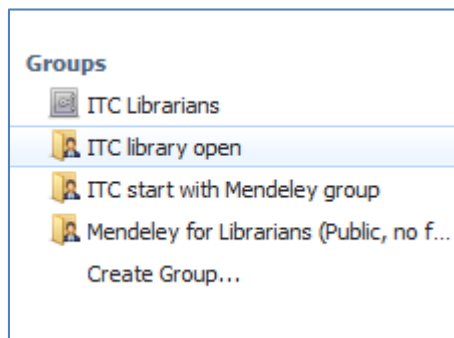
The screenshot displays the Mendeley online web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons and labels for 'Add Document', 'Delete Documents', 'Remove from Folder', 'Create Folder', 'Create Group', 'Remove Folder', 'Web Importer', and 'Account Usage'. A search bar is located on the right side of this bar.

On the left sidebar, under 'My Library', there are links for 'All Documents', 'Recently Added', 'Favorites', 'Needs Review' (highlighted in red), 'My Publications', 'Unsorted', 'Demo Library', 'Forages', 'Mendeley intro', and 'PhD thesis'. Below this, the 'Groups' section shows 'ITC Librarians' with sub-items 'ITC library open', 'ITC start with Mendeley group', and 'Mendeley for Librarians (Public, no files in here)'. The 'Trash' section shows 'All Deleted Documents'. The 'Filter Selected Collection' section shows a dropdown menu set to 'by Publications' with a list of items: 'All', 'Journal of the Indian Society of R', 'Landscape and Urban Planning', and 'Orbis'. The 'Tags' section shows 'My Library' and a tag '10.1002/wat2.1019'.

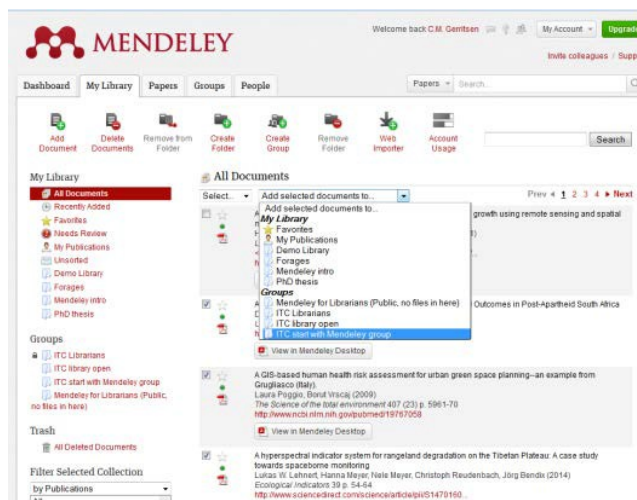
The main content area is titled 'Needs Review'. It features a 'Select...' dropdown and a button 'Add selected documents to...'. Below this, a document entry is shown: 'Agricola: A Man for Our Times' by 'Jakub Grygiel (2014)' from 'Orbis 58 (1) p. 69-82'. There is a 'View in Mendeley Desktop' button and links for 'View abstract', 'Edit tags', and 'Edit document details'.

The 'Edit Document Details' section is expanded, showing a form with the following fields: 'Type' (set to 'Journal Article'), 'Title' (set to 'Agricola: A Man for Our Times'), 'Authors' (set to 'Grygiel, Jakub'), 'Journal' (set to 'Orbis'), 'Volume' (set to '58'), 'Issue' (set to '1'), 'Pages' (set to '69-82'), 'Year' (set to '2014'), 'URL' (empty), and 'Keywords' (set to 'Author-supplied keywords (Keyword 1; Keyword 2; ...)'). There are 'SAVE' and 'CANCEL' buttons at the bottom of the form.

6.1 Create a group



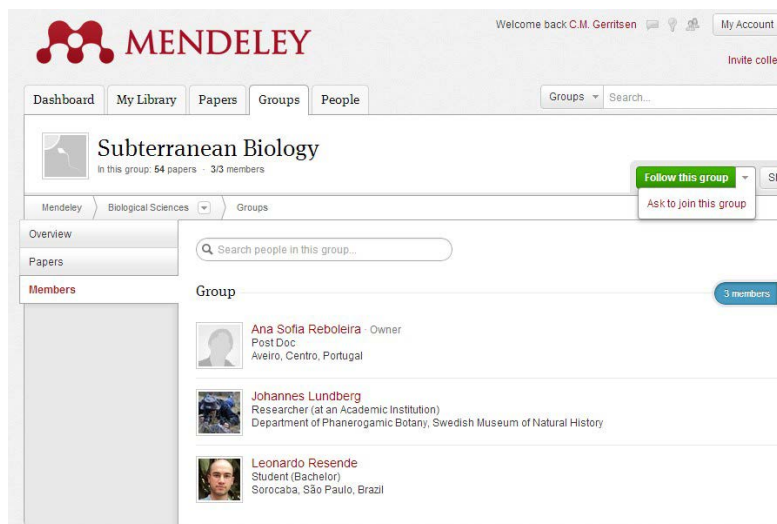
In the free version of Mendeley you can make only one private group of 3 people to share references and your work. You can however make more open groups to share references. In these open groups you can share references when working on a joint project. But you cannot share documents because of copyright.



Move references to this group.

- From your desktop library
- Or From the online Mendeley dash

6.2 Participate in groups



Already a lot of people with Mendeley account have joint groups of their interest, it's possible to search available groups for you topic and see if useful discussions are going round. You can ask to join if it is a closed group, or opt to follow their work.






The option to browse groups offers a nice start to see what's available.

6.3 Create your own profile

To work with others, share your experience or build your own profile you can create a Mendeley profile on your online account page, click your name as mentioned after login. Now you can edit your profile, change who you want to follow etc.

The screenshot shows the Mendeley website interface. At the top, the Mendeley logo is on the left, and a user greeting 'Welcome back C.M. Gerritsen' is on the right, with a 'View public profile' button below it. Navigation tabs include 'Dashboard', 'My Library', 'Papers', 'Groups', and 'People'. A search bar is also present. The main profile section for 'C.M. Gerritsen' is displayed, showing a profile picture, location 'Enschede, Netherlands', and research field 'Earth Sciences - Remote Sensing/Photogrammetry'. The profile is divided into sections: 'Publications' (no publications added yet), 'Awards and Grants' (no awards or grants added yet), 'Biographical Information' (no biographical information added yet), 'CV' (no CV information added yet), and 'Contact Information' (address: Enschede, Netherlands; email: c [dot] m [dot] gerritsen [at] utwente [dot] nl; webpage: http://www.itc.nl/library). On the right side, there are statistics for '3 Following' and '3 Followers', a list of 'Public Groups' (including 'altmetrics', 'ITC library open', 'ITC start with Mendeley group', 'Mendeley for Librarians (Public, no...', 'Test group', and 'Test Group 2'), and a 'Location' map of Enschede, Netherlands.


Adding your papers will be offer to you by Mendeley, and of course you can add papers yourself.

 **MENDELEY** Welcome back **C.M. Gerritsen**    **My Account**  **Upgrade**

[Invite colleagues](#) / [Support](#)

Dashboard **My Library** **Papers** **Groups** **People** **Papers**

View Profile **Updates** **Following** **Followers**




Richard Sliuzas

No city added in contact information yet.

Research field: Social Sciences

No research interests added yet.

Follow 


0 Following 0 Followers

Public Groups

Public groups Richard is a member of
Not a member of any groups yet.

Public groups Richard is following
Not following any groups yet.
[Find new public groups.](#)

Location



No city added in contact info yet.

Publications

▼ **Journal Article (18)**

Zhenshan Yang, Jianming Cai, Henk F.L. Ottens et al. (2013) **Beijing**, 491-506. In *Cities*.
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/...>

Z S Yang, J M Cai, H F L Ottens et al. (2013) **Beijing**, 491-506. In *Cities*.
<Go to ISI>://WOS:000317246900049/nht...

Pu Hao, Stan Geertman, Pieter Hooimeijer et al. (2013) **Spatial Analyses of the Urban Village Development Process in Shenzhen, China**, 2177-2197. In *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 37 (6).
<http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/j.1468-2...>

Divyani Kohli, Pankaj Warwadekar, Norman Kerle et al. (2013) **Transferability of Object-Oriented Image Analysis Methods for Slum Identification**, 4209-4228. In *Remote Sensing* 5 (9).
<http://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/5/9/4209/>

Divyani Kohli, Richard Sliuzas, Norman Kerle et al. (2012) **An ontology of slums for image-based classification**, 154-163. In *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems* 36 (2).

Zhenshan Yang, Richard Sliuzas, Jianming Cai et al. (2012) **Exploring spatial evolution of economic clusters: A case study of Beijing**, 252-265. In *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation* 19 (1).

Qingming Zhan, Xi Wang, Richard Sliuzas (2011) **A GIS-based method to assess the shortage areas of community health service — Case study in Wuhan, China**, 5654-5657. In *2011 International Conference on Remote Sensing, Environment and Transportation Engineering*.

Olena Dubovyk, Richard Sliuzas, Johannes Flacke (2011) **Spatio-temporal modelling of informal settlement development in Sancaktepe district, Istanbul, Turkey**, 235-246. In *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing* 66 (2).

By using the DOI in your url colleagues from all over the world with access to e-journals can find the papers you're listing on your profile. To share these papers the use of author's copies and pre-publication versions is usually allowed by publishers. Open Access papers know no restrictions in this sense.

REFERENCES

Green, R. (n.d.). Research Guides. Mendeley at MIT. Mendeley with LaTeX and BibTeX. MIT Libraries MIT Libraries. Retrieved March 24, 2014, from <http://libguides.mit.edu/content.php?pid=241351&sid=1992274>