FINDING & CITING IMAGES
IN PAPERS & PRESENTATIONS
If you wish to use images that you did not create yourself in a paper or presentation, you must be sure you have the right to reuse the image. There are several good sources for images that may be reused without having to directly contact the creator for permission. Examples include images created under a Creative Commons license or those created by the United States Government. Both may be reused with a simple attribution.

Here are some places to look and tips for using these sites:

1. [http://www.usa.gov](http://www.usa.gov)

First search for a term in the general search box:
Next, refine the results to include only images:

Be sure to consult the guidelines to help you determine if you can reuse the particular image you find: https://www.usa.gov/government-works

Enter your search term from the main search page. On the results page, click on *Search Tools*, and limit your results to images with reuse rights by choosing the the usage rights you need:
Once you have found images to use, you must be sure to give attribution to the creator of the image and/or cite the image. Attribution differs from a full citation. When attributing a work, you simply give credit to the copyright holder, whereas a full citation enables another individual to find the original text cited. Most U.S. Government images are within the public domain, and can be used without attribution. Many works available for sharing will have a Creative Commons license. To see some examples for how to attribute images with CC licenses, visit https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Best_practices_for_attribution

CITING IMAGES IN TEXT

Images should be cited based on the citation style that you are using for the text of your presentation or research paper. In this class, we are using MLA and APA. When you include images in your papers or presentations you need to refer your audience to them. You do this by making a statement about the image and type (fig. 1) or (figure 1). Whichever way you decide to do it, just be consistent throughout. In MLA, don’t capitalize fig. or figure and for APA, you need to capitalize Fig. or Figure. Make sure your captions are double spaced.

For example, let’s say you are writing about Yoruba (Nigeria) Beadwork. You might say this:

Yoruba artists create stunning beaded designs including the *Beaded Cap*, created in the mid-1900s (fig. 1).

At the end of the paper, before the Works Cited or References, you can include your images along with the caption, which are different from your Works Cited and Reference list citations. Or, you can include them with the text of your paper. You will need to use captions for both MLA and APA.
Captions in MLA:

Yoruba, *Beaded Cap*, cloth & glass beads,

The Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, *ARTstor*, mid-1900s, fig. 1.

Captions in APA:

Fig. 1 Yoruba, Beaded cap, (The Cleveland Museum of Art, *ARTstor*, mid-1900s).
CITING IMAGES IN WORKS CITED (MLA) AND LIST OF REFERENCES (APA)

MLA:

In MLA you list image citations in the Works Cited page, along with your other sources.

With artist


Cultural group, unknown artist


Sponsor, no artist or cultural group and no date


APA:

In APA you include image citations in the list of References, along with your other sources.

With artist

Cultural group, unknown artist


Sponsor, no artist or cultural group and no date

Art Resource. Landscape of eastern Sinai [Photograph]. Retrieved from http://library.artstor.org/library/secure/ViewImages?id=%2FThWdC8hIywtPygxFTx5RnsuXnkqeFs%3D.