APA (American Psychological Association) 6th is an author-date referencing style where you have an in-text citation and a related entry in a reference list at the end of your document.

APA 6th - images, figures or tables

These examples apply to reproductions of photographs, paintings, illustrations, maps, charts and graphs, diagrams, musical scores, screen captures and tables.

Reference list

Add a reference list at the end of your essay, citing all sources used in the body of your writing. The reference list should be in alphabetical order by the first author's surname.

Artwork

Works of original art may be held in collections whereby the owner does not wish to be known. If this is the case, use 'Private Collection' instead of giving details of the institution/ collection where the work is held.

Format

Author/artist if known. (Year of work). *Title of work* [Medium]. Institution/collection where the work is held if known: Location of Work if Known.

Example

Lorrain, C. (1648). *Pastoral Caprice with the Arch of Constantine* [Painting]. Collection of the Duke of Westminster: London.

Figure or table reproduced from print

Format

Author of Publication. (Year of publication). Title of work [Medium]. In *Title of publication* . Place of Publication: Publisher.

Example

Gibbons, J. (2007). My bed [Photograph]. In *Contemporary art and memory : Images of recollection and remembrance* . London: I.B. Taurus.

Figure or table retrieved from the web

Format

Author/artist if known. (Year of work). *Title of work* [Medium]. Retrieved from URL

Example

International Phonetic Association. (2005). *Other symbols* [Online image]. Retrieved from https:// www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/content/ipaother-symbols

An example reference list

See also: <u>multiple authors</u>, <u>multiple works by the same author</u>, <u>one source</u> <u>cited in another</u>, <u>similar information from multiple works</u>, <u>abbreviations</u>.

In-text citation

Since you are reproducing a whole work, include details of the copyright owner. If your writing will be made publicly available (eg a digital copy is uploaded to the University's research repository, ResearchSpace), you must seek permission from the copyright owner. If permission is attained, add 'Reprinted with permission'. In some cases permission for reproduction will be granted under the condition that the work is credited in a certain way, in which case use best judgement in referencing. Note: The University's copyright licence allows you to use images retrieved from a Library database , without seeking permission from the copyright holder, as long as your essay is not made publicly available. In this case, you may omit the information on the copyright holder and permission. However, you must still give credit to the creator of the work and reference your source.

Also note: Works in the <u>public domain</u> may be reproduced without permission. Works with a <u>Creative Commons licence</u> should be used according to the terms of its licence. In both of these cases it is good academic practice to give credit to the creators of the work and reference the source. For more on the use of copyright materials, see <u>About Copyright</u> and <u>Copyright for staff and students</u>.

Captioning

Place the figure near your in-text citation. Provide a numbered caption immediately beneath your figure and increment the numbering throughout your writing. Captions begin with *Figure* for photographs, paintings,

illustrations, charts and graphs, and diagrams. Use *Example* for excerpts from musical scores. Add a description of the figure, followed by a reference to the original source. The format of captions differs slightly from reference list entries – eg the author's name begins with their initials. Group similar information together with a full stop and comma-separate the details.

<u>Artwork</u>

Format

Figure

Figure 1 . Optional description of the work. Author/ Artist if Known, (year of work), *Title of Work* . Medium. Institution/collection where the work is held if known, Location of Work if Known.

Example

• A good example of misidentification is Claude Lorrain's *Pastoral Caprice* which was thought to be a work by the Scottish painter, John Runciman (see Figure 1).

```
Figure
Figure 1 . Claude Lorrain, (1648), Pastoral Caprice with
the Arch of Constantine . Oil on canvas. Collection of
the Duke of Westminster, London.
```

Figure reproduced from print

If the publication was compiled by an editor, use Ed. Editor's Name instead of Author.

Format

```
Figure 
Figure 2. Optional description of the work. Reprinted from Title of Publication (p. page number), by Author, year of publication, Place of Publication: Publisher. Copyright year by Copyright Holder. Reprinted with permission.
```

Example 1. Optional description of the work. Reprinted from *Title of Publication* (p. page number), by Author, year of publication, Place of Publication: Publisher. Copyright year by Copyright Holder. Reprinted with permission.

Example

• Tracey Emin's portfolio includes her controversial Tate Gallery installation, *My Bed* (Figure 2).

Figure

Figure 2 . Tracey Emin's 1999 installation, "My Bed", at the Tate Gallery in London. Reprinted from *Contemporary Art and Memory : Images of Recollection and Rememberance* (p. 23), by Joan Gibbons 2007, London: I.B. Taurus. Copyright 2007 by I.B. Taurus. Reprinted with permission.

• Example 1 illustrates the second movement of Tchaikovsky's masterpiece. Here he builds tension through his skillful use of tempo.

```
Excerpt from a musical score
```

Example 1. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, *String Quartet No.* 2 in F Major, Op. 22, 1874. Reprinted from Kalmus *Vocal Scores* by Edwin F. Kalmus, 1969, New York: Belwin, Copyright 1969 by Kalmus Orchestra Library.

Figure retrieved from the web

If the publication date is not known, just include the retrieval date.

Format

```
-----
```

Figure

Figure 3 . Optional description of the work. Retrieved from *Title of Website* , by Author, Publication date or last update, Retrieved date, from URL. Copyright year by Copyright Holder. Reprinted with permission.

Example

• The letters forming the International Phonetic Alphabet are used to recreate each possible sound in used human speech (see Figure 3).

Figure *Figure 3* . A subset of symbols from the International Phonetic Alphabet. Retrieved from *Other Symbols* , by International Phonetic Association, 2005, Retrieved 2015, Oct. 17, from https://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/content/ipa-

other-symbols. Copyright 2005 by International Phonetic Association. Reprinted with permission.

Tables

Add a numbered heading, beginning with the word Table, followed by two new lines and an italicised descriptive legend. The caption begins with the word 'Note' in italics. If you created the table from data that was sourced elsewhere, use 'Adapted from'. Number tables separately from figures in the order that they are mentioned in your text.

Format

Table 1

Table legend

Table data

Note . Reprinted/Adapted from *Title of Website* , by Author, Publication date or last update, Retrieved date, from URL. Copyright year by Copyright Holder. Reprinted with permission.

Table 2

Table legend

Table data

Note . Reprinted/Adapted from *Title of Publication* (p. page number), by Author, year of publication, Place of Publication: Publisher. Copyright year by Copyright Holder. Reprinted with permission.

Example

• Table 1 tells us that participants classified as Non-Hispanic White make up the highest recorded demographic for the 2011 - 2012 survey.

Table 1

Results from the National Health and Nutrition Survey

Table data

Note . Retrieved from 2011 - 2012 Data Documentation, Codebook, and Frequencies, by Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015, Retrieved Jan., 2015, Oct. 2, from http://wwwn.cdc.gov/Nchs/Nhanes/ 2011-2012/DEMO G.htm. • The benefits of using dynamic views in database management can be clearly illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2

Pros and Cons of Using Dynamic Views

Table data

Note . Reprinted from Modern Database Management, 6th ed. (p. 268, table 7-2), by Jeffrey A. Hoffer, Mary B. Prescott, and Fred R. McFadden, 2002, New Jersey: Prentice Hall. Copyright 2002 by Pearson Education Inc. Reprinted with permission.

Referring to an image but not reproducing it

If you are only referring to an image or artwork in your text, not reproducing it, cite it in short form and include the full citation in the reference list.

Example

• Tracey Emin is no stranger to controversy and her 1999 Tate Gallery installation, "My Bed", resulted in exposing aspects of her private life (Gibbons, 2007, p. 23-24).

Well known works do not need citing.

• ... and the photograph was staged in a similar format to da Vinci's "The Last Supper".

See also: Multiple works by the same author, Similar information from multiple works, One source quoted in another

An example paragraph

See also: more on paraphrasing ...

This material is based on the <u>Publication manual of the American</u> <u>Psychological Association</u> (2010), the <u>APA style guide to electronic</u> <u>references</u> (2012) and the <u>APA style blog</u>. For further information, please consult the manuals directly.