

How to Cite Web Sources in MLA Style (7th ed.) (link to [Libraries](#))

Websites should be cited in entirety. A **web page** is only a portion of a **website**. The web page title is written in double quotes (“ ”) and the overall website title is in italics.

Instructions for citing:

Create a **resource** list consisting of helpful sources which provide basic information about the topic of the paper, including those to be cited with **paraphrased** and **quoted** text in the research paper. *Wikipedia* and other general encyclopedias might be included in this initial list, but typically not cited in an academic research paper.

From the initial list, the final **Works Cited** list is created and consists of sources cited in the paper. This list should be arranged in alphabetical order.

TIP! If it is difficult to identify author(s) of a web page or website, consider if: (1) the site is written by a **corporate author** or (2) no single author is identifiable.

Should the URL (web address) be included in citation?

If, without URL, reader could face difficulty finding source
if **your instructor requires it**

Source: *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 7th ed. (2009).

Sample Works Cited

Chameides, Bill. “China’s New Car: Plug In, Turn On, Drive Out.” *The Green Grok*. Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University, 17 December 2008. Web. 27 July 2009.

Design Decisions Laboratory. “Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle.” *Design Decisions Wiki*. Carnegie Mellon U., 15 April 2008. Web. 27 July 2009.

Gilman, Edward F. and Dennis G. Watson. “*Jatropha Integerrima Peregrina*.” *EDIS Publication #ENH478*. Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Inst. of Food & Agricultural Services, U. of Florida, 2009. Web. 27 July 2009.

“Lake Worth, Florida.” *Google Maps*. Google. 28 July 2009. Web. 28 July 2009.

National Biodiesel Board. “Biodiesel Myths Busted.” NBD, n.d. Web. 27 July 2009.

Tierney, John. “The Immoral Majority.” Op-ed. *The New York Times*. New York Times, 31 October 2006. Web. 22 July 2009.

info tips

for the informed researcher

BASIC ELEMENTS OF CITATION

Entire Website

AuthorLastName, FirstName MiddleNameOrInitial. *Title of Website*. CityOfPublication: Publisher, 20xx.
Web. dd Month yyyy [this is access date].

Web Page

AuthorLastName, FirstName MiddleNameOrInitial. "Title of Work." *Title of Website*. PublisherOrSponsorOfSite [N.p. if not available], dd Month yyyy [n.d., if not available]. Web. dd Month yyyy [this is access date].

Cite **paraphrased** and **quoted** sources within text of a paper according to the entries in the **Works Cited** list. Examples below are linked to the **Sample Works Cited** list on this sheet.

The examples provided below are tied to the sample **Works Cited** list on the opposite page.

Signal phrase

According to Chameides, the new hybrid plug-in car from China ...

Paraphrase

The jatropha, a native shrub of Cuba and the Caribbean, ... on patios (Gilman and Watson).

Quotation

"The cost for electricity to power plug-in hybrids for all-electric ..." ("Plug-in").

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- For assistance with details of grammar, spelling, and other writing and speech outlining questions, visit the [SLC Writing Lab](#). Also see [The Bedford Handbook](#).
 - Several guidelines from the [MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 7th ed. \(2009\)](#):
 - No underlining; use italics instead (see 3.3, pp. 78-9)
 - When to include URL
 - if, without it, reader could face difficulty finding source
 - if **your instructor requires it**
 - **Flexibility of MLA style:** "improvise" when unanticipated features encountered
 - **"Be consistent..."** with styles when writing all citations
 - **Verification of websites:** chance of "disappearing sites, ... download, ... print, [or email] ..." retrieved references and save for later – just in case (5.6.1, pp. 182-3)