

I'm not a bot



It is common practice to cite the work the photograph has been published in and provide the page number or chapter in the in-text citation. In case the photo has not been published in a journal article, book, or book chapter, but is rather on display in a museum or can be found online take a look at our MLA photo citation guides below.MLA citation format for a photoWebAndroidiOSWordGoogle DocsMobileWindowsmacOsTo cite a photo in a reference entry in MLA style 8th edition include the following elements:Creator of the photo: Give the last name and name as presented in the source (e. g. Watson, John). For two authors, reverse only the first name, followed by and and the second name in normal order (e. g. Watson, John, and John Watson). For three or more authors, list the first name followed by et al. (e. g. Watson, John, et al.)Title of the photo: Titles are italicized when independent. If part of a larger source add quotation marks and do not italicize.Year of creation: Give the year of publication as presented in the source.Pages: Give the full page range preceded by pp. If only one page, precede with one p.Here is the basic format for a reference list entry of a photo in MLA style 8th edition:Creator of the photograph. Title of the photo. Year of creation. Title of the book, Edited., Publisher, Year of publication. Pages.To cite a photo in a reference entry in MLA style 8th edition include the following elements:Creator of the photo: Give the last name and name as presented in the source (e. g. Watson, John). For two authors, reverse only the first name, followed by and and the second name in normal order (e. g. Watson, John, and John Watson). For three or more authors, list the first name followed by et al. (e. g. Watson, John, et al.)Title of the photo: Titles are italicized when independent. If part of a larger source add quotation marks and do not italicize.Year of creation: Give the year of publication as presented in the source.Name of the museum: Provide the name of the museum, art gallery or exhibition site.Location:Here is the basic format for a reference list entry of a photo in MLA style 8th edition:Creator of the photo. Title of the photo Year of creation. Name of the museum, Location.Take a look at our works cited examples that demonstrate the MLA style guidelines in action:Photo citation from a digital sourceKarsh, Yousuf. Winston Churchill. 1941. Karsh, karsh.org/photographs/winston-churchill/Photo citation from a bookKeeffe, Georgia. Alligator Pears in a Basket. 1923. Writing about Art by Henry M. Sayre, 6th ed., Pearson Prentice Hall, 2009, p. 39.Photo citation from a museumWebb, Todd. Stove in Paris Studio. 1951, Museum of Modern Art, New York City.How to do an in-text citation for a photo in MLAWhen citing an image in-text using the MLA style, you'll use the surname of the photographer followed by the page number in parentheses.In practice, you can expect your photo's in-text citation to be in this format (Creator of the photo, Page number).If you were to cite a photo from a book, the photo should be cited in-text using the creator's name, along with the corresponding page number.Citation of a photo from a book on page 223The painting is known to be the most parodied work of art in history (Da Vinci, 223).It's important to remember that you may not always be able to find all the information you need about the origin of the image. This is especially true if you are dealing with older, historical photographs.If the creator of the photograph is not mentioned, you can place the image title or description instead.Citation of a photo from a source where the creator of the photo is not mentioned page 198The painting was a story of the painter's own fear of the sea ("By the sea", 198).If the photo is found online, do not list a page number.Citation of a photo found onlineThe photograph shows the flamant attire of the female dancers(Amero). Home / Guides / Citation Guides / MLA Format / How to Cite a Picture or Image in MLA Share to Google Classroom Published October 31, 2011. Updated July 10, 2022. Photograph An image produced by a camera. Citing a photograph or image displayed in a museum or institution (viewed in-person)The citations below are based on information from the MLA Style Center.Works CitedStructureCreators Last Name, First Name. Image Title. Year Created. Museum/Institution, Location.ExampleCartier-Bresson, Henri. Juvisy, France. 1938. Museum of Modern Art, New York City.View Screenshot | Cite your sourceIn-text CitationsStructure(Creators Last Name)Example(Cartier-Bresson) Citing a photograph or image from a museum or institution (viewed online)Many museums have online collections of their work. The citations below are based on information from the MLA Style Center.Works CitedStructureCreators Last Name. First Name. Image Title. Year Created. Website Name, Numbers (if applicable). URL.ExamplesBoudin, Eugene. On the Beach, Sunset. 1865. The Met, www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/438551.Gilpin, Laura. Terraced Houses, Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico. 1939. Library of Congress, no. LC-USZ62-102170, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/90716883/View Screenshot | Cite your sourceIn-text CitationsStructure(Creators Last Name)Example(Boudin)Example(Gilpin) Citing a digital image on a web page or online articleDigital Image A picture that can be viewed electronically by a computer.Heres the standard structure for a digital image citation found on a website. It follows guidance from the MLA Style Center.Works CitedStructureImage Creators Last Name, First Name. Image Title. Website Name. Day Month Year. Published. URL.ExampleDoe, Jane. Sidest. Photograph of Manches The Scream. The Scream is Fading. New Research Reveals Why by Sophie Haigney, 7 Feb. 2020. The New York Times, www.nytimes.com/2020/02/07/arts/design/the-scream-edvard-munch-science.htmlView Screenshot | Cite your sourceImage search: Do not cite the search engine (example: Google Images) where the image is found, but the website of the image the search engine indexes. In-text CitationsStructure(Web page authors Last Name)Example(doe Jong) Citing a photograph from a bookWorks CitedStructureImage Creators Last, First M. Image Title. Year Created. Book Title. by Book Authors First Last Name, Publisher, year published, p. page(s).ExampleKemoto, Luna. Cat in Repose. 2017. Bodega Cats Adventure, by Wendy Prosser, Feline Press, 2020, p. 22.View Screenshot | Cite your sourceIn-text CitationsStructure(Creators Last Name Page #)Example(Kemoto 22) Citing a photograph you tookThe photo would be considered as part of a personal collection. The example below follows guidance found in the MLA Style Center.Works CitedStructureYour Last Name, First Name. Image description or Image Title.Day Month Year taken. Authors personal collection.ExampleDoe, Jane. Tumbledeew Gulch. 3 Jan. 2019. Authors personal collection. Smith, John. Cats being fed. 11 Aug. 2001. Authors personal collection.View Screenshot | Cite your source In-text CitationsStructure(Your Last Name)Example(Doe)(Smith) Citing a photograph from a databaseWorks CitedStructureCreators Last Name, First Name. Photograph Title. Year Created. Database Name, Numbers (if applicable).URL.ExampleFreed, Leonard. Holidaymaker Stuck in Traffic Jam. 1965. ARTstor, www.artstor.org. View Screenshot | Cite your sourceIn-text CitationsStructure(Creators Last Name)Example(Freed) Work CitedMLA Handbook, 9th ed., Modern Language Association of America, 2021. Updated April 26, 2021. How do I cite an image with no author in MLA format? To cite an image with no author in MLA style, you need to have basic information including the title or description, museum or website name, date, and URL if applicable.Templates and examples for in-text citations and works cited list entries for an image with no author (viewed online) are provided below.In-text citation template and example:For citations in prose and parenthetical citations, use the title of the image.Citation in prose:The photograph Robert Frank in Automobile. Parenthetical:(Robert Frank)Works-cited-list entry template and example:Viewed online:Template:Title of Photograph or Description. Date Published.Name of Gallery/Museum or Website Name. URL.ExampleRobert Frank in Automobile. 1958. National Gallery of Art, . How do I cite images with no date in MLA format? To cite an image with no date in MLA style, you need to have basic information including the artist name, image title, and either the website where the image was viewed online or the museum or gallery name where it was viewed in person. If no date information is provided for an online image, omit the publication date details and instead provide the date you accessed it. Templates and examples for in-text citations and works cited list entries for an image with no date (viewed online and firsthand) are provided below.In-text citation template and example:For citations in prose, use the first name and surname of the artist on the first occurrence. For subsequent citations, use only the surname. In parenthetical citations, always use only the surname of the artist.Citation in prose:First mention: Janet Cameron. Subsequent occurrences: Cameron. Parenthetical:(Cameron). Works-cited-list entry template and example:Viewed firsthand:Template:Artist Surname, First Name. Title of the Image. Name of the Museum or Gallery, Physical Location (Major City or City, State).Example:Muysbridge, Eadweard. Attitudes of Animals in Motion. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.Viewed online:Template:Artist Surname, First Name. Title of the Image. Name of the Website, URL. Accessed Date.Example:Cameron, Janet. Who Was Cleopatra? Decoded Past, www.decodedpast.com/philosophy-2/. Accessed 20 Sept. 2021. Back to MLA Citation ExamplesHow to cite a photograph in a bibliography using MLAThe most basic entry for a photograph citation consists of the creators name(s), the image title, the creation date, and location details. The MLA s citation format varies depending on where you viewed the image.Begin with the name of the photographer. This persons name should be reversed, with a comma after the last name and a period after the first name (and any middle name). A suffix, such as a roman numeral or Jr./Sr. should appear after the persons given name, preceded by a comma.Photographviewed firsthand in a museum:When citing an image viewed in-person in a museum and/or collection, vary the format by including the name of the museum/collection and the city where the museum is located.Last Name, First Name. Image Title. Creation Date, Museum/Collection Name, Location.Smith, John. Sunset on the Atlantic. 2000. Museum of Modern Art, New York City.Personal photographviewed firsthand:When citing an image viewed in-person, such as a personal photograph, vary the format by using a description of the image, not a formal title of the image. When describing an image without a title, capitalize the first word of the description as you would in a regular sentence. Omit the location information since it isnt a famous or published work. You may also include the file format detail (e.g., JPEG, GIF, PNG) in the optional-element slot at the end of the entry.Last Name, First Name. Description of the image. Creation Date. Digital File Type (optional).Doe, Jane. My dog enjoying her walk. 3 May 2021. PNG.Photograph viewed in a print publication:For a photograph from a publication, conclude the citation with location information for the publication information, or the larger container, housing the photograph. See the Citation Guide entries for these works (e.g., books, magazines, newspapers) for more specific guidelines.Last Name, First Name. Image Title. Publication Title, Publication Date, page(s).Smith, John. Sunset on the Atlantic. The New Yorker, 14 Apr. 2015, p. 53.If there is no creation date available, omit the date.Smith, John. Sunset on the Atlantic. The New Yorker, p. 53.Photograph viewed online:For a photograph viewed online, conclude the citation with the website name in Italics and the location (such as a DOI, permalink, or URL). According to MLAs 9th edition updated in 2021, you may usually leave out http:// or https:// from URLs unless you want to hyperlink them or unless instructed otherwise. When in doubt, ask your instructor. If a DOI is available, use that instead of the URL. For DOIs, use http:// or https:// before the DOI. Use a period after the DOI.If a publication or posting date isnt available, include the accessed date after the location. Format the date using the international format of day-month-year. Follow the access date with a period. For dates, abbreviate months names, except for May, June, and July (using the last four letters for September and the first three letters for all other months), followed by a period.Last Name, First Name. Image Title. Publication Date, Location. Accessed Date.Smith, John. Sunset on the Atlantic. CNN, cnn.com/imagearchives/image-sunset-on-atlantic. Accessed 1 May 2021.TroubleshootingSolution #1: How to cite a photograph with no photographer. If the photo doesnt have an organization or group photographer. If it is in the case, the photo credit provided for the photo will be the name of an organization.For example:World Health Organization. Photograph of three doctors giving the thumbs up sign. WHO and Partners Call for Action to Better Protect Health and Care Workers from COVID-19, by Sonali Reddy, 21 Oct. 2021.World Health Organization, www.who.int/news/item/21-10-2021-who-and-partners-call-for-action-to-better-protect-health-and-care-workers-from-covid-19.However, if no credit is provided for the photo, do not assume that the organization/group that posted it is the photographer.2. If no photographer or group/organization photographer has been identified for the photo you are trying to cite, you can begin your citation with the title or description of the photo.For example:Photograph of watercolor paint tubes. 18 Essential Watercolour Techniques for Every Artist, by Brynn Metheney, 21 Sept. 2021.Creative Bloq, www.creativebloq.com/illustration/20-watercolor-techniques-every-artist-should-know-31619705.Solution #2: How to cite a photograph within a book or article written by a different authorIf you are citing a photo within an article or book, and the photographer is someone other than the author of the article or book, you need to make sure you give credit to both individuals in your citation. Follow the templates and examples below to learn how to format a reference list entry for a photograph within a book or article.Reference list entry template:Artist/Photographer Surname, First Name. Title or description of photograph. Book Title, by Author First Name Surname, Publisher Name, Publication Year. Title or description of photograph. Book Title, by Author First Name Surname, Publisher Name, Publication Year, Page Number.Reference list entry example:Article:Akamen, Tolga. Photograph of commuters on London underground train. An Offshoot of the Delta Variant is Rising in the UK, by Sanjay Mishra, 2 Nov. 2021. National Geographic, www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/an-offshoot-of-the-delta-variant-is-rising-in-the-uk.Book:Photograph of the inside of a tokamak.The Atom: A Visual Tour, by Jack Challoner, MIT Press, 2018, p. 163.Solution #3: How to cite a photograph posted on social mediaThe format for citing a photograph on social media depends on the site being referenced. Below are templates and examples for citing photos on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.1. FacebookReference list entry template:Account Name/Author Surname, First Name. Photo description. Facebook, Day Month Year posted, URL.Reference list entry example:National Park Service. Photo of American Memorial Park. Facebook, 4 Nov. 2021, www.facebook.com/americanmemorialpark/photos/a.368285423296177/3292590387532318.2. TwitterReference list entry template:Account Name/Author Surname, First Name. Photo description. Twitter, Day Month Year posted, URL.Reference list entry example:Musk, Elon (@elonmusk). Photo of rocket launch pad. Twitter, 12 Sept. 2021, twitter.com/elonmusk/status/1437220114613555202/photo/1.3. InstagramReference list entry template:Account Name/Author Surname, First Name. Photo description. Instagram, Day Month Year posted, URL.Reference list entry example:Green, John (@johngreenwritesbooks). Photo ofA Beautifully Foolish Endeavor cover. Instagram, 7 July 2020, www.instagram.com/pp/CCV89ubH-Ho?utm_medium=copy link.Back to MLA Citation GuideWorked examples are a lens to focus ones mind. Ayn Rand How do I format a works cited entry for a personal photograph that was viewed firsthand in MLA style? As per MLA style, a personal photograph viewed firsthand has a different format that includes the description of the image rather than an official title. Use the format and example below as a base to build upon.FormatLast Name, First Name. Description of the image. Creation Date, Digital File Type (optional) ExampleRickets, Rob. An astronaut taking a walk in space. 5 March 2000. BMP. How do I format a works-cited entry for a photograph that was viewed firsthand at a museum in MLA style? According to MLA style, a photograph viewed firsthand at a museum includes the name of the photographer, the title of the photograph (or a description, if there is no title), the year it was taken, the name of the museum, and the museums location. Use the format and example below to create your own works-cited entry for this type of source.FormatPhotographer Last Name, First Name. Title or Description of the Image. Year, Museum, Location.ExampleCassatt, Mary. Young Mother Sewing. 1900. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. If you dont know how to cite an image in MLA format, its easy to learn. For images or photographs you find online, the most recent edition of the MLA style guide (the 9th) recommends that you include the creators name, image title, name of the website hosting the image, date of origin, and URL, in that order. Grammarly helps you communicate confidently those who familiar with how to write a research paper or how to write a report already know that citations on the works cited page must follow a specific format. If you found a picture onlinewhether a photograph, digital image, or any other visualfollow this formula for citing a picture in MLA format:Last name of creator, First name. Image title. Website name, Day Month Year of posting, URL. Note that the image title may be in italics instead of quotation marks if the work is a painting or photograph. If the image has no title, you can write a basic description of the image, without quotation marks, in its place.If you found the image online, writing the URL is a necessary part of how to cite a photo in MLA format. A helpful tip to stay organized is to write down the URL in your essay outline when researching so you dont have to go back and search for it later. In MLA format, you drop the http:// or https:// from the URL and start with www or whatever text comes first.In practice, your works-cited-page citation should look like this:Hertzberg, Karen. Star Wars vs. Star Trek. Grammarly Blog, 8 Apr. 2022, www.grammarly.com/blog/star-wars-vs-star-trek-you-cant-force-good-writing. As with other sources used in academic writing, you need to include in-text citations for images created in your paper. This remains true even if youre paraphrasing the source material, although in that case its recommended that you run your excerpt through a plagiarism checker. In-text citations for images and photos in MLA format simply list the creators last name in parentheses, like so:(Last name of creator)(Hertzberg)As long as you found your image online, these are the basic formulas for how to cite a picture in MLA format. Note that this formula applies to both primary and secondary sources.However, if you didnt find your image online, its a different story. If youre citing images you found in a museum or art gallery or images from a book or journal article, use a different set of MLA citation guidelines. Likewise, if you want to reproduce an image in your paper and give proper credit to the source, you also follow different guidelines. Below we explain how to cite a photograph in MLA format in all these situations.Heres a tip:Citations can be difficult, but they dont have to trip you up. Grammarlys Citation Generator ensures your essays have flawless citations and no plagiarism. Try it for tricky MLA image citations like book ormazine covers, or graphic novels. How to cite an image from a book in MLA formatWhen citing an image in MLA format from a book, the first question to ask yourself is whether the creator is the same as the books author.If the creator and the author are the same, you can cite the image by using the formula for citing the bookalthough you have to also include the images figure number in an in-text citation.(Last name of author, fig. #, p. #)(Seuss, fig. 3, p. 12)However, if the author is not the creator, you use this formula:Last name of image creator, First name. Image title. Year of origin for image. Book title, by First name Last name of author, Book publisher, Year of publication, p. # of image. In practice, your citation should look like this:All the Eternal Love I Have for the Pumpkins. 2016. Gateways to Art: Understanding the Visual Arts, by Debra DeWitte, et al., Thames & Hudson, 2018, p. 1. The in-text citation uses only the creators last name in parentheses. You dont need to include a page number because the page number is already in the citation on the works cited page.(del Sarto)How to cite an image from a journal article in MLA formatJust like with images from books, the rules for how to cite an image in MLA format from a journal article depend on whether the image creator is also the article author. If so, cite the image following the standard guidelines for citing journal articles, adding the figure number for in-text citations (see the above section). If the image creator and the articles author are different, follow this formula for citations on the works cited page:Last name of image creator, First name. Image title. Year of origin for image. Article title, by First name Last name of author, Journal name, vol. #, no. #, Month Year, pp. # of the article, URL or DOI, p. # of image. Just to be clear, the first set of page numbers is for the entire article, and the last page number is for the image. If either the volume or issue number isnt available, feel free to skip over it. In practice, it should look like this:Maloja. 1917. Contemporary Swiss Art, by Paul Ganz, The Brooklyn Museum Quarterly, vol. 8, no. 2, Apr. 1921, pp. 927. www.jstor.org/stable/26459449, p. 14. Again, in-text citations require only the creators last name in parentheses.(Wyler)How to cite an image from a museum or gallery in MLA formatImages viewed in a museum or art gallery, both in person and through the venues website, can also be cited as reference sources.If you viewed the image in person, use this formula to cite images in MLA format:Last name of creator, First name. Image title. Year of origin. Website name, URL.Your citation should look like this:The Kiss. 1909. Belvedere, sammlung.belvedere.at/objects/6678/der-kuss-liebespaar. In-text citations still require only the creators last name in parentheses.(Klimt)How to reproduce an image in text with MLA formatIf you want to include a copy of the image in your paper, MLA format has some special guidelines. For starters, image captions are labeled as figures, using the formula Fig. #. After that, there are two methods for writing caption citations:Give the full information for the source next to the caption and do not include the source on the works cited page.Give partial information for the source next to the caption and include the full citation on the works cited page.Method 1In the first method, you give the full information for the source below the image in your paper and do not include it on the works cited page. After the figure number and a period, simply cite the source exactly as you would on a works cited page, with one exception: the creators name is written as First name Last name. In practice, your image caption should look like this:Fig. 1. Andrea del Sarto. The Madonna del Sacco. 1525. A History of Art for Beginners and Students: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, by Clara Erskine Clement, Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1887, p. 106. Method 2The second method uses a shorter, simpler citation for the caption but still includes the full citation on the works cited page. Simply follow this formula when writing the caption below the image in your paper:Fig. #. First name Last name of creator, Image title, Year of origin.A final caption citation using this method looks like this:Fig. 1. Andrea del Sarto, The Madonna del Sacco, 1525. In academic writing, visual content such as paintings, photographs, and illustrations can be effective tools to present analysis and ideas. However, the inclusion of images in academic writing also calls for proper citation, according to guidelines provided by the Modern Language Association (MLA). This guide outlines how to cite various kinds of images based on the source and method of access. It also discusses how to present images as figures within the body of a paper.Citing an Image Viewed OnlinePhotographs acquired from Internet collections, online archives, or institutional websites require more data compatible with their digital form. These involve the artists complete name, the title of the image within quotation marks if the image is not an independent work (use italics if the site features the image as a work of art), the name of the hosting site in italics, the date of publication or upload (when available), and the entire URL of the particular page with the image.You must cite the page where the image is, not the sites home page. If no date is provided, leave it blank and go on to the URL.CitationVan Gogh, Vincent. The Starry Night. The Museum of Modern Art, 12 Nov. 1979, www.moma.org/collection/works/79802.StructureImage Creators Last Name, First Name. Image Title. Website Name, Day Month Year, URL.This is the citation format used by the majority in papers presenting themes or visual qualities in various artists or comparing works found in online galleries. The digital images usually come with curatorial comments, and the reader can access the same context by quoting the very page number.Avoid using access dates where the website content is unstable or will frequently be updated. MLA no longer requires an access date for stable institutional repositories.Citing an Untitled Image from a Print MagazineImages that appear in print publications like magazines or journals do not often have official captions. In such a case, the image description should be expressed in simple terms like Cartoon, Illustration, Photograph, or Cover image, depending on the presentation of the image. The artists name should be followed first by the description of the image, the title of the magazine in italics, the date of publication, and the page number the image is found on.This citation style is useful if the image is being examined in a study of visual culture or media. Accurate citation of these sources is especially pertinent because they are likely to be editorial or commentary on culture.CitationSpiegelman, Art. Illustration. The New Yorker, 19 Sep. 2011, p. 38.StructureImage Creators Last Name, First Name. Image Description. Magazine Title, Day Month Year, Page Number.In that instance, the photograph was a full-page cartoon by Art Spiegelman, a regular artist for The New Yorker. The citation makes it possible for readers to locate the particular issue and page number to verify or check further.If the photographer is unknown, begin with the image description and continue with the title of the magazine and dates of publication. Place Photograph, Map, Advertisement, or some other descriptive term according to the nature of the image.Citing an Image Viewed in PersonWhen an image is viewed in person at a museum, gallery, or live show, the citation must reflect its physical setting. This type of citation includes five components: the creators full name, the title of the image in italics, the date that the image was created, the museum or institutional collection that owns the work, and the city in which the institution is located.The title of the photograph must be italicized and exactly as presented by the institution. If no year is presented next to the photo, look on the museum label or wall text. If the museum states that the date is approximate (e.g., ca. 1425), include the approximation in the citation.CitationHopper, Edward. Nighthawks. 1942, Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago.StructureCreators Last Name, First Name. Image Title. Year, Museum/Institution, Location.This format is especially handy when writing about the artistic technique, composition, or historical context of a piece seen in person. Including the institution and city allows readers to identify the specific work, particularly if a famous artist has more than one work with the same title.This type of citation must then appear in the Works Cited list at the end of the paper. In the case that the image is not actually included in the paper but is mentioned only in the text, this citation is sufficient to acknowledge the visual material.Including Images as Figures in the PaperWhen photos are placed directly within the body of a paper, MLA requests that they be captioned and labeled as figures. All images must be assigned a figure number in sequence (e.g., Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc.). The caption will go immediately underneath the image and must begin with the figure label and number, followed by a period.There are two correct methods for writing MLA captions:Option 1: Full Citation in the CaptionThis option includes all necessary source information directly in the figure caption. It must follow MLA citation style, but the authors name is not inverted. Because the full citation is included below the image, it does not need to be repeated in the Works Cited list.Caption Example:Fig. 1. Edward Hopper, Nighthawks, 1942, Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago.This method is preferred when the image is central to the argument or analysis and will not be cited again elsewhere in the paper.Option 2: Brief Caption and Full Entry in Works CitedIn this approach, the caption only includes essential information: the creators name, image title, and the year. The complete citation is then included in the Works Cited section at the end of the paper.Caption Example:Fig. 2. Vincent van Gogh, The Starry Night, 1889,Works Cited Entry:CitationVan Gogh, Vincent. The Starry Night. The Museum of Modern Art, 1889, www.moma.org/collection/works/79802.This method is useful for papers that include multiple images or reference the same image more than once, as it keeps the paper layout tidy while still meeting citation requirements.Citing Images from Image DatabasesWhen using academic image databases such as ARTstor, Britannica ImageQuest, or Digital Public Library of America, the citation includes the creator, title, date, database name in italics, and the URL or DOI.CitationDelacroix, Eugne. Liberty Leading the People. 1830. ARTstor, library.artstor.org/asse/ARTISTOR_13_457.StructureCreators Last Name, First Name. Image Title, Year. Database Name, URL.This kind of citation is especially useful for art history or visual culture research papers, where images are sourced from digital archives. In-text References to ImagesIn addition to captions and Works Cited entries, images should be referenced in the main body of the text to show relevance. MLA recommends referring to the figure number in parentheses.Example:Hoppers use of light and isolation in Nighthawks reflects American urban loneliness (see fig. 1).This approach helps maintain a clear connection between written analysis and visual material.Always Determine the Image Source Type First: Before writing the citation, determine through what means the image was accessedwhether viewed live, found online, or copied from a printed source. There is a distinct MLA citation style for each source type, so choosing the proper one ensures accuracy.Use Descriptive Labels for Untitled Images: If the image does not have a formal title, use a descriptive label like Photograph, Cartoon, or Illustration. Capitalize the first word of the description and capitalize it as if it were a title. This will alert readers to the nature of the image.Use MLA Figure Format When Inserting Images: When inserting images into your paper, label each image as Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc. Include a caption directly below the image. Choose between full source information in the caption or a brief caption and a full entry in the Works Cited list.Double-Check for Quotation Marks and Italics in MLA style: Use italic for title of artworks, paintings, or freestanding pictures (e.g., Nighthawks). Use quotation marks for pictures that are part of a website or do not have an official title (e.g., The Starry Night). Start your TypeCite Boost 3 day free trial today. Then just \$4.99 per month to save your citations, organize in projects, and much more. SIGN UP To create a basic works-cited-list entry for an image, list the creator of the image, the title of the image, the date of composition, and the location of the image, which would be a physical location if you viewed the image in person. If you viewed the image online, provide the name of the website containing the image and the URL. If you viewed the image in a print work, provide the publication information for the print work, including a page number. Below are sample entries for images along with links to posts containing many other examples.A Photograph Viewed in PersonCameron, Julia Margaret. Alfred, Lord Tennyson. 1866, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.A Painting Viewed OnlineBearden, Romare. The Train. 1975. MOMA, www.moma.org/collection/works/65232?locale=en.An Untitled Image from a Print MagazineKarasik, Paul. Cartoon. 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