

# CITING SOURCE MATERIAL

**“River running on the Colorado through Grand Canyon National Park is even more in demand. The twenty-one commercial rafting companies who boat the river fill their trips a year in advance at prices ranging from \$700 to \$1200.”**

**Bibliographic Information** / Author: Roderick Frazier Nash  
Book Title: *Wilderness and the American Mind*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition  
Publisher: Yale University Press  
Place of Publication: New Haven, CT  
Year: 2001  
Page where quotation appeared: 330

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When using source material in your own writing, you must cite all

**direct quotations**

“River running on the Colorado through Grand Canyon National Park is even more in demand.”

**partial quotations**

These companies “fill their trips a year in advance.”

**paraphrases**

Dozens of commercial outfitters charge up to \$1200 for these rafting trips but still sell out a year ahead of time.

**statistics, dates, figures**

Some outfitters charge up to \$1200 for the chance to travel the Colorado.

**\*Note that you need not put quotation marks around numbers or figures used outside of a quotation.**

Choose a citation method (APA, MLA, or Chicago) that best fits the expectations of the discipline you’re writing in.

*1. A COMPARISON OF APA and MLA STYLES:*

**For both APA and MLA citations, the important bibliographic information appears in parentheses directly after the quoted or paraphrased material: in MLA style, include the author’s last name and page number; in APA, the author’s name, year of publication, and (usually) page number.**

These companies “fill their trips a year in advance” (Nash 330) and have no trouble filling all available openings. **MLA**

Some wilderness areas are particularly stressed by tourism: “River running on the Colorado through Grand Canyon National Park is even more in demand” (Nash, 2001, p. 330). **APA**

Dozens of commercial outfitters charge up to \$1200 for these rafting trips but still sell out a year ahead of time (Nash 330). **MLA**



**In both APA and MLA, if the author's name appears in the text of your sentence, it does not need to appear in the parenthetical citation:**

According to Nash (2001), "River running on the Colorado through Grand Canyon National Park is even more in demand" (p. 330). **APA**

Roderick Frazier Nash discovered that some outfitters charge up to \$1200 for the chance to travel the Colorado (330). **MLA**

**When using a full quotation, always introduce it in some way, whether with a "signal phrase" (the author's name and an appropriate verb) or with a comment on the significance of the quotation:**

Roderick Frazier Nash writes: "River running on the Colorado through Grand Canyon National Park is even more in demand" (330). **MLA**

Nash (2001) noted that "[r]iver running on the Colorado through Grand Canyon National Park is even more in demand" (p. 330). **APA**

Some wilderness areas are particularly stressed by tourism: "River running on the Colorado through Grand Canyon National Park is even more in demand" (Nash 330). **MLA**

## *2. A BRIEF LOOK AT CHICAGO STYLE:*

**Unlike MLA or APA citation styles, which call for parenthetical citations, Chicago style calls for footnotes or endnotes.**

**Put a superscript number in your text corresponding to the number of the note; place the citation information at the bottom of the page (for footnotes) or together on an endnotes page:**

Some wilderness areas are particularly stressed by tourism: "River running on the Colorado through Grand Canyon National Park is even more in demand."<sup>1</sup>

**When you cite any source for the second, third, etc. time, you need only the author's last name and the number of the page or pages cited.**

According to Nash, "River running on the Colorado through Grand Canyon National Park is even more in demand."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Roderick Frazier Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001), 330.

<sup>2</sup> Nash, 330.



### 3. COMPILING YOUR SOURCES

All sources that you cite parenthetically must appear at the end of your paper in your Works Cited page (MLA), References page (APA), or Bibliography page (Chicago).

#### MLA

Nash, Roderick Frazier. *Wilderness and the American Mind*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. New Haven: Yale UP, 2001.

#### APA

Nash, R.F. (2001). *Wilderness and the American mind* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). New Haven: Yale University Press.

#### CHICAGO

Nash, Roderick Frazier. *Wilderness and the American Mind*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. New Haven: Yale UP, 2001.

#### There are many special cases for both citations and bibliographic entries:



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|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| a work with two or more authors | websites          |
| two works by the same author    | interviews        |
| a work without an author given  | films             |
| government documents            | listserv postings |
|                                 | maps or charts    |

#### To solve sticky citation problems, you can

- ✓ Consult Diana Hacker's *Pocket Guide*
- ✓ Consult the **MLA, APA, or Chicago style manuals** (available in the library and in the WORD Studio)
- ✓ Send an **Instant Message** to a tutor on duty: **SLUword**
- ✓ Visit the **WORD Studio in ODY**
- ✓ Visit the **Science Writing Center**



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