References are cited in order of 1) author, 2) date, 3) title of article and/or title of periodical, 4) publication facts, and 5) retrieval information, if any.

WEBPAGES


Corporate Author. (Year, Month Day). Title of the webpage. Retrieved from http://xxx.xxxxx

NOTE: The corporate author is listed first. If there was not an author, the title of the webpage would be listed first. The title of the webpage is not italicized. However, if the web source in the reference list is the ENTIRE website, the title would be italicized and capitalized. If there is ever any doubt about whether the web source being cited is a webpage or the ENTIRE website, APA advises not to italicize. See the APA blog entry “How to Capitalize and Format Reference Titles in APA Style” at http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2012/03/how-to-capitalize-and-format-reference-titles-in-apa-style.html for more information. Do not underline the web address. Do not place a period after the web address. Try not to separate the web address on more than one line (keep the web address together if at all possible).

Example:


NOTE: The title of the webpage is not italicized. However, if the web source in the reference list is the ENTIRE website, the title would be italicized and capitalized. If there is ever any doubt about whether the web source being cited is a webpage or the ENTIRE website, APA advises not to italicize. See the APA Style Blog entry “How to Capitalize and Format Reference Titles in APA Style” at http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2012/03/how-to-capitalize-and-format-reference-titles-in-apa-style.html for more information. Do not underline the web address. Do not place a period after the web address. Try not to separate the web address on more than one line (keep the web address together if at all possible).

Example:


NOTE: In this example, the date is listed as 1996-2010. In those cases, use the most recent date in your reference entry.


NOTE: The title of the webpage is placed in the author’s position if an author is not found. If a publication date is not found, use n.d. The title of the webpage is not italicized. Only the first word, the first word of a subtitle, and proper names would be capitalized. However, if the web source in the reference list is the ENTIRE website, the title would be italicized and capitalized. If there is ever any doubt about whether the web source being cited is a webpage or the ENTIRE website, APA advises not to italicize. See the APA Blog entry “How to Capitalize and Format Reference Titles in APA Style” at http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2012/03/how-to-capitalize-and-format-reference-titles-in-apa-style.html for more information. Do not underline the web address. Do not place a period after the web address. Try not to separate the web address on more than one line (keep the web address together if at all possible).

Example:


NOTE: Sometimes information about the author of a website can be obtained from an “About Us” page. The “About Us” section of the website provides information about the publisher of the website and provides some names. But… it is still unknown who wrote the Hanoverian webpage. Also, a copyright date is provided on the “About Us” but… it is still unknown exactly when the Hanoverian webpage was written and published. In creating a reference list entry for a website, try to include as much information as possible to help the reader in locating the information. Sometimes web address may be extremely long in length. In those cases, use the main part of the web address as long as the user will be able to locate the source.

BLOG POSTINGS

A BLOG POSTING WITH ONE AUTHOR (see the APA 6 manual on page 215 for more information).


NOTE: Sometimes the blogger may use a screen name or pseudonym. In that case, the screen name or pseudonym would be listed. If you are unsure if the webpage is a blog entry, look for clues (i.e., is the word blog part of the web address, is there more than 1 entry, is there a comments section, do you see links to other entries, etc.). Use the complete web address if at all possible. Do not underline the web address. Do not place a period after the web address. Try not to separate the web address on more than one line (keep the web address together if at all possible). Use [Web log post] to describe the entry. It is also acceptable to use [Blog post] (see http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2010/11/how-to-cite-something-you-found-on-a-website-in-apa-style.html for more information).

Example:

**COMMENT TO A BLOG POST** (see the APA 6 manual on page 215 for more information).


**NOTE:** Sometimes the blogger may use a screen name or pseudonym. In that case, the screen name or pseudonym would be listed. Be sure to place Re: in front of the blog post name. Use [Web log comment] to describe the entry. Use the complete web address to the blog entry if at all possible. Do not underline the web address. Do not place a period after the web address. Try not to separate the web address on more than one line. Use [Web log comment] to describe the entry. The use of [Blog comment] would also be acceptable.

**Example:**

Graylibrary. (2012, April 17). Re: You will not reject me. I will reject me [Web log comment].


**NOTE:** In this case, the author’s real name was not found, so the screen name was used in the author’s position. The web address was longer than one line so the web address was broken after the .

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**A YouTube VIDEO or OTHER ONLINE VIDEOS**

A **YouTube VIDEO WITH ONE AUTHOR** (see the APA Style blog at http://www.apastyle.org/learn/quick-guide-on-references.aspx#YouTube for more information).

Author, A. A. [Screen name]. (Year, Month Day). *Title of the video* [Video file]. Retrieved from http://xxx.xxxxx

**NOTE:** Often, the video poster may use a screen name or pseudonym. In that case, the screen name or pseudonym would be listed, along with the author’s name. According to the APA Style Blog, the reference format for a video “includes both elements when both elements are available.” This helps the reader to locate the video. Use the exact punctuation, spelling, capitalization of the screen name. If the author’s real name is not listed, use the screen name in the author’s position. Use the complete web address if at all possible. Do not underline the web address. Do not place a period after the web address. Try not to separate the web address. Use [Video file] to describe the entry.

**Example:**


Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ooqygcY5VKU

**Another YouTube Example That Uses Only a Screen Name:**


**NOTE:** In this example, the screen name is listed. By searching further, it is discovered that the author’s name is actually the Student Success Center at Arizona State University West (a corporate author). But... for the reference entry, only the screen name is used because that was what was available on the YouTube site.
FACEBOOK OR TWITTER ENTRY


Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of the entry [Facebook update]. Retrieved from

http://xxx.xxxxx

NOTE: List the author exactly as written in the Facebook entry. If the author is listed with both first and last names, list as a typical APA 6 author entry. If there was not an author, the title of the Facebook entry would be listed first. If there is no title, use a truncated version of the entry (for example, the first sentence). The title of the entry is not italicized. See the APA blog entry “How to Capitalize and Format Reference Titles in APA Style” at http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2012/03/how-to-capitalize-and-format-reference-titles-in-apa-style.html for more information. Do not underline the web address. Do not place a period after the web address. Try not to separate the web address on more than one line (keep the web address together if at all possible).

Example:


NOTE: In this example, Sullivan University Lexington Library is the corporate author.

__________________________________________________________________________


Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of the entry [Twitter post]. Retrieved from

http://xxx.xxxxx

NOTE: List the author exactly as written in the Twitter post. If the author is listed with both first and last names, list as a typical APA 6 author entry. If there was not an author, the title of the Twitter entry would be listed first. In most cases, the entire Tweet can be listed but, if long, a truncated version of the entry can be used. The title of the entry is not italicized. See the APA blog entry “How to Capitalize and Format Reference Titles in APA Style” at http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2012/03/how-to-capitalize-and-format-reference-titles-in-apa-style.html for more information. Do not underline the web address. Do not place a period after the web address. Try not to separate the web address on more than one line (keep the web address together if at all possible). You can often locate the web address by opening the Tweet, then clicking Details.

Example:

Gauert, M. (2012, April 18). What Chef Lagasse will be cooking tomorrow at the American Fine Wine Competition Gala in Boca Raton [Twitter post]. Retrieved from

https://twitter.com/#!/CityAndShore/status/192648843391803392