

Citing webpages can be tricky since they are all different. We're going to give you the basics for citing webpages here, but first let's define **webpage** vs. **website**. You can think of a *website* as a bigger container that houses its many *webpages*. This is an important clarification because you are usually citing singular webpages and not entire websites.

The chart below will help you determine how to correctly cite the webpage you are working with.

	References Page Citation	In-text Citation
General Format	Author, A. (date). Title of document. Retrieved from http://URL	(Lastname, Date)
Webpage with an author and date Sample webpage	Engber, D. (2014, September 9). Did America get fat by drinking diet soda? A high-profile study points the finger at artificial sweeteners. Retrieved from http://www.slate.com/articles/health_and_science/medical_examiner/2014/09/artificial_sweeteners_and_obesity_did_america_get_fat_by_drinking_diet_soda.html	Engber (2014) noted that even though Americans are consuming more artificial sweeteners than ever, obesity rates are actually not increasing. OR Even though Americans are consuming more artificial sweeteners than ever, obesity rates are actually not increasing (Engber, 2014).
Webpage with no author Sample webpage	<i>If no author is listed, then you should look for an organizational author.</i> Mayo Clinic. (2015, August 20). Artificial sweeteners and other sugar substitutes: Bewildered by the variety of sugar substitutes available these days? Understand the pros and cons to make an informed choice. Retrieved from http://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/nutrition-and-healthy-eating/in-depth/artificial-sweeteners/art-20046936	<i>Use the organizational author in place of an author name.</i> According to the Mayo Clinic (2015), artificial sweeteners, unlike table sugar, do not increase blood sugar. OR Artificial sweeteners, unlike table sugar, do not increase blood sugar (Mayo Clinic, 2015).
Webpage with no author or organizational author Sample webpage	<i>If no author or organizational author is listed, then you should begin with the title of the webpage.</i> Which artificial sweetener is right for me? (n.d.) Retrieved from http://www.diabetes.co.uk/sweeteners/which-artificial-sweetener-is-right-for-me.html	<i>Use the first few words of the title of the article in quotation marks plus the date.</i> The consumption of sucralose may cause a negative change in the balance of gut bacteria ("Which Artificial Sweetener," n.d.).
Webpage with no date Sample webpage	<i>If no date is listed, then you should use the abbreviation "n.d." for "no date."</i> Harvard Health Publications. (n.d). Cutting back on added sugar. Retrieved from http://www.health.harvard.edu/staying-healthy/cutting-back-on-added-sugar	<i>Use "n.d." in place of the date.</i> Harvard Health Publications (n.d.) reported that artificial sweeteners may eventually change the way taste buds respond to sweetness OR Artificial sweeteners may eventually change the way taste buds respond to sweetness (Harvard Health Publications, n.d.).

Check out these link for other common questions about online materials: [Citing a blog](#), [citing multiple webpages from the same website](#), and [citing a YouTube video](#).