

## Websites

The general rule for citing all Internet sources is to direct the reader as close as possible to the information being cited – list exact webpages for the information rather than home pages. It is only necessary to include the date of access if the website is likely to change over time – such as wikis. If using date of access, include ‘Retrieved *date* from’ before the URL.

Authors are not always obvious – sometimes the author of a website is a corporate author or a government agency (ie. American Psychological Association, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) or you may need to scroll to the bottom of the page to find the name.

If no publication date is given, use (n.d.) in its place.

When there is no author for a web page, the title moves to the first position.

Information for websites is not always as straight forward as it is for books for periodicals. Don’t give up! The information you need is there somewhere on the page.

### Non-periodical Web Document or Web Page

**Author’s Last Name, First Initial. (Year, Month Day). Title of Document.**

**<http://completewebaddress>**

Schwartz, B. (n.d.). Lyme Disease. <http://www.hopkinsarthritis.org/arthritis-info/lyme-disease/lyme-disease-treatment/>

American Lung Association. (2012, October). Asthma & Children Fact Sheet.

<http://lung.org/lung-disease/asthma/resources/facts-and-figures/asthma-children-fact-sheet.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010, May 25). Facts about ADHD.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/adhd/facts.html>

Autism – Topic Overview. (2010, April 10). <http://www.webmd.com/brain/autism/autism-topic-overview?page=2>