

# chicago manual of style diagram citation

## Understanding the Chicago Manual of Style Diagram Citation: A Comprehensive Guide

**chicago manual of style diagram citation** is a nuanced but essential aspect of academic and professional writing, particularly when incorporating visual data into scholarly works. Mastering this specific citation style ensures that your visual elements are properly attributed, allowing readers to understand the source of your information and lending credibility to your arguments. This comprehensive guide delves into the intricacies of citing diagrams, charts, graphs, and other visual representations within the framework of the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), covering both notes-and-bibliography and author-date systems. We will explore the fundamental principles, specific formatting requirements, common challenges, and best practices for creating clear and accurate Chicago Manual of Style diagram citations.

### Table of Contents

Understanding the Purpose of Diagram Citations

Core Principles of Chicago Manual of Style Diagram Citation

Citing Diagrams in the Notes-and-Bibliography System

Citing Diagrams in the Author-Date System

Common Types of Diagrams and Specific Citation Considerations

Best Practices for Chicago Manual of Style Diagram Citation

Frequently Asked Questions About Chicago Manual of Style Diagram Citation

## Understanding the Purpose of Diagram Citations

The primary purpose of citing any source, including diagrams, is to acknowledge the intellectual property of the original creator. In academic and research contexts, proper attribution prevents plagiarism and allows readers to verify the information presented. For diagrams, this means clearly

identifying where the visual information originated, whether it's a self-created illustration based on external data, a reproduced figure from another publication, or a modified version of an existing diagram.

Moreover, accurate diagram citations contribute to the overall transparency and rigor of your work. By providing clear provenance for your visuals, you enable your audience to engage critically with the presented data. They can consult the original source for further context, to assess the methodology behind the data, or to explore related information, thereby fostering a more robust and credible scholarly discourse.

## **Core Principles of Chicago Manual of Style Diagram Citation**

Regardless of the specific CMOS system employed (notes-and-bibliography or author-date), several core principles underpin effective diagram citation. The fundamental goal is clarity and completeness, ensuring that a reader can locate the original source with minimal effort. Key elements typically include the creator of the diagram (if different from the author of the source), the title of the diagram or the publication it appears in, publication details, and specific location information (page numbers, figure numbers).

Another critical principle is consistency. Once you choose a citation style, whether it's the detailed notes-and-bibliography system or the more concise author-date approach, you must apply it uniformly throughout your document. Inconsistency can lead to confusion and detract from the professionalism of your writing. The Chicago Manual of Style emphasizes precision, so even seemingly minor details in the citation can be important for accurate identification of the source material.

## **Citing Diagrams in the Notes-and-Bibliography System**

In the notes-and-bibliography system, diagram citations appear in two places: a footnote or endnote the first time the diagram is referenced in the text, and a corresponding entry in the bibliography at the end of the document. The level of detail in the note will depend on whether the diagram is being reproduced or is an original creation informed by a source. When reproducing a diagram, the note should closely mirror the citation format for the original publication.

## Reproducing a Diagram from a Published Work

If you are reproducing a diagram directly from a book, journal article, or website, your footnote should include the creator (if known), the title of the diagram, the title of the larger work, publication information (publisher, year, page numbers), and a specific figure number or designation. The bibliography entry will be more detailed, typically following the standard format for the type of source (e.g., book, journal article).

For instance, a footnote for a reproduced diagram might look like this:

- John Smith, "Market Share Trends," in *Global Economic Outlook* (New York: Future Press, 2022), fig. 3.

The corresponding bibliography entry would be:

- Smith, John. "Market Share Trends." In *Global Economic Outlook*, 45-47. New York: Future Press, 2022.

## Citing a Diagram Based on External Data

When you create an original diagram that illustrates data from a published source, you still need to cite the source of that data. Your note and bibliography entry should acknowledge both your creation and the original source. It's common practice to indicate that the diagram has been adapted or modified.

An example of a note for an adapted diagram:

- Sarah Lee, "Population Growth Projections," adapted from data in David Chen, *Demographic Shifts in the 21st Century* (London: Global Data Publishers, 2021), 78, chart 5.

The bibliography entry would then list the original source:

- Chen, David. *Demographic Shifts in the 21st Century*. London: Global Data Publishers, 2021.

## Self-Created Diagrams

Even if a diagram is entirely your own creation and doesn't directly reproduce an image or data from a specific source, it may still require attribution if it is based on general knowledge within a field or a specific methodology that you are referencing. In such cases, the citation might refer to the foundational work or theory that inspired the diagram.

## Citing Diagrams in the Author-Date System

The author-date system in Chicago style simplifies in-text citations by using parenthetical references that include the author's last name and the publication year. Correspondingly, the reference list at the end of the document provides full bibliographic details. Diagram citations in this system follow these principles.

## In-Text Citations for Diagrams

When referencing a diagram, whether reproduced or original, the in-text citation will typically appear after the diagram itself or within the text that discusses it. It will include the author and year of the source material.

For example, if discussing a reproduced diagram:

(Smith 2022)

If discussing a diagram you created based on someone else's data:

(Chen 2021)

## Reference List Entries

The reference list will contain full bibliographic entries for all sources cited. For diagrams, this means providing all necessary information to locate the original source material. The format will be similar to other entries in the reference list but may include specific details about the diagram itself.

Reference list entry for a reproduced diagram:

- Smith, John. 2022. "Market Share Trends." In *Global Economic Outlook*, fig. 3. New York: Future Press.

Reference list entry for a diagram adapted from a source:

- Chen, David. 2021. *Demographic Shifts in the 21st Century*. London: Global Data Publishers.  
Data used for Lee, Sarah, "Population Growth Projections."

# Common Types of Diagrams and Specific Citation

## Considerations

Different types of visual representations might necessitate slightly varied approaches to citation within the Chicago Manual of Style framework. Understanding these nuances ensures accuracy.

## Charts and Graphs

Charts and graphs, which visually represent quantitative data, are frequently cited. Whether they are pie charts, bar graphs, line graphs, or scatter plots, the citation should pinpoint the source of the data and the specific visual. If you are reproducing a chart or graph directly, the original source information is paramount. If you are creating your own chart based on data, cite the publication from which the data was extracted.

## Maps

When using maps, especially those depicting geographical data, historical territories, or demographic distributions, cite the cartographer, the title of the map, the source publication, and the publisher. If the map is an original creation based on various sources, list the primary source you are referencing for its construction.

## Illustrations and Figures

For general illustrations or figures that are not strictly data visualizations, the citation should identify the artist or illustrator (if applicable and known), the title of the illustration, and its source. This includes diagrams that explain processes, concepts, or structures.

## Online Diagrams and Infographics

Citing diagrams found online requires attention to the specific URL and access date, especially if the content is subject to change. Ensure you capture all relevant details, including the author or organization responsible, the title of the infographic or diagram, and the date it was published or last updated. For reproductions, follow the standard guidelines for the type of source (e.g., website, online journal).

## Best Practices for Chicago Manual of Style Diagram Citation

Adhering to best practices ensures that your diagram citations are not only compliant with CMOS but also enhance the clarity and credibility of your work. These practices extend beyond mere formatting to encompass thoughtful integration of visuals.

- **Placement is Key:** Always place the citation directly below the diagram or within the text immediately following its introduction. Ensure it's clear which citation refers to which visual.
- **Label Clearly:** If you are reproducing or adapting a diagram, clearly label it as such. Use terms like "reproduced from," "adapted from," or "modified from" to indicate the relationship to the original source.
- **Consistent Figure Numbering:** If your document contains multiple diagrams, charts, or graphs, number them sequentially (e.g., Figure 1, Figure 2). This numbering should correspond to any

in-text references.

- **Caption Information:** Often, a caption will accompany a diagram. This caption can include a brief description of the visual and its source information, especially in the author-date system where in-text citations are minimal.
- **Prioritize Originality:** Whenever possible, create your own diagrams based on your research or analysis. This allows for greater control over the presentation of information and clearer attribution of your own work, while still citing the underlying data sources.
- **Consult the Latest Edition:** The Chicago Manual of Style is periodically updated. Always refer to the most current edition for the most accurate and authoritative guidelines on citation practices.

When in doubt, err on the side of providing more information rather than less. A comprehensive citation is always preferable to one that leaves the reader searching for the source. The goal is to facilitate access and understanding for your audience.

## Frequently Asked Questions About Chicago Manual of Style Diagram Citation

### **Q: How do I cite a diagram I found online that has no author listed?**

A: If no author is listed for an online diagram, begin the citation with the title of the diagram or infographic. If a corporate author or organization is responsible, use that name. Include the website name, URL, and the date accessed.

### **Q: What if a diagram is in a language other than English?**

A: Cite the diagram as you would any other source, including the original title and publication details. You may wish to provide a translation of the title in brackets if it aids clarity for your readers, especially in notes.

### **Q: Do I need to cite a diagram that I created entirely from scratch using my own observations?**

A: If the diagram is entirely your own original work, based on your own primary research or observations, and does not rely on specific published data or concepts from others, you generally do not need to cite it. However, if it illustrates a specific theory or methodology that you are referencing, you should cite that source.

### **Q: How detailed should the bibliography entry be for a diagram?**

A: The bibliography entry should be as complete as the standard entry for the type of source from which the diagram originates (e.g., book, journal article, website), with the addition of any specific information about the diagram itself, such as figure numbers.

### **Q: Can I cite a diagram if it's part of a larger work, like a chapter in a book?**

A: Yes, absolutely. When citing a diagram from a chapter or a section within a larger work, you need to include the details of the chapter or section along with the details of the overall publication, just as you would for any other source within that work.

## **Q: What is the difference between citing a reproduced diagram and an adapted diagram?**

A: A reproduced diagram is an exact copy of an existing visual. An adapted diagram is one that you have modified or created based on the data or concepts from an original source. The citation should reflect this difference, often using phrases like "reproduced from" or "adapted from."

## **[Chicago Manual Of Style Diagram Citation](#)**

Chicago Manual Of Style Diagram Citation

## **Related Articles**

- [chicago manual of style footnotes for mla vs chicago examples](#)
- [chicago manual of style basics styles pdf](#)
- [chicago manual of style endnote format](#)

[Back to Home](#)