

SLAT Colloquium Spring 2016 - How to: Posters

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This handout contains information on how to use copyright protected images, how to identify and find images that are not copyright protected, and how to cite and reference these images appropriately.

Copyright protected images can be used, but appropriate credit must always be given.

Fair Use

"the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright." (17 US Code §107)

Academic Fair Use

10% rule of thumb

"A photograph or illustration in its entirety but no more than five images by the same artist or photographer. When using photographs and illustrations from a published collective work, you may use no more than 10% or 15 images, whichever is less" (Stim, 2010).

- Are you analyzing the image? YES
- Is the image directly relevant to the topic? YES
- Is it possible that you will make any money from your poster? NO
- Are you affecting the market value of the original image? NO

List of Resources

- Flickr (<http://www.flickr.com>) Search, change license options.
- The Noun Project (<http://thenounproject.com>)
- Pexels (<http://www.pexels.com>)
- Google Images (http://www.google.com/advanced_image_search)
Change license options



Creative Commons Icons



Attribution

You can copy, distribute, and display the image but only if you give appropriate credit. You can use the image in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.



Noncommercial

You can copy, distribute and display the image but for noncommercial purposes only.

Commercial use: Use primarily intended for commercial advantage or monetary compensation.



Share Alike

You can use the image only under a license identical to the license that governs the original work.



No Derivative Works

You can copy, distribute, and display only exact copies of the image, not derivative works based upon it.

How to cite and reference images

The APA Publication Manual (6th ed.) does not offer guidelines on how to reference online images. They do have an example for referencing podcasts (American Psychological Association, 2013, p. 210):

Van Nuys, D. (Producer). (2007, December 19). *Shrink rap radio* [Audio podcast]. Retrieved from <http://www.shrinkrapradio.com/>

Suggestion for referencing images:

Owner/author's name or screen name. (Photographer/Artist). (publish date or n.d.). *Title of the image in italics*. [type: photograph, painting, clipart, icon, etc.]. Retrieved from URL

Example of citation



Figure 1. A cat reading (TheGiantVermin, 2013).

Example of reference

TheGiantVermin. (Photographer). (2013, January 27). *Reading* [digital image]. Retrieved from <https://flic.kr/p/dQ32kH>

What about Internet Memes?



Figure 2. An instance of the "grumpy cat" meme.



Public Domain Dedication (CC0)

The copyright holder has waived their interest in the original work and placed the work as completely as possible in the public domain so others may freely exploit and use the work without restriction under copyright or database law.



Public Domain Work

Works, or aspects of copyrighted works, which copyright law does not protect. Typically, works become part of the public domain because their term of protection under copyright law expired, the owner failed to follow certain required formalities, or the works are not eligible for copyright protection.

REFERENCES

American Psychological Association (2013). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition (Page 210). American Psychological Association.

Stim, R. (2010). Copyright and Fair Use, Stanford University Libraries. Retrieved from <http://fairuse.stanford.edu/overview/academic-and-educational-permissions/proposed-fair-use-guidelines/>

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