

Curating free aquatic information on Wikipedia with WikiProject L&O



@WikiProjectLO

How often do you use
Wikipedia?

Have you ever looked up a
page related to your
research?

Have you ever edited a
page?

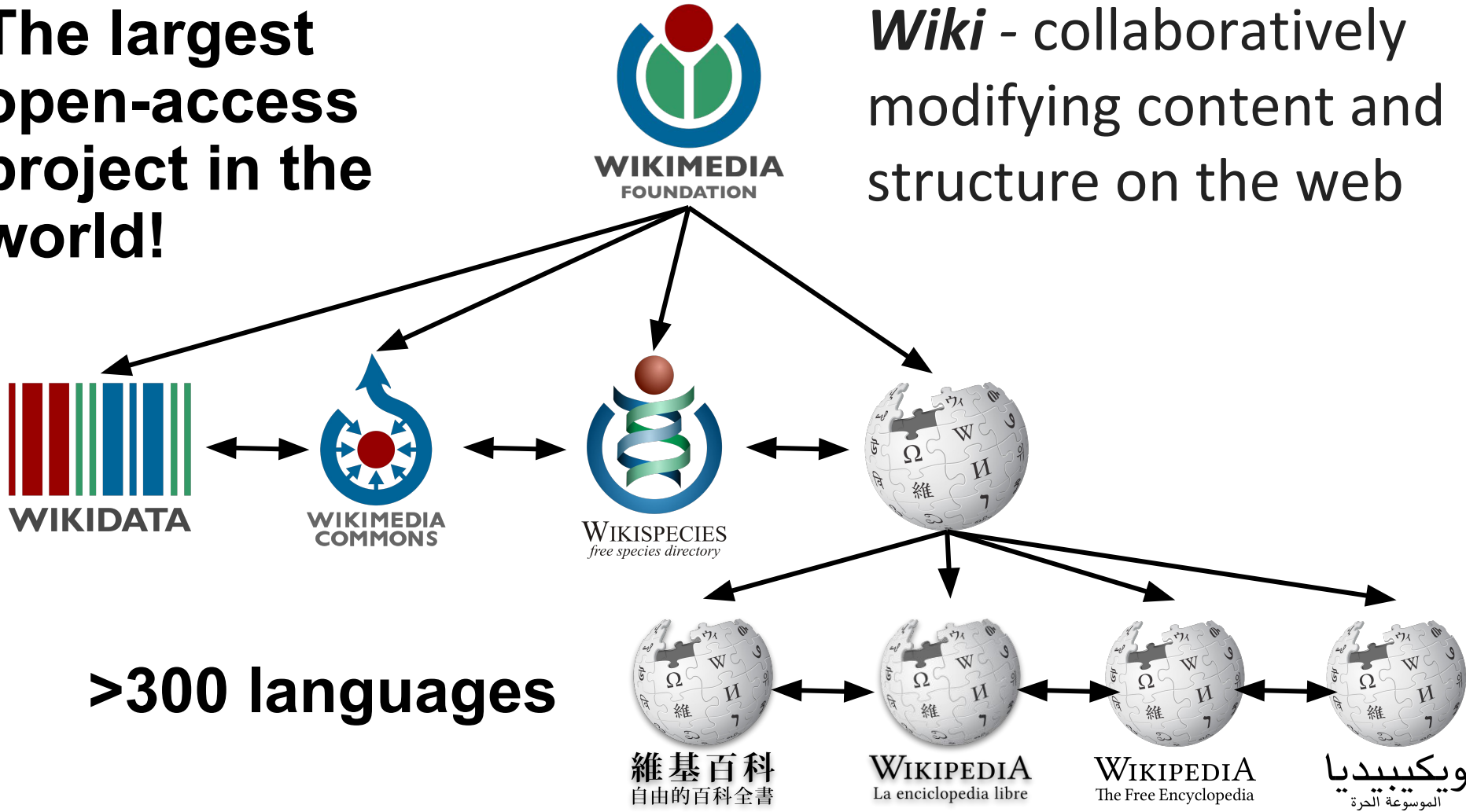
Goal of Today's Workshop:
Learn how to edit Wikipedia
pages!

Overview of today

- Quick introduction to Wikipedia
- Way to contribute to Wikipedia
- Introduction to Wikipedia editing
 - Setting up an account
 - Choosing a page to edit
 - Visual editor
 - Talk pages

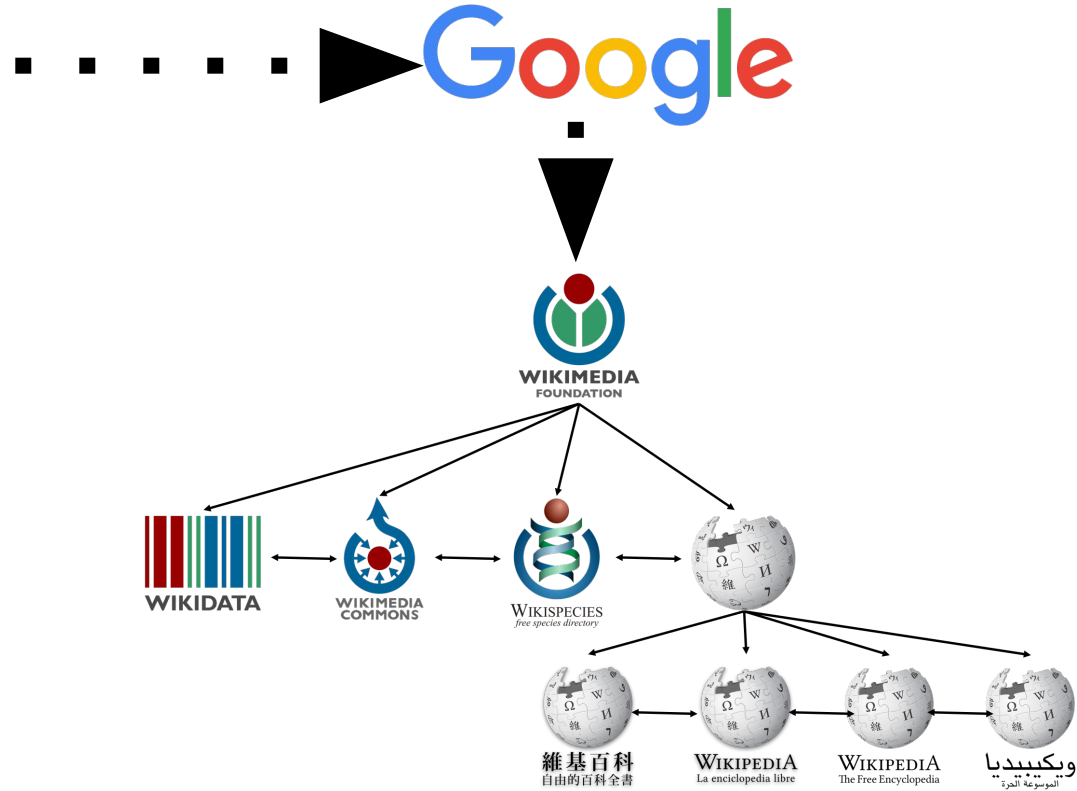
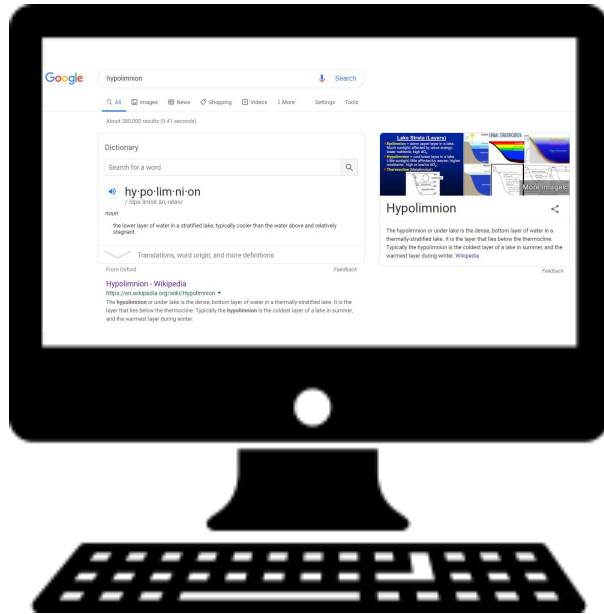
The largest open-access project in the world!

Wiki - collaboratively modifying content and structure on the web



>300 languages

Wikipedia information is used as an authoritative source by web search engines such as Google's Knowledge Graph



Wikipedia is a first and
often last stop for
information.

Wikipedia articles are
viewed... A lot.

Who uses Wikipedia?

The Journal of Academic Librarianship 45 (2019) 81–83
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
The Journal of Academic Librarianship
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jacalib

Case studies
A Perspective on Wikipedia: Your Students Are Here, Why Aren't You?
Meghan L. Dowell^{a,*}, Laurie M. Bridges^b

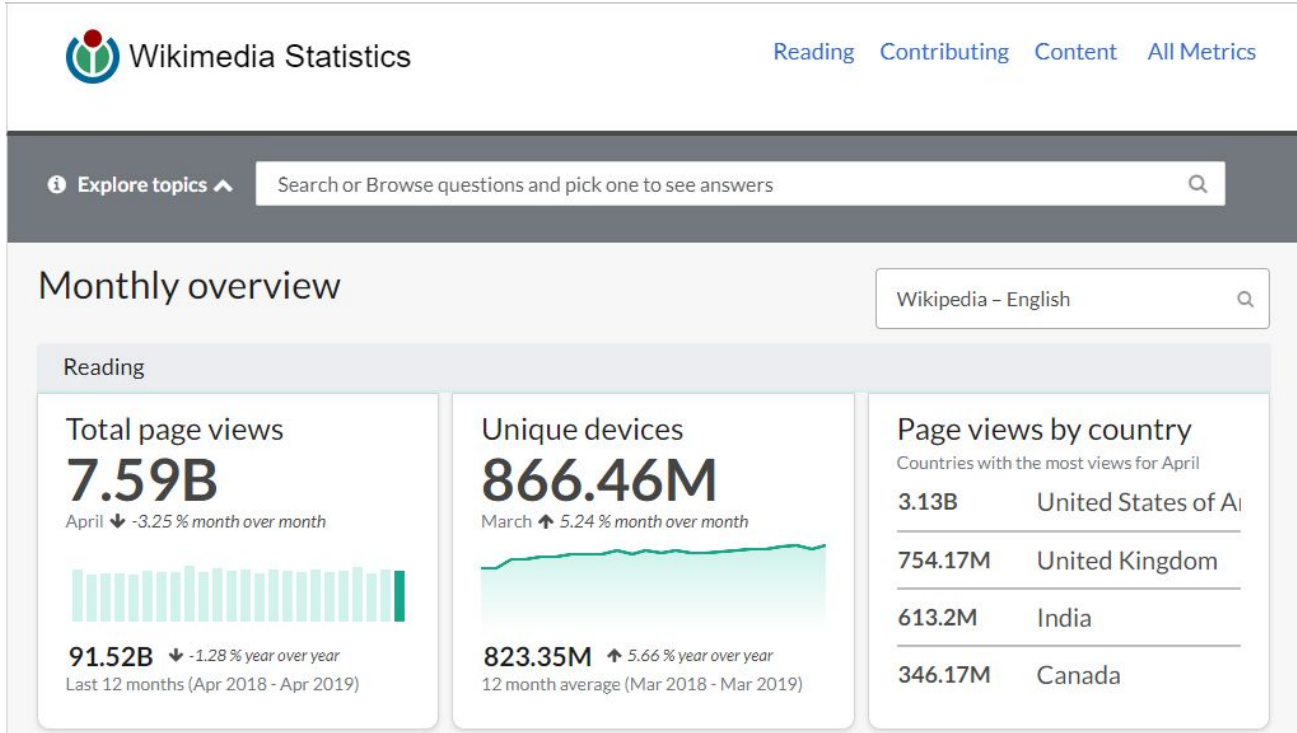
^a Carroll University, Waukegan, WI, United States of America
^b Instruction and Outreach Librarian, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, United States of America

Introduction
Wikipedia (<https://www.wikipedia.org>) is the largest information database in the world. Open and freely available, it has become today's "ready reference" for students. As evidence, studies published within the past five years show that it's one of the most highly used informa-

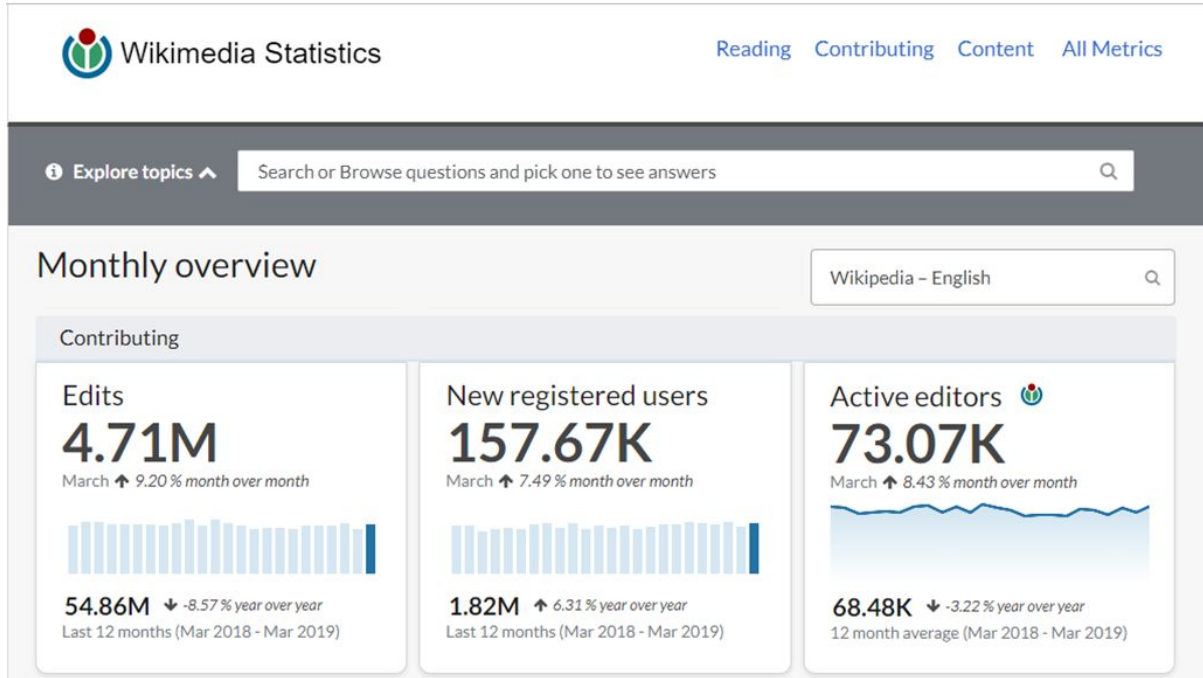
since it's been well-established that students use this tool as a starting point for their research. Instead, it's time for a deeper examination of how to effectively employ Wikipedia as a pedagogical tool. We encourage librarians to harness the popularity and ubiquity of Wikipedia to teach information literacy. We are two librarians, one at a private college and the other at a public, who see the value in Wikipedia for its

Wikipedia is the fifth most visited website in the world, with each user spending about four minutes on the site daily (Alexa Internet, Inc., 2018).

Who uses Wikipedia?

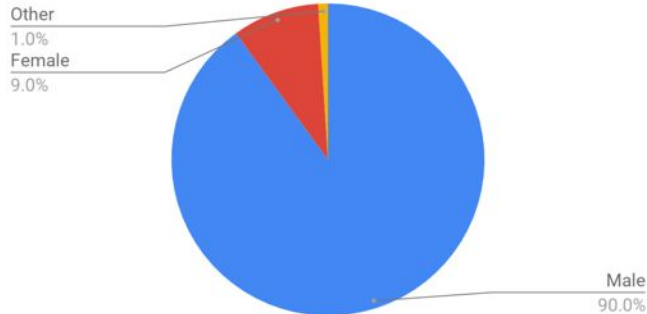


Who contributes to Wikipedia?




Who contributes to Wikipedia?

ED15: Gender across Wikimedia project contributors in 2018, weighted



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_bias_on_Wikipedia

 **Dr. Rebecca Barnes**
@waterbarnes Following

its that time in the block again...
[@ColoradoCollege](#) students are choosing [#WomenInSTEM](#) to profile for [@Wikipedia](#) and I start to feel a bit like [@Oprah](#): & you get a bio! & you get a bio! & you get a bio! Best project ever! [#undergradsareawesome](#)

11:18 PM - 24 Apr 2019

4 Retweets 61 Likes

Academic writes 270 Wikipedia pages in a year to get female scientists noticed

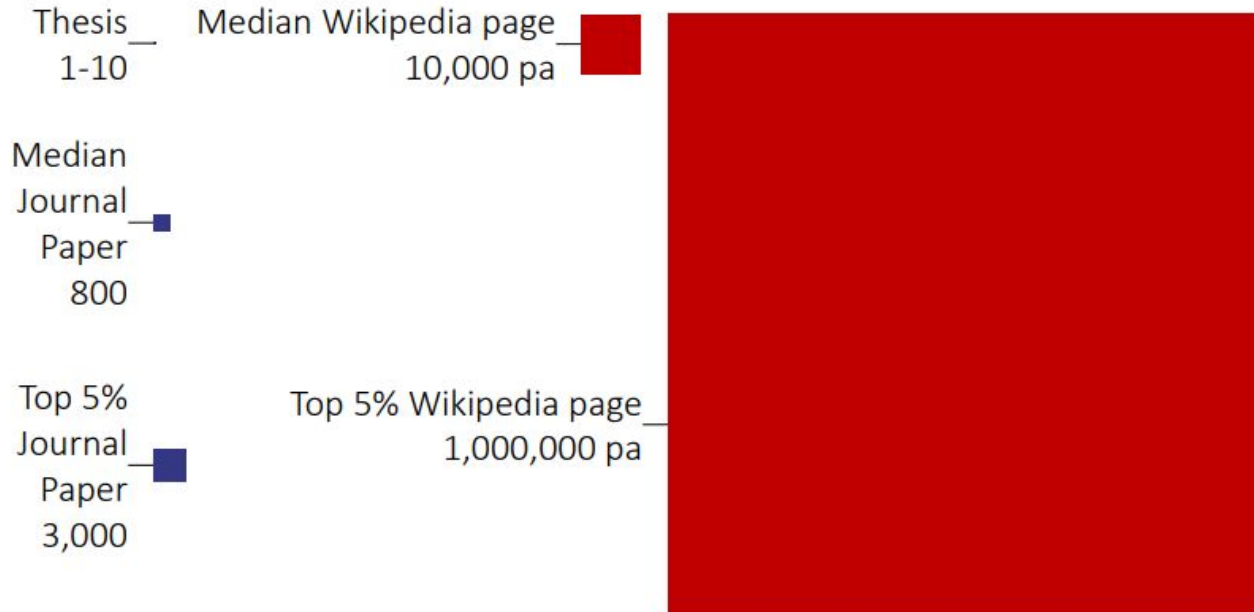
Researcher Jess Wade says efforts to attract girls into science are not evidence-based - and are not working



▲ 'The more you read about these sensational women, the more you get inspired by their personal stories,' says Wade. Photograph: Graeme Robertson for the Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2018/jul/24/academic-writes-270-wikipedia-pages-year-female-scientists-noticed>

Academic vs. Wikipedia Article Views



Limnology &

Oceanography

Wikipedia articles could

use some help.

WikiProject Limnology & Oceanography

Established October, 2018 at Eco-DAS



Eco-DAS 2018



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:WikiProject_Limnology_and_Oceanography

ASLO
Association for the Sciences of Limnology and Oceanography

Welcome from Wikipedians: “As far as I'm aware, there hasn't been a group of experts joining en masse before. I hope your editing experiences are pleasant, and you are able to improve Wikipedia's coverage of limnography and oceanography related subjects.”

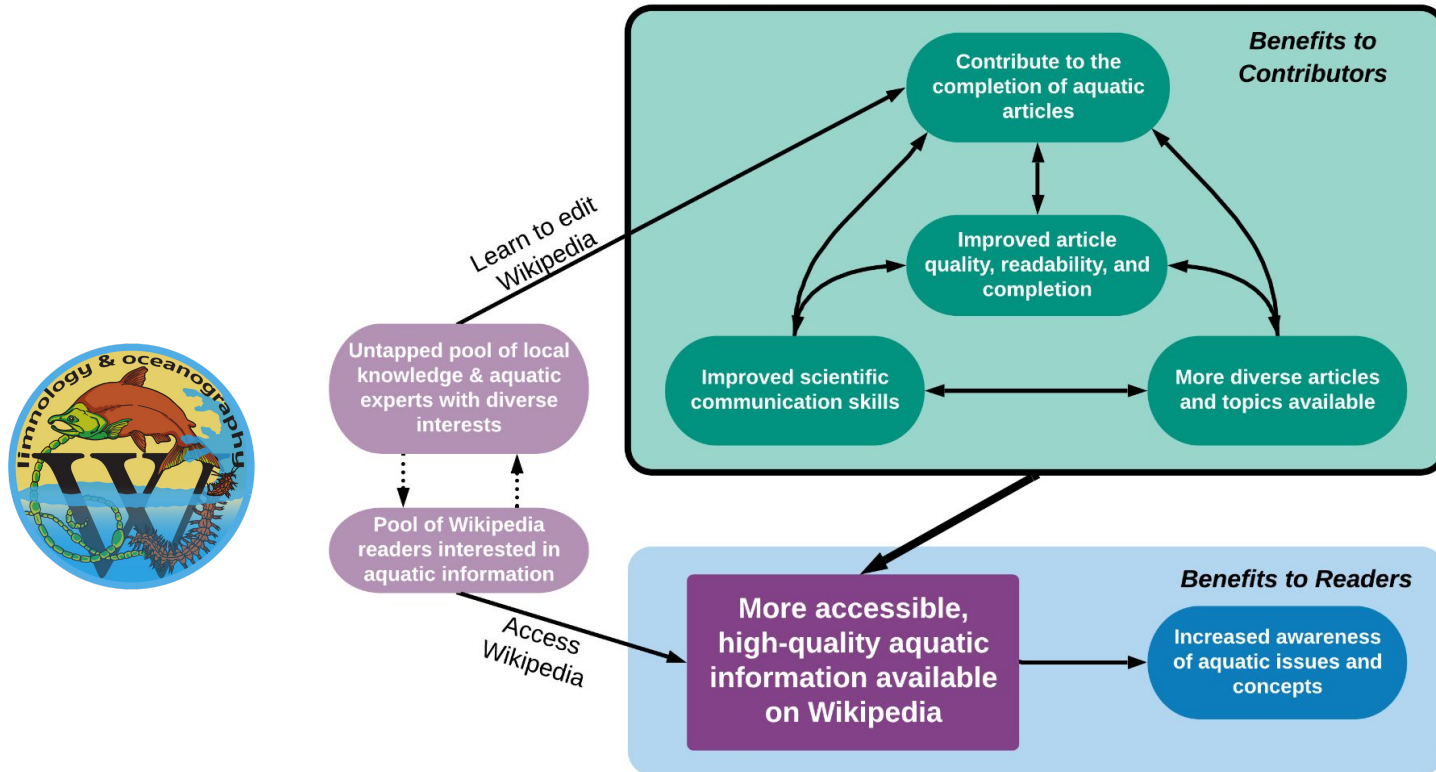
What is WP L&O scope?

All articles relating to inland waters and marine environments, including the study of **lakes, ponds, reservoirs, streams, rivers, wetlands, groundwater, estuaries, and oceans.**

- 770 articles under scope (and growing)
- >3.7 million page views last month (120k / day)
- >60% articles are in “poor condition”
- Good Article (GA) – 2 peer reviews
- Featured Article (FA) – 10 peer reviews

Quality	Importance						Total
	Top	High	Mid	Low	NA	???	
★ FA	1		1	1			3
ⓘ A				1			1
⊕ GA		1	11	9			21
B		21	16	16		2	55
C	1	25	63	68		1	158
Start	2	22	108	147		9	288
Stub		8	30	125		3	166
List	1		3	3		1	8
Category					45		45
Project					11		11
Template					6		6
NA					3		3
Other					3		3
Assessed	5	77	232	370	68	16	768
Unassessed						2	2
Total	5	77	232	370	68	18	770

Our vision for better open-access aquatic information



What are the benefits for the public?

Readers will encounter high-quality, accurate, up-to-date information.

Improved references will direct readers to the best and most relevant literature.

Increased access to Limnology and Oceanography topics.

What are the benefits for scientists?

Learn to communicate science more effectively.

Stay on top of literature.

Gain community.

Ok . . .

But how?

Step 1:

Create a

Wikipedia account

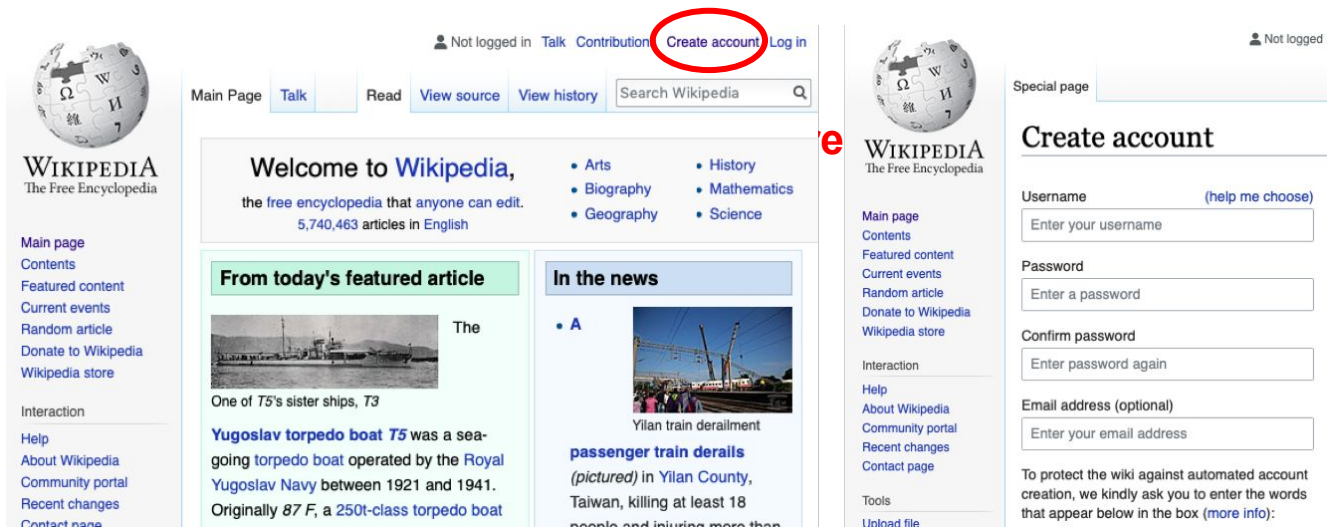
Step 2:

Set up your user
page & join WP L&O

Why join?

Joining the WikiProject as an editor helps us collect data on what pages are improving, track how many words are added, etc.

(From any Wikipedia page, click on your username in the top menu.)



The image shows a screenshot of the Wikipedia main page with the 'Create account' link in the top navigation bar circled in red. To the right of the main page is a separate 'Create account' form. The main page includes the Wikipedia logo, a search bar, and various navigation links. The 'Create account' form has fields for Username, Password, Confirm password, and Email address (optional), along with a warning about automated account creation.


Not logged in | Talk | Contribution | **Create account** | Log in

Main Page | Talk | Read | View source | View history | Search Wikipedia

WELCOME TO WIKIPEDIA, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 5,740,463 articles in English


- Arts
- History
- Biography
- Mathematics
- Geography
- Science

From today's featured article

The  One of T5's sister ships, T3

Yugoslav torpedo boat T5 was a sea-going torpedo boat operated by the Royal Yugoslav Navy between 1921 and 1941. Originally *87 F*, a 250t-class torpedo boat

In the news

- A**  Yilan train derailment

passenger train derails (pictured) in Yilan County, Taiwan, killing at least 18 people and injuring more than

Special page

Create account

Username (help me choose)

Password

Confirm password

Email address (optional)

To protect the wiki against automated account creation, we kindly ask you to enter the words that appear below in the box [\(more info\)](#):

{{User WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography}}

Dr.kjf   [Talk](#) [Sandbox](#) [Preferences](#) [Beta](#) [Watchlist](#) [Contributions](#) [Log out](#)

User page [Talk](#) [Read](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#)  [More](#) 

User:Dr.kjf

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

I am a freshwater ecologist who is interested in nutrient cycling in lakes and rivers, R programming and data visualization, and ecology education. I earned my PhD in ecology from the University of Georgia (2017).








Categories: [Wikipedians interested in ecology](#)

[WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography participants](#) | [User R-proglang](#)

Editing User:Dr.kjf




























Content that violates any copyrights will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be verifiable. Work submitted to Wikipedia can be edited, used, and redistributed—by anyone—subject to certain terms and conditions.

B *I*     

[Advanced](#) [Special characters](#) [Help](#) [Cite](#)

I am a freshwater ecologist who is interested in nutrient cycling in lakes and rivers, R programming and data visualization, and ecology education. I earned my PhD in ecology from the University of Georgia (2017).

```
{{User ecologist}}
{{User WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography}}
{{User R-proglang}}
```

Insert                        **Sign your posts on talk pages:**     **Cite your sources:** `<ref></ref>`


Write a brief biography, add the text below to put the WikiProject L&O badge on your user page, and click PUBLISH

https://tinyurl.com/WikiProjectLO

Project page [Talk](#) [Read](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#) ☆

Wikipedia:WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

 **This is a WikiProject**, an area for focused collaboration among Wikipedians. New participants are welcome; please feel free to join!

[Shortcuts](#)
[WP:L&O](#)
[WP:WPLO](#)

[Guide to WikiProjects](#) · [Directory of WikiProjects](#)

WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography is a group of [editors](#) who aim to improve the reliability and accuracy of Wikipedia pages relating to [inland waters](#) and [marine environments](#). If you would like to contribute, please [add yourself as a participant](#) in the project, inquire on the [talk page](#), and see the [to-do list](#), below.



WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography



- 1) Scroll to the section == Participants ==
- 2) Copy & paste the following line to the top of the participants list:

```
#~~~~;AreaOfInterestHere
```
- 3) Change AreaOfInterestHere to your actual area of interest
- 4) Click Show preview, then Publish changes

```

Templates ▾  Named references   Error check 

== Participants ==
Please feel free to [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Wikipedia:WikiProject_Limnology_and_Oceanography&action=edit&section=5 add yourself] here, and to indicate any
areas of particular interest. Make sure you have created your userpage with a brief description of yourself as well as your user talk page.
<!--
copy and paste the following text within the quotes including the tildas: " #~~~~; AreaOfInterestHere "
-->
[[File:Lilla Fargen-1.jpg|thumb|upright=1.5|Lake Lilla Färgen in [[Alingsås]] municipality, [[Sweden]].]]

*[[User:7seasofscience|7seasofscience]] ([[User talk:7seasofscience|talk]]) 03:53, 15 February 2019 (UTC); Deep-Sea Biogeography and Conservation
*[[User:Planetazor|Planetazor]] ([[User talk:Planetazor|talk]]) 03:51, 15 February 2019 (UTC); plankton ecology, microbial eukaryotes
*[[User:Angelaokienv|Angelaokienv]] ([[User talk:Angelaokienv|talk]]) 03:46, 15 February 2019 (UTC); Marine and Terrestrial pollution; Heavy metal stress
*[[User:MarineLeg|MarineLeg]] ([[User talk:Marineleg|talk]]) 03:44, 15 February 2019 (UTC); Ocean and wave modelling
*[[User:jharfman|jharfman]] ([[User talk:jharfman|talk]]) 17:29, 20 November 2018 (UTC); Carbon cycling, biogeochemistry, lower food web
*[[User:Jayzlimno|Jayzlimno]] ([[User talk:Jayzlimno|talk]]) 01:25, 15 January 2017 (UTC); Lake biogeochemistry
*[[User:Ernielarson|Ernielarson]] ([[User talk:Ernielarson|talk]]) 01:25, 15 January 2017 (UTC); Stream community ecology
*[[User:Drarialshogren|Drarialshogren]] ([[User talk:Drarialshogren|talk]]) 08:00, 20 October 2018 (UTC); River ec hydrology
*[[User:Jst4|Jst4]] ([[User talk:Jst4|talk]]) 15:37, 20 October 2018 (UTC); Estuaries

```

Step 3:

Find pages you
want to edit

What makes a page “good”?

Articles must be:

From a neutral point of view: without bias, representing all significant views

Using verifiable sources: all material must come from a reputable, published source

In encyclopedic fashion: articles must not be original, but rather synthesize the findings of primary sources.

What makes a page “good”?

The six good article criteria [\[edit \]](#)

A good article is:

1. **Well written:**

- a. the prose is clear and concise, and the spelling and grammar are correct; and
- b. it complies with the [manual of style guidelines](#) for lead sections, layout, words to watch, fiction, and list incorporation.^[2]

2. **Verifiable** with **no original research**.^[3]

- a. it contains a list of all references (sources of information), presented in accordance with the [layout style guideline](#).^[4]
- b. all [inline citations](#) are from [reliable sources](#), including those for direct quotations, statistics, published opinion, counter-intuitive or controversial statements that are challenged or [likely to be challenged](#), and contentious material relating to living persons—science-based articles should follow the [scientific citation guidelines](#).^[5]
- c. it contains [no original research](#); and
- d. it contains [no copyright violations](#) nor [plagiarism](#).

3. **Broad in its coverage:**

- a. it addresses the [main aspects](#) of the topic;^[6] and
- b. it stays [focused on the topic](#) without going into unnecessary detail (see [summary style](#)).

4. **Neutral:** it represents viewpoints fairly and without editorial bias, giving due weight to each.

5. **Stable:** it does not change significantly from day to day because of an ongoing [edit war](#) or content dispute.^[7]

6. **Illustrated**, if possible, by **media** such as [images](#), [video](#), or [audio](#).^[8]

- a. media are [tagged](#) with their [copyright statuses](#), and [valid fair use rationales](#) are provided for [non-free content](#); and
- b. media are [relevant](#) to the topic, and have [suitable captions](#).



How to choose pages to edit and assess quality

[WP L&O Assessment Page](#)

Example 'Stub' article: [Ecosystem Respiration](#)

Example 'B' article: [Cyanobacteria](#)

Quality	Importance						Total
	Top	High	Mid	Low	NA	???	
★ FA	1		1	1			3
ⓘ A				1			1
⊕ GA		1	11	9			21
B		21	16	16		2	55
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Assessed	5	77	232	370	68	16	768
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Total	5	77	232	370	68	18	770



Ecosystem respiration

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ecosystem respiration is the sum of all [respiration](#) occurring by the living organisms in a specific [ecosystem](#).^[1]

It is the operation in which the organisms within a specified ecosystem use the process of respiration to convert organic carbon to carbon dioxide. While the amount of respiration is varied upon the type of ecosystem and the community abundance, the mechanism occurs in both aquatic and terrestrial environments.

Ecosystem respiration is typically measured in the natural environment, such as a forest or grassland field, rather than in the laboratory. Ecosystem respiration is the production portion of [carbon dioxide](#) in an ecosystem's [carbon flux](#), while [photosynthesis](#) typically accounts for the majority of the ecosystem's [carbon consumption](#).

How ecosystem respiration works and its importance:

Ecosystem respiration happens when a cell takes glucose and oxygen and uses it to produce carbon dioxide, energy, and water. This transaction is important not only for the benefit of the cells, but for the carbon dioxide output provided, which is key in the process of photosynthesis. Without respiration, actions necessary to life, such as metabolic processes and photosynthesis, would cease.

References [\[edit\]](#)

- <https://web.archive.org/web/20100612133703/http://face.env.duke.edu/projpage.cfm?id=38>[ⓘ]
- <http://eco.confex.com/eco/2008/techprogram/P10688.HTM>[ⓘ]
- Biogeochemistry*. Heinrich D. Holland, William H. Schlesinger, Karl K. Turekian. 702 pp. Elsevier, 2005. ISBN 0-08-044642-6
- Yvon-Durocher, Gabriel; Caffrey, Jane M.; Cescatti, Alessandro; Dossena, Matteo; Giorgio, Paul del; Gasol, Josep M.; Montoya, José M.; Pumpanen, Jukka; Staehr, Peter A. (2012-06-20). "Reconciling the temperature dependence of respiration across timescales and ecosystem types". *Nature*. **487** (7408): 472–476. doi:10.1038/nature11205. ISSN 0028-0836

^[1] Yvon-Durocher, Gabriel; Caffrey, Jane M.; Cescatti, Alessandro; Dossena, Matteo; Giorgio, Paul del; Gasol, Josep M.; Montoya, José M.; Pumpanen, Jukka; Staehr, Peter A. (2012-06-20). "Reconciling the temperature dependence of respiration across timescales and ecosystem types". *Nature*. **487** (7408): 472–476. doi:10.1038/nature11205[ⓘ]. ISSN 0028-0836[ⓘ]. PMID 22722862[ⓘ].

Talk:Ecosystem respiration

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article is within the scope of **WikiProject Physiology**, a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of **Physiology** on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the [discussion](#) and see a list of open tasks.

Stub

This article has been rated as **Stub-Class** on the [quality scale](#).

Mid

This article has been rated as **Mid-importance** on the [importance scale](#).



This article has been classified as relating to [the physiology of the respiratory system](#).



This article is within the scope of the **WikiProject Ecology**, an effort to create, expand, organize, and improve [ecology](#)-related articles.



Stub

This article has been rated as **Stub-Class** on the [quality scale](#).

Low

This article has been rated as **Low-importance** on the [importance scale](#).



This article is part of the **WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography** to improve Wikipedia's coverage of the inland waters and marine environments. The aim is to write [neutral](#) and [well-referenced](#) articles on limnology- or oceanography-related topics, as well as to ensure that limnology and oceanography articles are properly [categorized](#).

Read [Wikipedia:Contributing EOC](#) and leave any messages at the project talk page.

Stub

This article has been rated as **Stub-Class** on the project's [quality scale](#).

Mid

This article has been rated as **Mid-importance** on the project's [importance scale](#).



This article is or was the subject of a Wiki Education Foundation-supported course assignment. Further details are available [on the course page](#). Assigned student editor(s): [Jesbvt12](#).

Respiration [edit]

If Ecosystem respiration includes releases from burning, the respiration term in the opening should link to [carbon respiration](#). -- Paleorthid (talk)

07:07, 8 February 2016 (UTC)



Cyanobacteria

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"*Cyanobacterium*" redirects here. For the genus, see *Cyanobacterium (genus)*.

Cyanobacteria /saɪˌænoʊbækˈtriəiə/, also known as **Cyanophyta**, are a phylum consisting of free-living photosynthetic bacteria and the endosymbiotic plastids, a sister group to *Gloeomargarita*, that are present in some eukaryotes. They commonly obtain their energy through oxygenic photosynthesis.^[4] The oxygen gas in the atmosphere of earth is produced by cyanobacteria of this phylum, either as free-living bacteria or as the endosymbiotic plastids.^[5] The name *cyanobacteria* comes from the color of the bacteria (Greek: κυανός, romanized: *kyanós*, lit. 'blue').^{[6][7]} Cyanobacteria, which are prokaryotes, are also called "**blue-green algae**",^{[4][8]} though some modern botanists restrict the term *algae* to eukaryotes.^[9] Cyanobacteria appear to have originated in freshwater or a terrestrial environment.^[10]

Unlike heterotrophic prokaryotes, cyanobacteria have internal membranes. These are flattened sacs called thylakoids where photosynthesis is performed.^{[11][12]}

Phototrophic eukaryotes such as green plants perform photosynthesis in plastids that are thought to have their ancestry in cyanobacteria, acquired long ago via a process called endosymbiosis. These endosymbiotic cyanobacteria in eukaryotes then evolved and differentiated into specialized organelles such as chloroplasts, etioplasts and leucoplasts.

By producing and releasing oxygen (as a byproduct of photosynthesis), cyanobacteria are thought to have converted the early oxygen-poor, reducing atmosphere into an oxidizing one, causing the Great Oxygenation Event and the "rusting of the Earth",^[13] which dramatically changed the composition of the Earth's life forms and led to the near-extinction of anaerobic organisms.^[14]


Cyanobacteria produce a range of toxins known as cyanotoxins that can pose a danger to humans and animals.

The cyanobacteria *Synechocystis* and *Cyanothece* are important model organisms with potential applications in biotechnology for bioethanol production, food colorings, as a source of human and animal food, dietary supplements and raw materials.

Cyanobacteria

Temporal range: 2100–0 Ma

Had'n **Archean** **Proterozoic** **Pha.**



Microscope image of *Cylindrospermum*, a genus of Cyanobacteria

Scientific classification

Domain: **Bacteria**

(unranked): **Terrabacteria**

(unranked): **Cyanobacteria-Melainobacteria group**

Phylum: **Cyanobacteria**
Stanier, 1973

Class: **Cyanophyceae**

Orders^[3]

As of 2014 the taxonomy was under revision^{[1][2]}

Tools to help assess quality and pick pages to edit

[Artificial Intelligence predicted rating](#)

Article Talk Read Edit source View history ★ Q


Sea [edit source] ★

ORES predicted quality: ★ FA (5.36) ←

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Large body of salt water (Edit)

For other uses, see [Sea \(disambiguation\)](#) and [The Sea \(disambiguation\)](#).
Not to be confused with [Ocean](#) or [World Ocean](#).

The **sea**, the **world ocean**, or simply the **ocean** is the connected body of salty water that covers over 70% of Earth's surface (361,132,000 square kilometres (139,434,000 sq mi), with a total volume of roughly 1,332,000,000 cubic kilometres (320,000,000 cu mi)).^[1] It moderates Earth's climate and has important roles in the water cycle, carbon cycle, and nitrogen cycle. It has been travelled and explored since ancient times, while the scientific study of the sea—oceanography—dates broadly from the voyages of Captain James Cook to explore the Pacific Ocean between 1768 and 1779. The word sea is also used to denote smaller, partly landlocked



Tools to help assess quality and pick pages to edit

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288 articles - Pages: 1 2 3

Limnology (t · h)	Top	2018-10-22 (t)	Start	2018-10-22 (t)
Oceanography (t · h)	Top	2018-10-22 (t)	Start	2018-10-22 (t)
Abyssal zone (t · h)	High	2019-04-15 (t)	Start	2019-02-04 (t)
Aquatic plant (t · h)	High	2018-11-02 (t)	Start	2018-11-02 (t)
Atchafalaya Basin (t · h)	High	2020-01-09 (t)	Start	2019-10-01 (t)
Bay (t · h)	High	2019-01-14 (t)	Start	2019-01-14 (t)
Brine (t · h)	High	2018-12-05 (t)	Start	2018-12-05 (t)
Community (ecology) (t · h)	High	2018-11-02 (t)	Start	2018-11-02 (t)
Deep-sea exploration (t · h)	High	2019-02-04 (t)	Start	2019-02-04 (t)
Deep Sea Drilling Project (t · h)	High	2019-07-03 (t)	Start	2019-07-03 (t)
Estuary (t · h)	High	2018-10-22 (t)	Start	2019-09-29 (t)
Freshwater ecosystem (t · h)	High	2018-10-22 (t)	Start	2018-10-22 (t)
Hydrological code (t · h)	High	2018-11-02 (t)	Start	2018-11-02 (t)
Joint Ocean Commission Initiative (t · h)	High	2019-01-26 (t)	Start	2019-01-26 (t)
Lagoon (t · h)	High	2020-02-05 (t)	Start	2020-02-05 (t)
Marine conservation (t · h)	High	2018-12-04 (t)	Start	2018-12-04 (t)
Marine geology (t · h)	High	2019-01-18 (t)	Start	2019-01-18 (t)
Ocean chemistry (t · h)	High	2019-01-18 (t)	Start	2019-01-18 (t)
Particulate organic matter (t · h)	High	2018-11-20 (t)	Start	2018-11-20 (t)
Red tide (t · h)	High	2019-04-16 (t)	Start	2019-04-16 (t)
Sea level (t · h)	High	2019-05-23 (t)	Start	2019-05-23 (t)
Society for Freshwater Science (t · h)	High	2019-03-14 (t)	Start	2019-03-14 (t)

Step 4:

Add your pages to
Wikiproject L&O

How we keep track of progress:

Navigate to page

→ edit



→ talk

→ edit source

→ add banner



This article is part of the **WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography** to improve Wikipedia's coverage of the inland waters and marine environments. The aim is to write **neutral** and **well-referenced** articles on limnology- or oceanography-related topics, as well as to ensure that limnology and oceanography articles are properly **categorized**.
Read [Wikipedia:Contributing FAQ](#) and leave any messages at the [project talk page](#).








Stub	This article has been rated as Stub-Class on the project's quality scale .
Mid	This article has been rated as Mid-importance on the project's importance scale .

Editing Talk:Acantharea

This is a **talk page**. Please respect the [talk page guidelines](#), and remember to [sign your posts](#) by typing four tildes (~~~~).

Content that [violates any copyrights](#) will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be [verifiable](#). Work submitted to Wikipedia can be edited, used, and redistributed—by anyone—subject to [certain terms and conditions](#).

B *I*      [Advanced](#) [Special characters](#) [Help](#) [Cite](#)

```
{{WikiProjectBannerShell|1=
{{WikiProject Molecular and Cellular Biology|class=stub|importance=low}}
{{WikiProject Tree of Life|class=stub|importance=low}}
{{WikiProject Palaeontology|class=stub|importance=low}}
}}
{{WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography|class=stub |importance=mid }}

==Untitled==
```


Assigning class and importance:

- **Top** — Subjects that are first closely examined in high school or earlier or that receive significant attention in the media.
 - **High** — Subjects that are generally examined at university or are briefly mentioned at the high school level.
 - **Mid** — Subjects that are examined at later years of university courses.
 - **Low** — Obscure subjects that are important to researchers in the specific field.
- **FA** — Among the [best articles](#) that Wikipedia has to offer. These articles have been through an extensive [review process](#) to meet the [highest standards](#).
 - **GA** — Articles that have been [reviewed](#) and meet the [good article standards](#).
 - **A** — Excellent articles of a length suitable for the subject that provide a well-written, reasonably clear and complete description of the topic.
 - **B** — Articles that contain most of the necessary material but have significant gaps, missing elements or references.
 - **C** — Articles that are missing important content, contains irrelevant material, or are poorly referenced.
 - **Start** — Articles that have a meaningful amount of good content, but are still weak in many areas, possibly lacking a key element such as a standard [infobox](#).
 - **Stub** — Articles that are either very short or rough collections of information that will need much work.

Assigning class and importance:

```
{ {WikiProject  
Limnology and  
Oceanography | class=stu  
b | importance=mid} }
```

Side-note:

Talk Pages and
etiquette

Talk pages:

where discussion about an article's content happens.



The image shows a screenshot of a Wikipedia article header. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Article' and 'Talk'. The 'Talk' tab is highlighted with a red circle. Below the tabs, the title 'Phytoplankton' is displayed in a large, bold, serif font. Underneath the title, there is a horizontal line, followed by the text 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. Below this, the first paragraph of the article is visible, starting with 'Phytoplankton /ˌfaɪtoʊˈplæŋkton/ are the autotrophic (self-feeding) components of t basin ecosystems. The name comes from the Greek words φυτόν (*phyton*), meaning Most phytoplankton are too small to be individually seen with the unaided eye. Howe noticeable as colored patches on the water surface due to the presence of chlorophy

Talk pages: dealing with hostility

Discussion



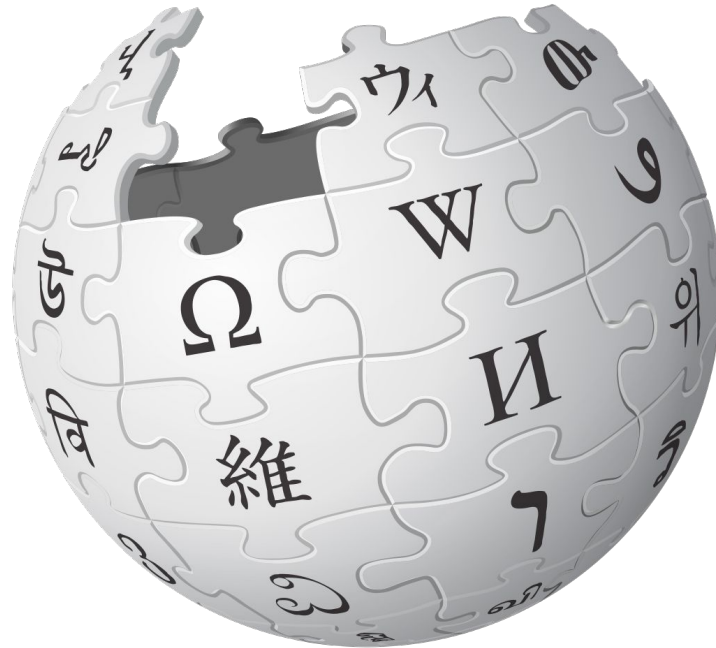
What's going on here? A bunch of newish editors with few other edits, all members of [Wikipedia:WikiProject Limnology and Oceanography](#) are supporting the move (and with the same formatting errors in their supports). That looks a lot like there's some [Wikipedia:Canvassing](#), perhaps coordinated off-Wikipedia. That doesn't mean there isn't some merit to the proposed move (I think it is reasonable), but as an established Wikipedian, this doesn't look good, and it isn't how we do things around here. [Plantdrew \(talk\)](#) 20:56, 27 November 2018 (UTC)

Hi [Plantdrew](#), we're sorry if our approach was not standard Wikipedia protocols, that was not our intention. We were following the guidelines to [moving a page name](#) and are open to discussion of whether to keep it as Environmental niche modelling or the proposed move to Species distribution modeling. We in the [L&O Wikiproject](#) are highly educated, practicing scientists going out of our traditional comfort zone and to try and contribute what we have learned to Wikipedia. Since many of us are relatively new to editing Wikipedia, we are still figuring things out, and would appreciate any helpful tips for following Wikipedia standards if (and more likely "when") we do error. Thanks for pointing out the formatting errors in the support, that is now fixed. [Jayzlimno \(talk\)](#) 16:08, 28 November 2018 (UTC)

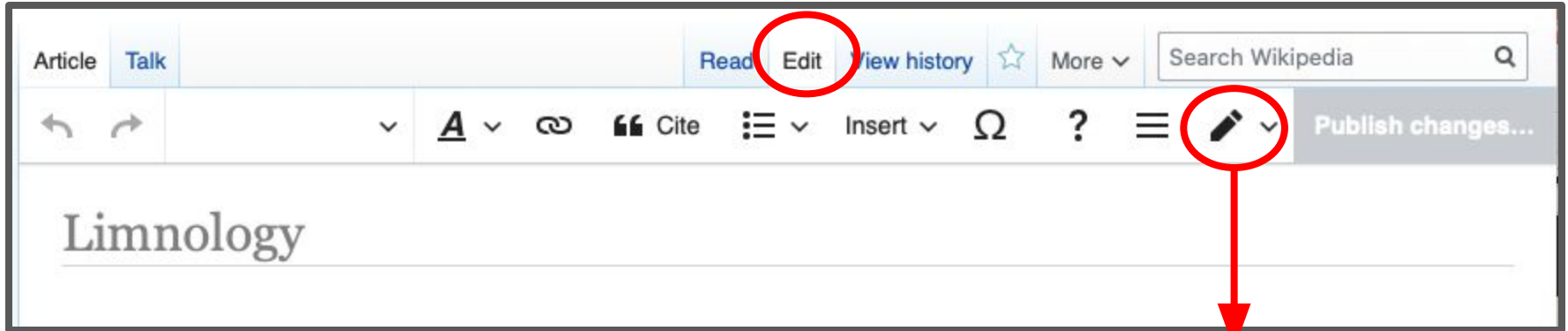
Step 6:

Edit pages!

How to add content to Wikipedia

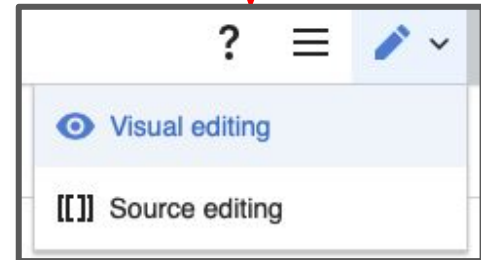


How to add content to Wikipedia (*using VisualEditor*)



Two Options:

1. **Visual Editor** - works like a word processor
2. Source Editing - basically html



How to add content to Wikipedia (using VisualEditor)

VisualEditor allows you to easily change basic text style, add lists, sections, equations, etc.



Add Section

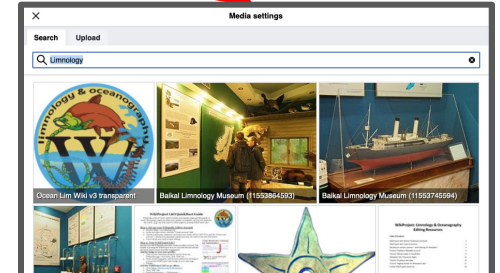
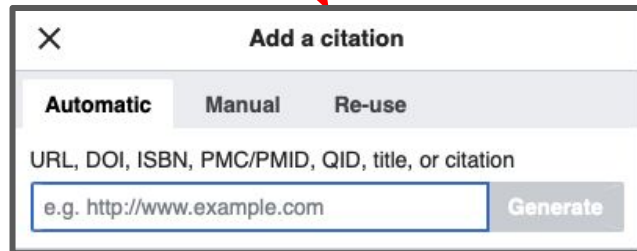
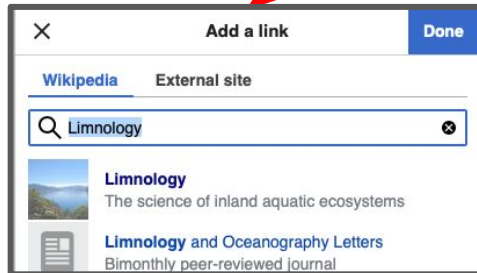
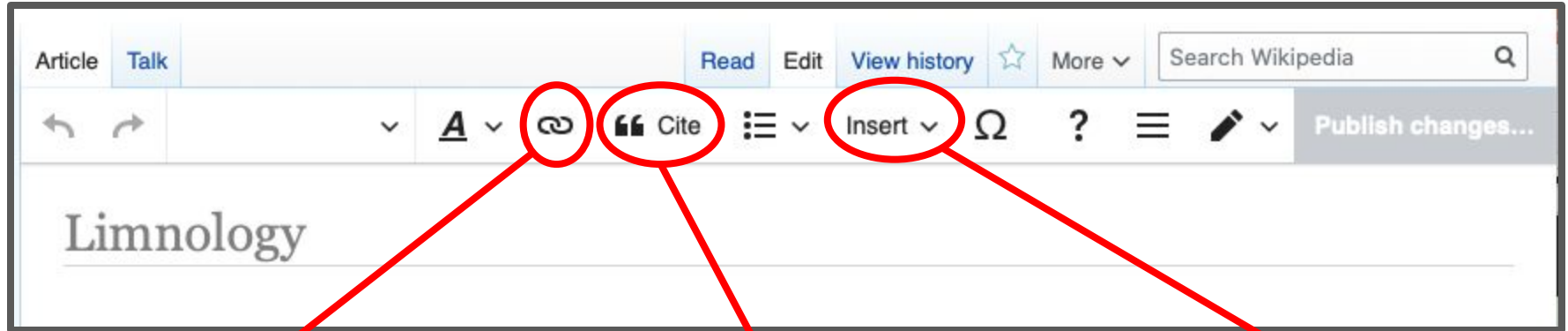
Change Text Style
(bold, italics, etc.)
Add super/subscripts

Add List

**Add Equation
or Symbols**

How to add content to Wikipedia (*using VisualEditor*)

It also allows you to easily link pages (within Wikipedia and to external sources), add citations (using URL, DOI, etc.), and add images or other media.



How to add content to Wikipedia (using VisualEditor)



IMPORTANT: hit “*Publish Changes*” after you edit.

After you click this, you can report what changes you have made. This helps document how pages are altered over time.

×

Save your changes Publish changes

Edit summary (Briefly describe your changes)

Describe what you changed

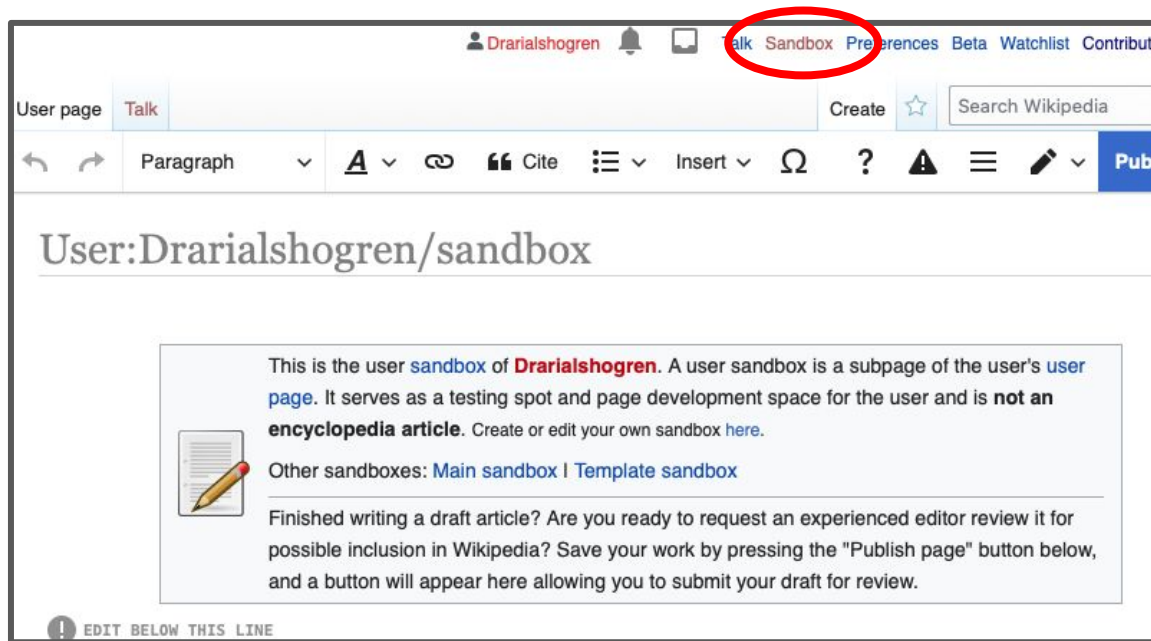
This is a [minor edit](#) Watch this page

By publishing changes, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#), and you irrevocably agree to release your contribution under the [CC BY-SA 3.0 License](#) and the [GFDL](#). You agree that a hyperlink or URL is sufficient attribution under the Creative Commons license.

Review your changes

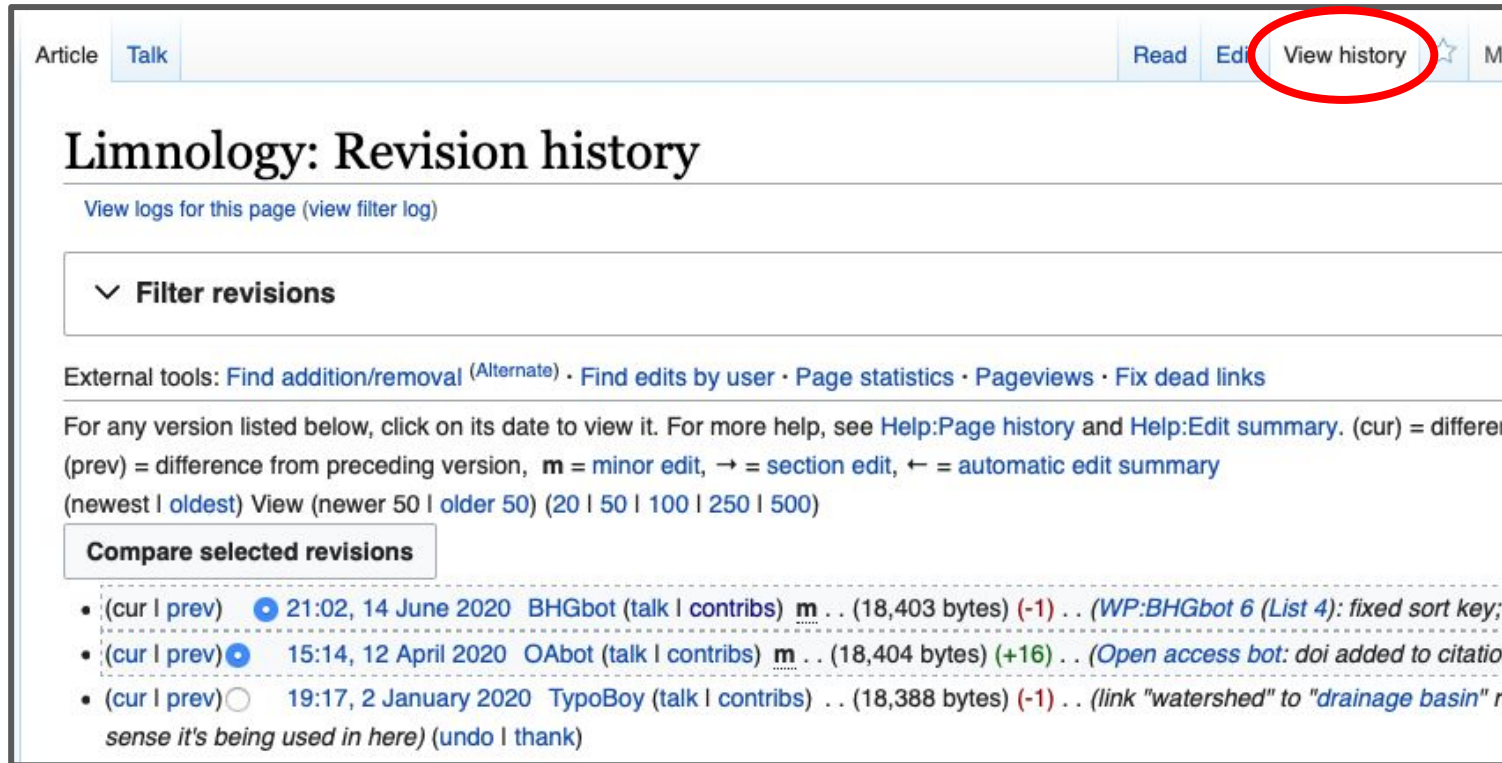
How to add content to Wikipedia (using VisualEditor)

If you want to draft a page before making the edits publically available, you can use the Sandbox.



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia VisualEditor interface for the user [Drarialshogren](#). The user's name is in the top right corner. A red circle highlights the [Sandbox](#) link in the top navigation bar. Below the navigation bar, the page title is [User:Drarialshogren/sandbox](#). The main content area contains a message box with a pencil icon and text explaining that this is the user's sandbox, a subpage of the user's user page, used for testing and development. It states that it is not an encyclopedia article and provides a link to create or edit a sandbox. Below this message, there are links for [Main sandbox](#) and [Template sandbox](#). At the bottom of the message box, there is a paragraph of text asking if the user is ready to request a review for a draft article and instructing them to save their work by pressing the "Publish page" button. At the bottom left of the page, there is a small icon and the text "EDIT BELOW THIS LINE".

How to add content to Wikipedia (using VisualEditor)



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Limnology: Revision history

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(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Compare selected revisions

- (cur | prev) 21:02, 14 June 2020 BHGbot (talk | contribs) **m** . . (18,403 bytes) (-1) . . (*WP:BHGbot 6 (List 4): fixed sort key;*
- (cur | prev) 15:14, 12 April 2020 OAbot (talk | contribs) **m** . . (18,404 bytes) (+16) . . (*Open access bot: doi added to citation*
- (cur | prev) 19:17, 2 January 2020 TypoBoy (talk | contribs) . . (18,388 bytes) (-1) . . (*link "watershed" to "drainage basin" rather than sense it's being used in here*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))

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