# WIKIPEDIA

## A QUICK VISUAL GUIDE

<u>Support Document for the PRBB Wikimarathon 2016</u>

That is Wikipedia Main Page. At the top right of the screen, you can start by either logging in or creating a new account.

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# Log in

Username

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Password

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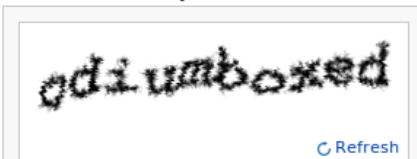# Create account

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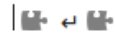
# Dog

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article is about the domestic dog. For related species known as "dogs", see Canidae. For other uses, see Dog (disambiguation). "Doggie" redirects here. For the Danish artist, see Doggie (artist).*

The **domestic dog** (*Canis lupus familiaris* or *Canis familiaris*)[3] is a domesticated canid which has been selectively bred over millennia for various behaviours, sensory capabilities, and physical attributes.[4]

Although initially thought to have originated as an artificial variant of an extant canid species (variously supposed as being the dhole,[5] golden jackal,[6] or gray wolf[7]), extensive genetic studies undertaken during the 2010s indicate that dogs diverged from an extinct wolf-like canid in Eurasia 40,000 years ago.[8] Being the oldest domesticated animal, their long association with people has allowed dogs to be uniquely attuned to human behavior,[9] as well as thrive on a starch-rich diet which would be inadequate for other canid species.[10]

Dogs perform many roles for people, such as hunting, herding, pulling loads, protection, assisting police and military, companionship and, more recently, aiding handicapped individuals. This impact on human society has given them the sobriquet, "man's best friend".

In China and South Vietnam dogs are a source of meat for humans.[11][12]

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**Domestic dog**
Temporal range: 0.033–0 Ma

Pre€ € O S D C P T J K PgN
**Pleistocene – Recent**

Selection of the different breeds of dog.

**Conservation status**

Domesticated

That is a typical Wikipedia article. It has a title as a headline and normally other elements such as table of contents and a side infobox with structured information. Above the main content, there are some tabs that link several available actions such as editing the article or showing its collaboration history.

Once **Edit** is clicked a new interface is loaded and the user can modify the page directly. There are some buttons with self-explanatory icons that help user to add elements such as (internal or external) links, change the style of the text or insert tables or images.

## Early roles

Wolves, and their dog descendants, would have derived significant benefits from living in human camps—more safety, more reliable food, lesser caloric needs, and more chance to breed.[116] They would have benefited from humans' upright gait that gives them larger range over which to see potential predators and prey, as well as color vision that, at least by day, gives humans better visual discrimination.[116] Camp dogs would also have benefited from human tool use, as in bringing down larger prey and controlling fire for a range of purposes.[116]

> The dogs of Thibet are twice the size of those seen in India, with large heads and hairy bodies. They are powerful animals, and are said to be able to kill a tiger. During the day they are kept chained up, and are let loose at night to guard their masters' house.[117]

Humans would also have derived enormous benefit from the dogs associated with their camps.[118][119] For instance, dogs would have improved sanitation by cleaning up food scraps.[118] Dogs may have prov[...]expression "three dog night" (an exceptionally cold night), and they would have alert[...]sing their acute hearing to provide an early warning.[118]

Anthropologists believe the most significant benefit would have been the[...][118] The relationship between the presence of a dog and success in the hunt is oft[...]of the wolf, and a 2004 study of hunter groups with and without a dog gives quantitat[...]tive hunting was an important factor in wolf domestication.[120]

**Cancel**  **Add a citation**

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http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/    **Generate**

The cohabitation of dogs and humans would have greatly improved the chances of survival for early human groups, and the domestication of dogs may have been one of the key forces that led to human success.[121]

Never forget that any statement in Wikipedia must be supported by a reliable source. Adding a citation is very easy: place the cursor at the end of the related text piece and click **Cite**. A dialog will appear for generating it and this will be added automatically at the end of the page with all the other references.

both the initial domestication and then later in breed formation.[90]

## Ecology

### Population and habitat

The global dog population is estimated at 900 million and rising.[93][94] Although it is said that the "dog is man's best friend"[95] regarding 17–24% of dogs in developed countries, in the developing world they are feral, village or community dogs, with pet dogs uncommon.[85] These live their lives as scavengers and have never been owned by humans, with one study showing their most common response when approached by strangers was to run away (52%) or respond with aggression (11%).[96] We know little about these dogs, nor about the dogs that live in developed countries that are feral, stray or are in shelters, yet the great majority of modern research on dog cognition has focused on pet dogs living in human homes.[97]

### Competitors

Being the most abundan[                    ]compete with wolves. A review of the studies in the competitive effects o[                    ]etition between dogs and wolves.[94][98] Competition would favor[                    ]or in small packs in areas where they are highly persecuted, giving

Wolves kill dogs whereve[                    ]9 more compensation had been paid for dog losses than livestock, ho[                    ]because they are in the wolf's territory.[100] Some wolf pairs have be[                    ]eavy brush where the second animal waits in ambush.[101] In some ins[                    ]ians and buildings when attacking dogs, to the extent that they have to[                    ]ear are relatively low, it induces a fear of wolves entering villages[                    ]nd emotional bonds between humans and their dogs that can be se[                    ]n lead to strong emotional responses with demands for more liberal wolf hunting regulations.[94]

| Resume editing | Save your changes | Save page |
|---|---|---|

Edit summary (Briefly describe your changes)

adding more content and reference

☐ This is a minor edit     ☐ Watch this page     222

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Review your changes

Once you are happy with the changes, click **Save page** button and follow the instructions. It is good practice to add an *Edit summary* for other members of the community following (*watching*) that very article.

Not so long ago, visitors who wanted to edit an article only could do it by using a markup language named wikitext. Certain character combinations are translated into links or font styles once saved. This is still an available option (via **Edit source**) for those more experimented users.

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# Dog: Revision history

❓ Help

View logs for this page

**Browse history**

From year (and earlier): 2016   From month (and earlier): all ⌄  Tag filter: [        ]  Show

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see Help:Page history and Help:Edit summary.

External tools: Revision history statistics⧉ · Revision history search⧉ · Edits by user⧉ · Number of watchers⧉ · Page view statistics⧉

(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version,

**m** = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary

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

Compare selected revisions

- (cur | prev) ● 19:30, 2 June 2016  Axeman89 (talk | contribs) . . (111,850 bytes) (-4) . . (→*Population and habitat*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ ○ 20:19, 29 May 2016  Dcirovic (talk | contribs)  **m** . . (111,854 bytes) (+66) . . (*clean up using AWB*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ ○ 16:26, 19 May 2016  Gareth Griffith-Jones (talk | contribs) . . (111,788 bytes) (-151) . . (→*Compared to wolves: Correction*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ● 16:16, 19 May 2016  Gareth Griffith-Jones (talk | contribs) . . (111,939 bytes) (-2) . . (→*Physical characteristics: Removing para breaks*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 12:30, 19 May 2016  Laura1822 (talk | contribs)  **m** . . (111,941 bytes) (+28) . . (→*As food: author-link*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 22:44, 17 May 2016  Vikinglb33 (talk | contribs) . . (111,913 bytes) (-47) . . (→*Physical characteristics*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 22:43, 17 May 2016  Vikinglb33 (talk | contribs)  **m** . . (111,960 bytes) (+195) . . (→*Added a .gov webpage for users to reference as a quick source of information.*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 09:47, 17 May 2016  Gareth Griffith-Jones (talk | contribs) . . (111,765 bytes) (+44) . . (→*Etymology: Copy-editing*) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 09:37, 17 May 2016  Gareth Griffith-Jones (talk | contribs) . . (111,721 bytes) (0) . . (→*Etymology: Moved reference to end of paragraph*) (undo | thank)

If **View History** is clicked, a page is shown with all the individual changes in the content of the article. In every change (*version*) detail you can identify the time it was applied, the user who dit it and if they left any summary. From that interface it is also possible to perform several actions, such as reverting any unwanted edit.

# Dog: Difference between revisions 🔒

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

| **Revision as of 23:13, 1 May 2016 (edit)** | **Revision as of 09:49, 2 May 2016 (edit) (undo) (thank)** |
|---|---|
| Pinnerup (talk \| contribs) | Simuliid (talk \| contribs) |
| (→Taxonomy: – edited mistaken statement on the latin sense of "Canis familiaris" and removed reference to a dictionary entry that did not support the misunderstanding that "familiaris" means "family" (rather than "familiar").) | m (Carl Linnaeus) |
| ← Previous edit | Next edit → |

**Line 37:**

The dog is classified as "Canis lupus familiaris" under the [[Biological Species Concept]] and "Canis familiaris" under the [[Evolutionary developmental biology|Evolutionary Species Concept]].<ref name=wang2008>Wang, Xiaoming; Tedford, Richard H.; Dogs: Their Fossil Relatives and Evolutionary History. New York: Columbia University Press, 2008</ref>{{rp|p1}}

In 1758, the taxonomist [[Carl Linnaeus|Linnaeus]] published in [[Systema Naturae]] a categorization of species which included the "[[Canis]]" species. "Canis" is a Latin word meaning dog,<ref>{{OEtymD|canine}}</ref> and the list included the dog-like carnivores: the domestic dog, wolves, foxes and jackals. The dog was classified as "Canis familiaris",<ref>{{Cite book| last = Linnaeus| first = Carolus| authorlink = **Carolus** Linnaeus| title = Systema naturae per regna tria naturae:secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis.| publisher=Holmiae (Laurentii Salvii)|year=1758|page=38|url=http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/726931|volume=1|edition=10th|accessdate=11 November 2015}}</ref> which means "familiar dog" or the family dog. On the next page he recorded the wolf as "Canis lupus", which means "Dog-wolf".<ref name=oxford2015b>{{cite web|title=Lupus|work=Oxford Dictionaries|publisher=Oxford University

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It is possible to review in detail two versions of the article. These versions may include one or many individual changes between them. On the left you see the older version, and on the right the newer one. Character additions or deletions are highlighted in a colourful way.

There are different kinds of pages in Wikipedia. Most of them are encyclopedic content (articles), but some others are used for organisational, support or community purposes. They can be distinguished from the others because of their page titles prefix (e.g., **User:**, **Wikipedia:**, **Help:**).

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Special page

Search &#x1F50D;

# Preferences

&#x24D8; Help

For information about the settings on this page, see Help:Preferences.

**User profile**  Appearance  Editing  Recent changes  Watchlist  Notifications  Gadgets  Beta features

--- Basic information ---

| | |
|---|---|
| Username: | Toniher |
| Member of groups: | Autoconfirmed users, Extended confirmed users, Users |
| Connected apps: | Manage 3 connected applications |
| Number of edits: | 1,625 |
| Registration time: | 05:41, 24 August 2005 |
| Password: | Change password |
| Global account: | View global account info |

--- Internationalisation ---

Language: | en - English ⌄ |

How do you prefer to be described?
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# Additional resources

- Wikipedia Outreach Manual
- The Wikipedia Adventure
- Wikipedia – The Missing Manual