
Wikimedia Foundation



Agenda

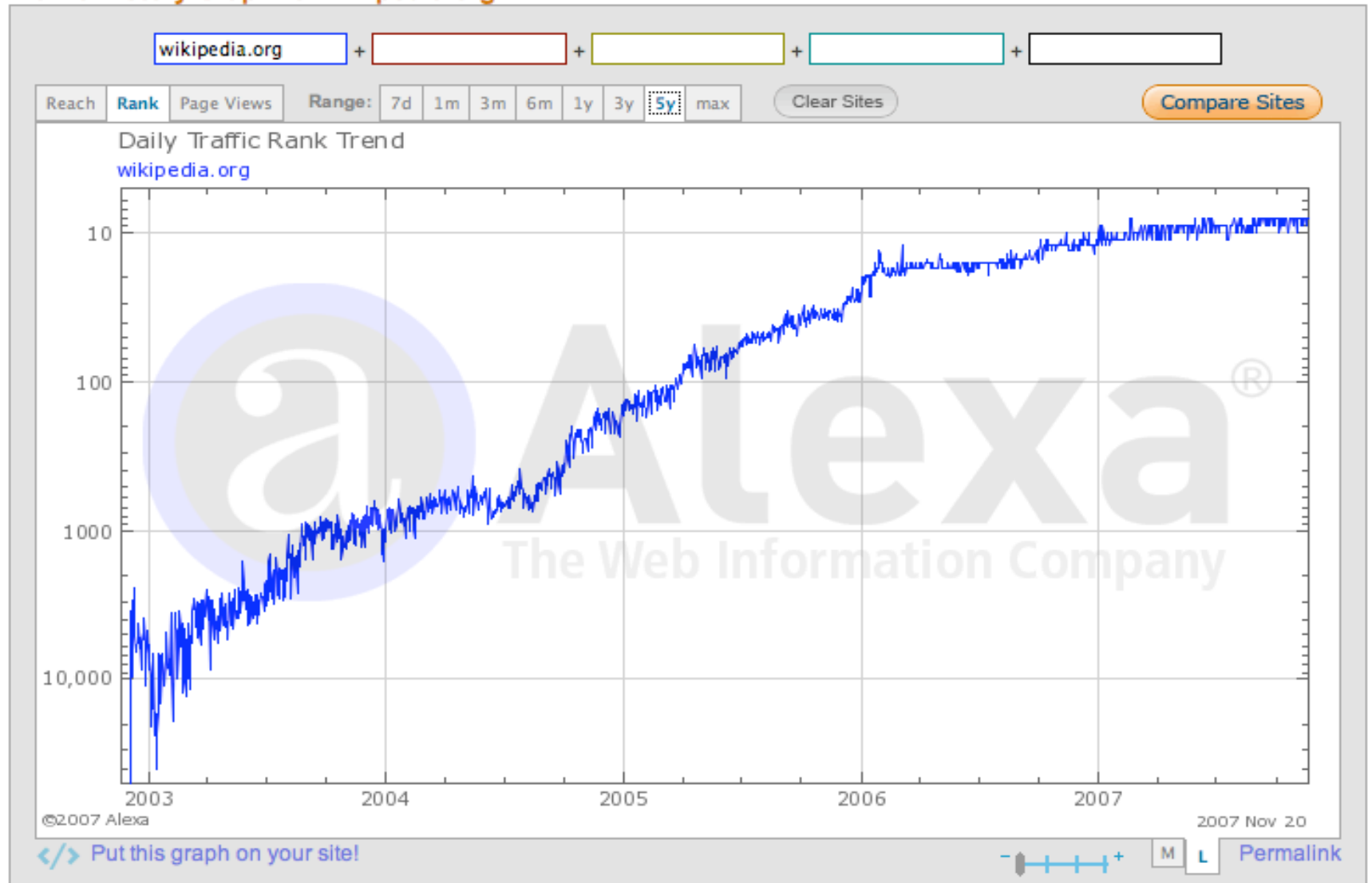
- 1) A little history: Traffic, Content, Technology, Organization
- 2) Org charts yesterday & tomorrow
- 3) Budgets yesterday & tomorrow
- 4) Detail: the past year
- 5) Detail: the coming year
- 6) Appendix: screen-captures etc.

The Basics

- 1) 9,000,000+ articles
- 2) 250+ languages
- 3) 6,000,000 user accounts on enWP alone
- 4) Global top-10 website (Alexa, ComScore, Nielsen)
- 5) Ahead of Amazon, eBay, Microsoft, BBC, CNN, etc.
- 6) Free of charge, free of advertising, freely editable

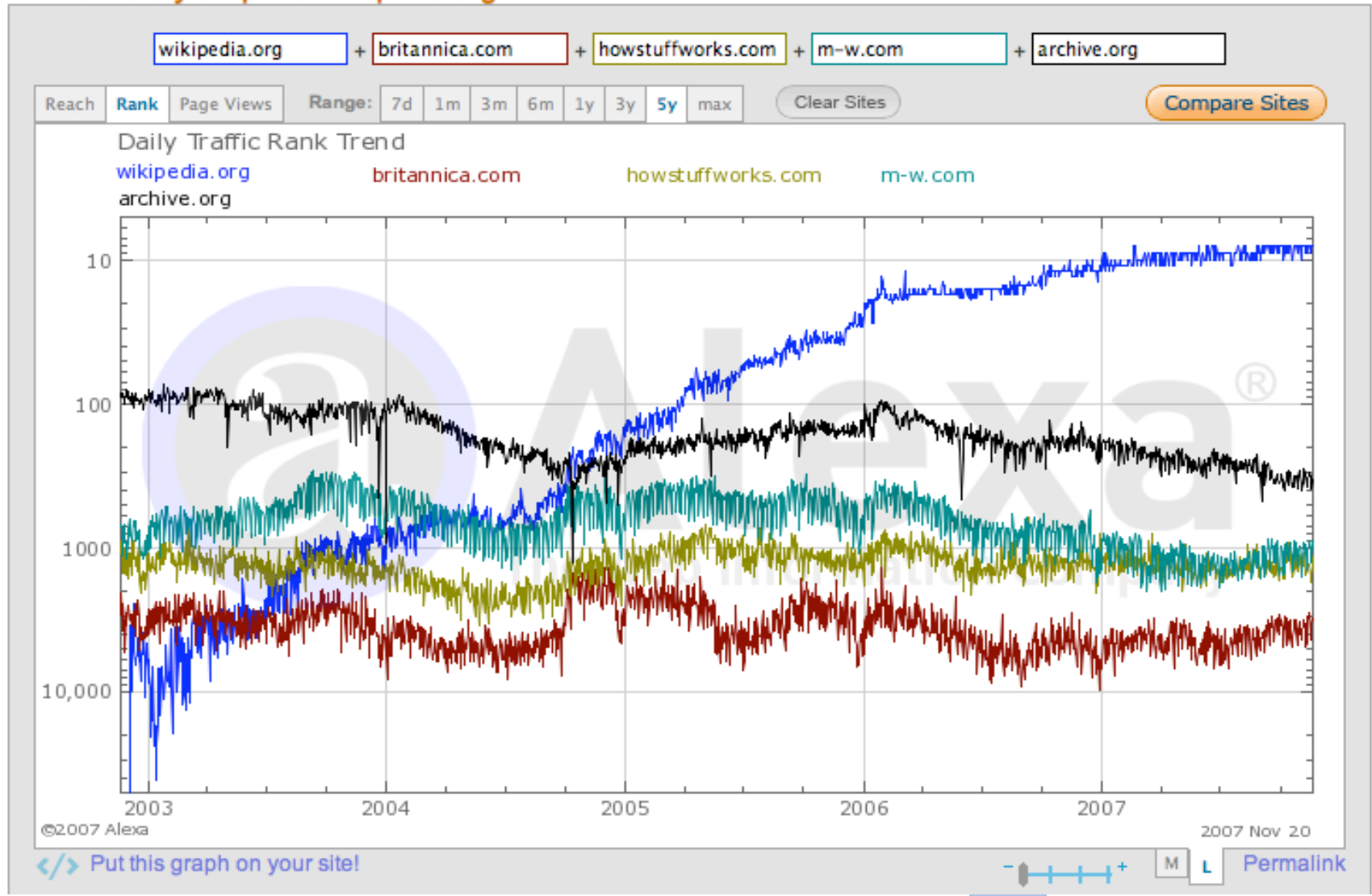
History: traffic over time (Alexa)

Traffic History Graph for wikipedia.org



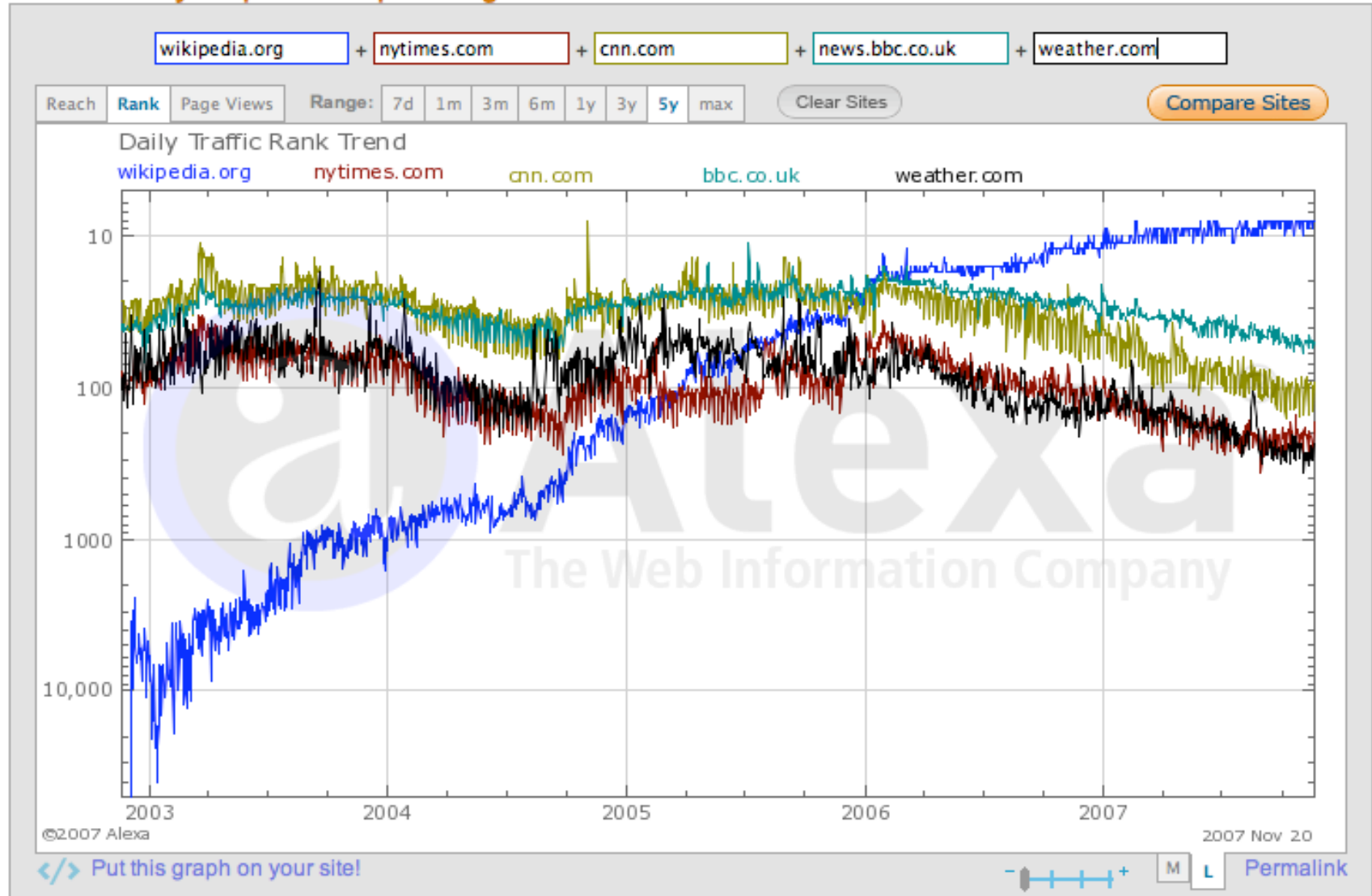
History: traffic against reference sites

Traffic History Graph for wikipedia.org



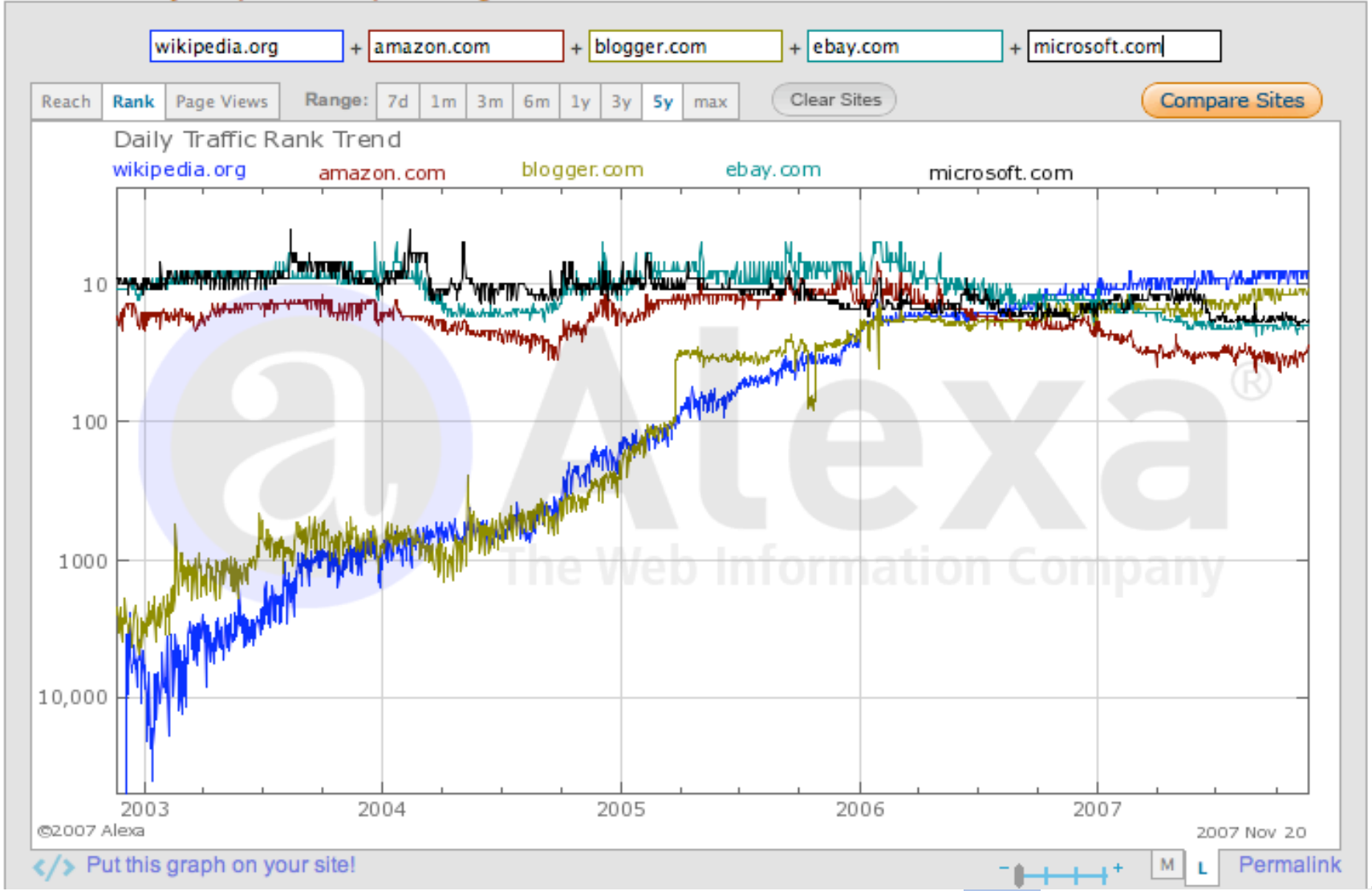
History: traffic against news media sites

Traffic History Graph for wikipedia.org



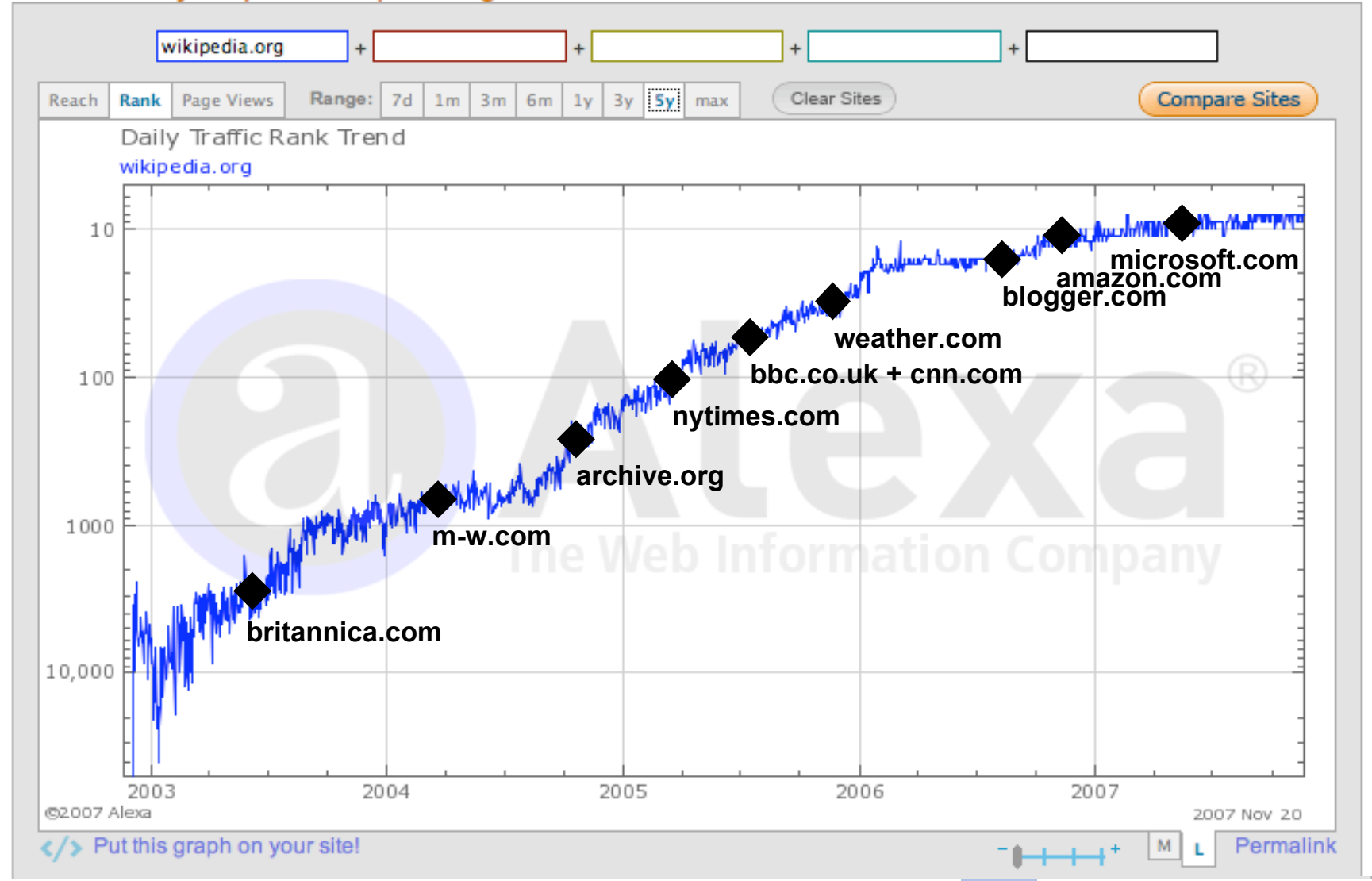
History: traffic against pure-play internet sites

Traffic History Graph for wikipedia.org



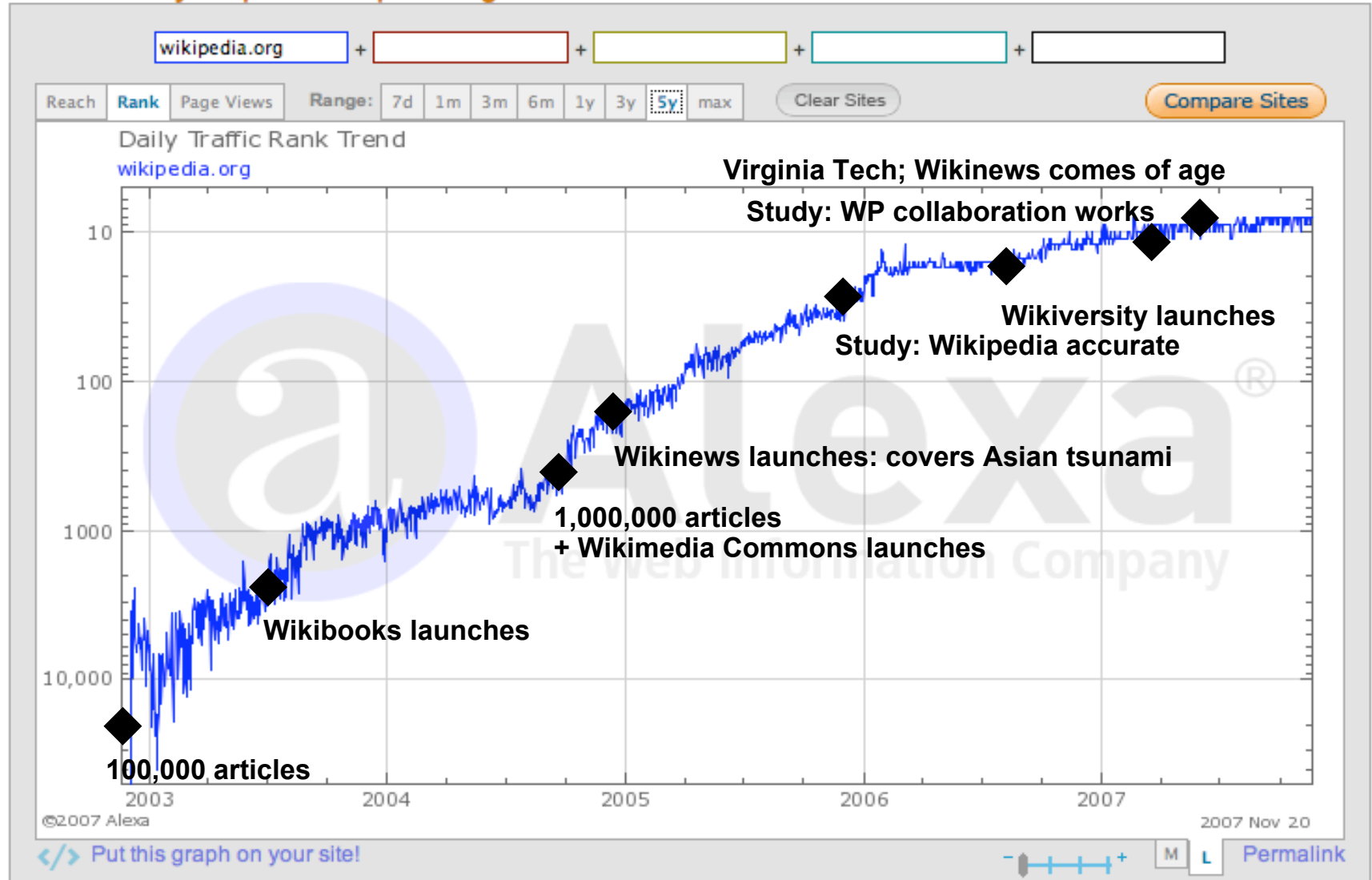
History: Wikipedia passes other sites

Traffic History Graph for wikipedia.org



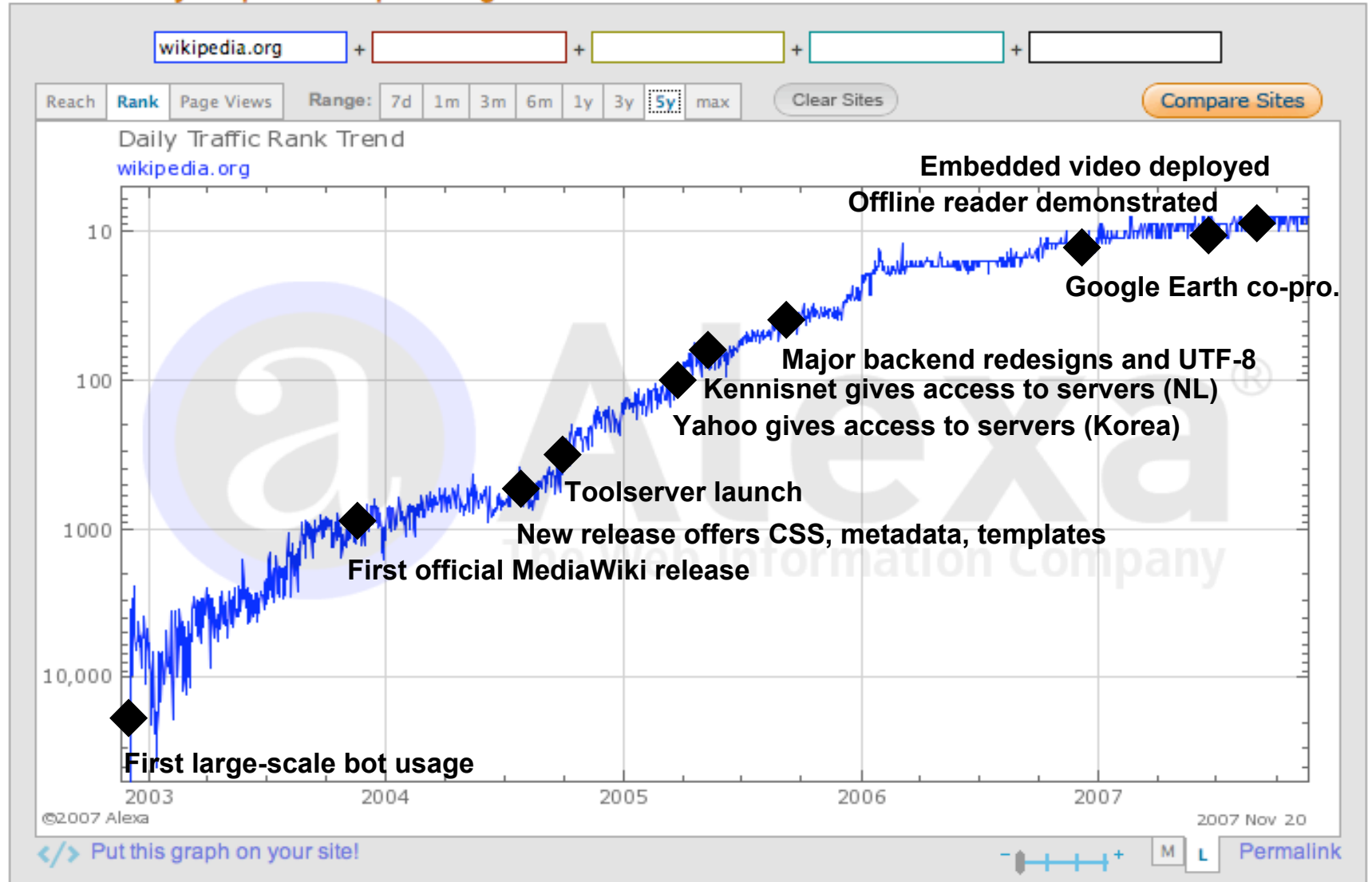
History: content milestones

Traffic History Graph for wikipedia.org



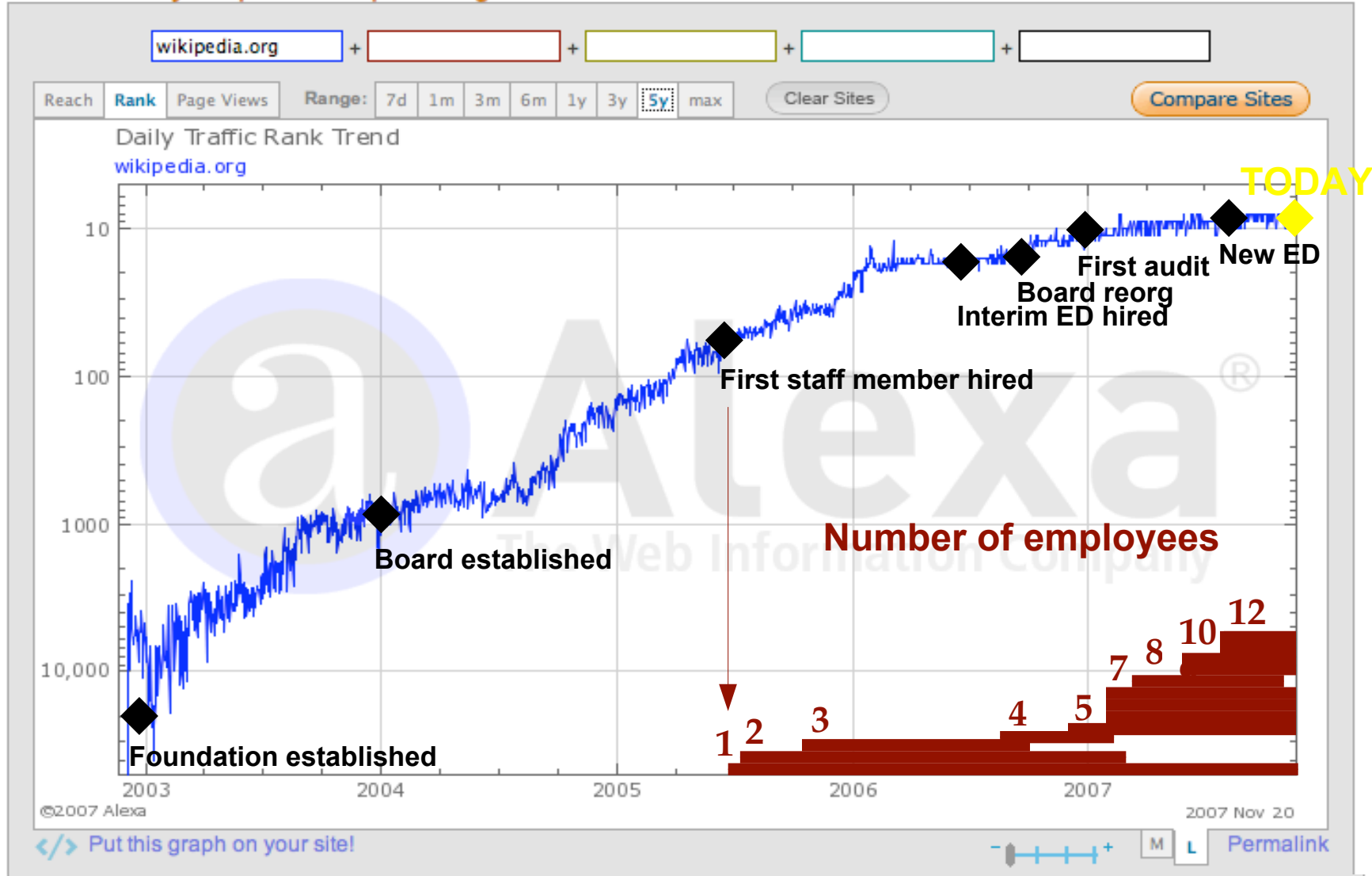
History: technology milestones

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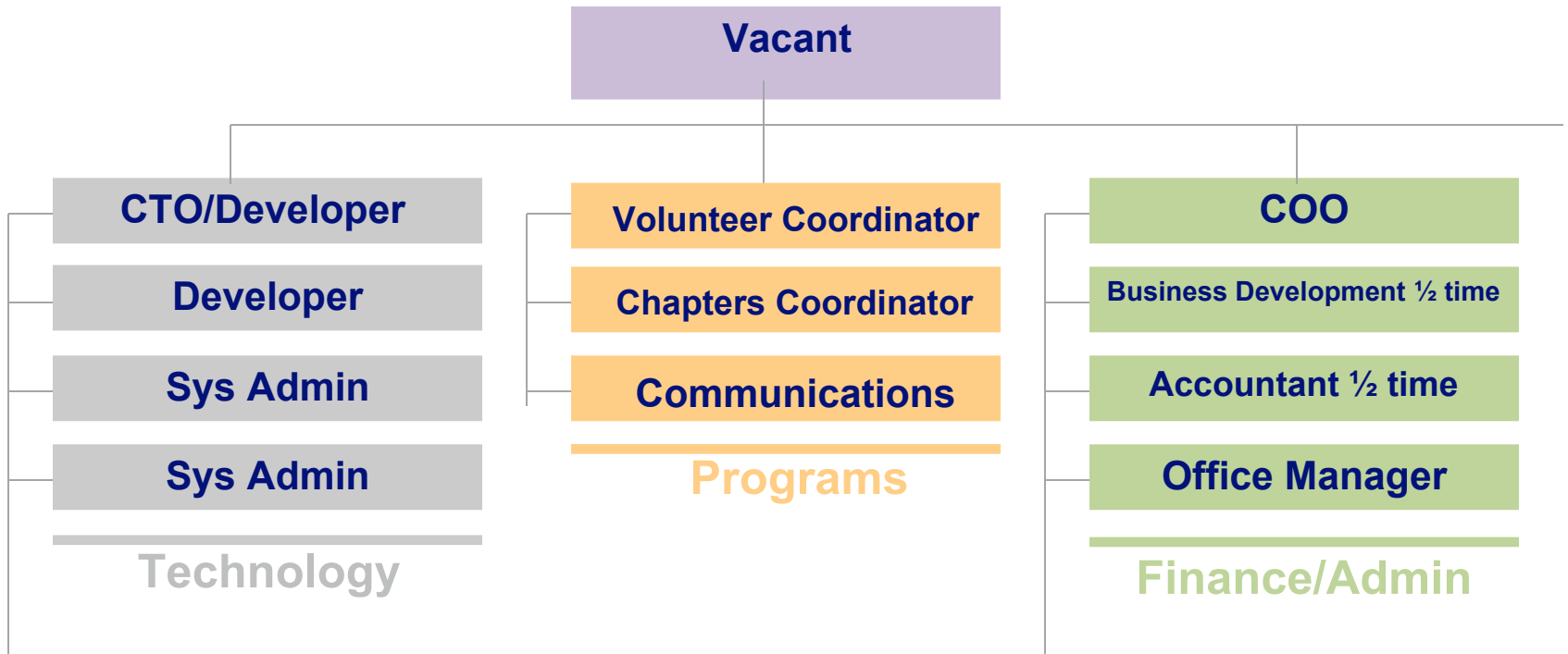


History: organizational milestones

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Org Chart [Past: June 2007]

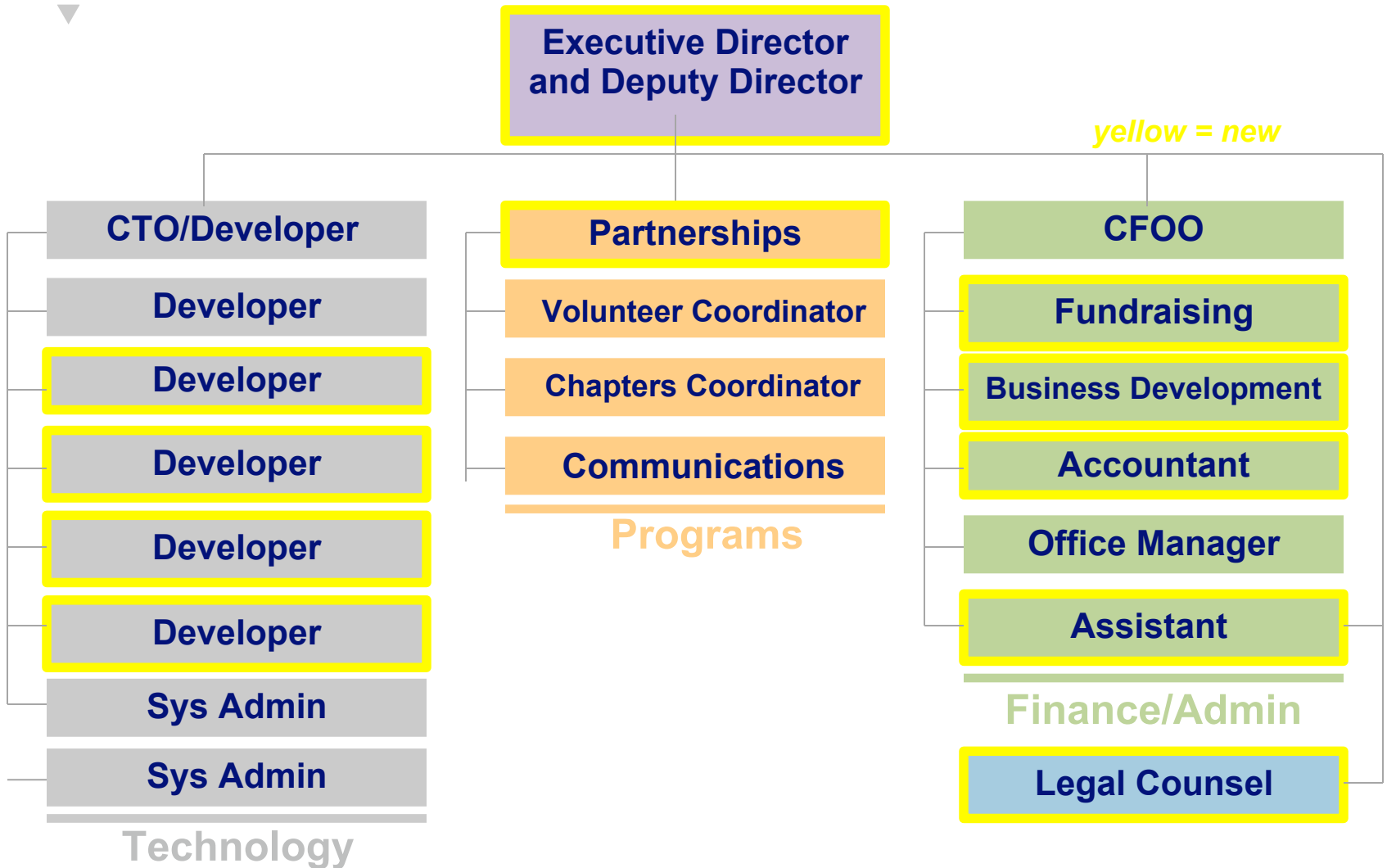


Major issues:

1. Insufficient leadership
2. No legal counsel
3. Insufficient support for financial sustainability
4. Insufficient technical resources

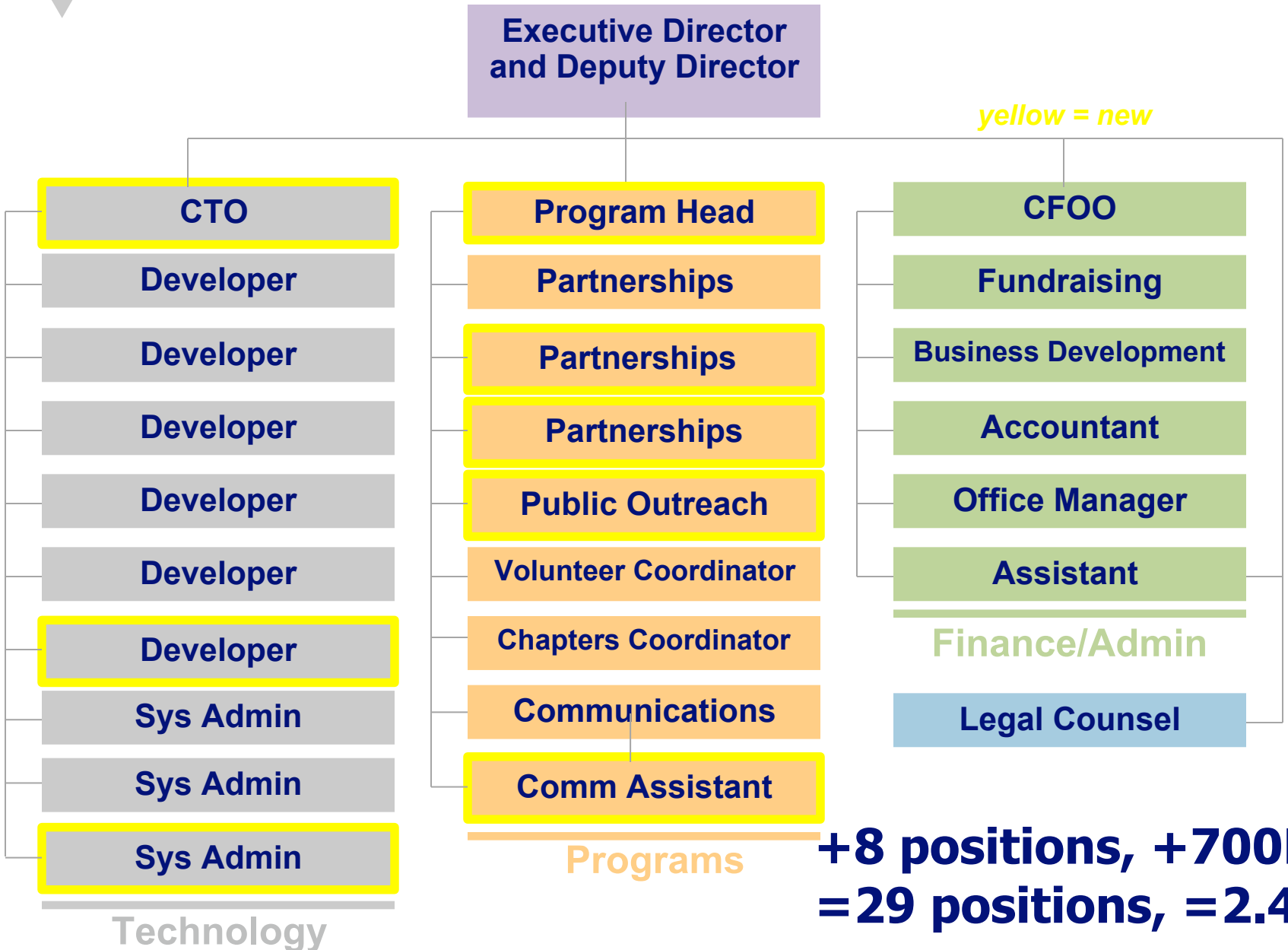
10 positions=450K

Org Chart [Phase 1: June 2008]



**+11 positions, +1.2m
=21 positions, =1.7m**

Org Chart [Phase 2: June 2009]



What are we trying to do?

We are taking a tiny but very successful organization, moving it to the Bay Area, and putting together a small & capable staff, so it can professionalize.

Why?

Because the Wikimedia Foundation runs the most important educational projects in the world. Its open source software needs to be made more accessible & user-friendly, and the organization needs to be able to reach out to people and institutions who can help it better fulfil its mission.

Org Chart Financials: Salary Breakdown & Growth, By Department

In \$000's	Tech	% Inc.	Programs	% Inc.	Support (finance, admin, legal) and ED	% Inc.	TOTAL
June 07* (past state)	\$ 200		\$150		\$100		\$450
June 08 (Phase 1: transition)	\$ 400	100%	\$200	33%	\$700	600%	\$1,300
June 08 (normalized)	\$ 600	200%	\$300	100%	\$800	700%	\$1,700
June 09 (Phase 2: more growth)	\$ 900	50%	\$700	133%	\$800	0%	\$2,400

* Unaudited figures

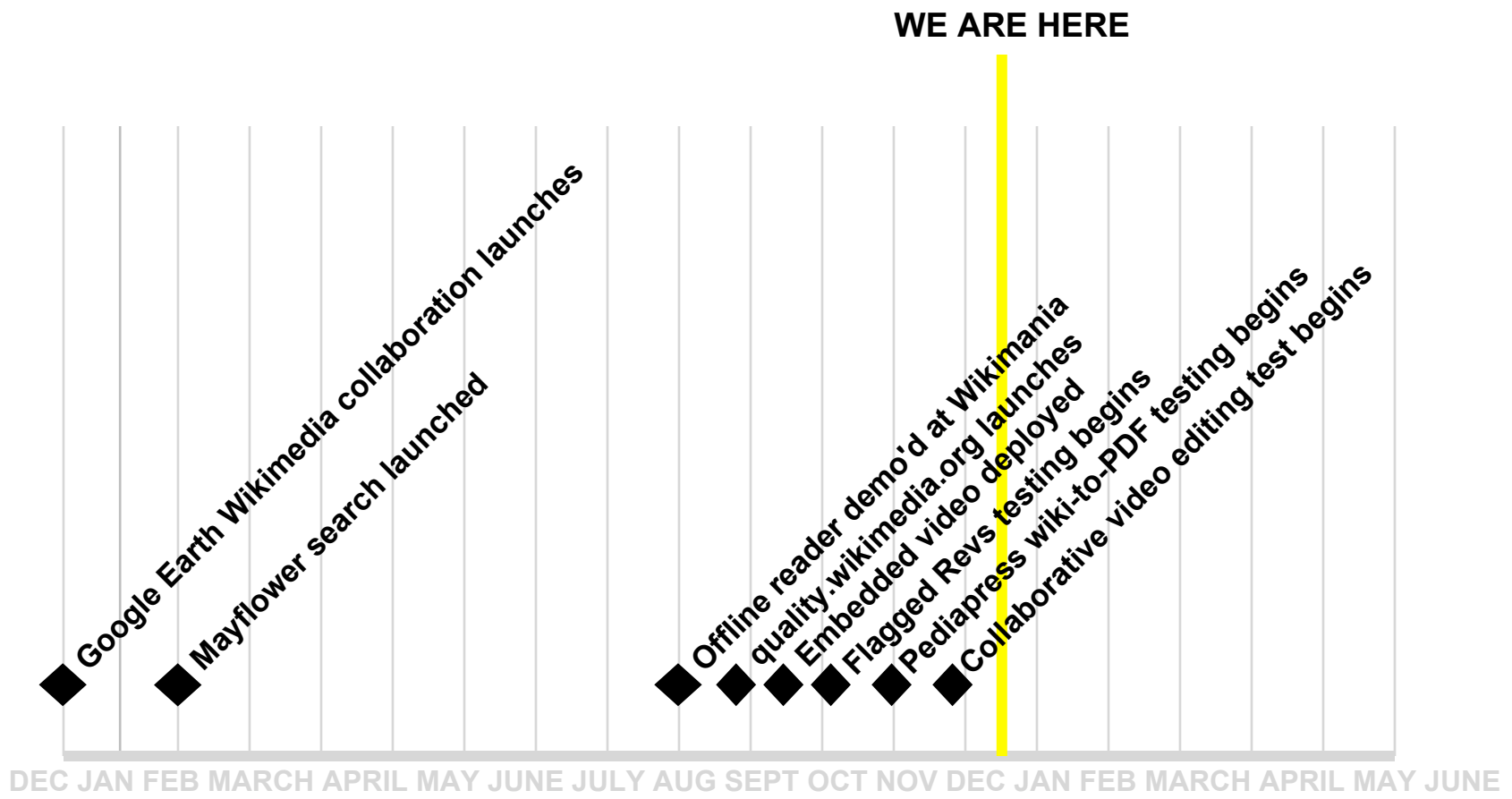
Full Financial Projections: Year-over-year

In \$000's	June 07* (prior state)	June 08 (transition)	June 08 (normalized)	June 09** (with more growth)
Salaries	450	1,300	1,700	2,400
Operating	1,600	3,500	3,200	4,900
Reserve (3 months)	600	800	800	1,200
TOTAL:	\$2,650	\$5,600	\$5,700	\$8,500

* Unaudited figures

** Assumes a 50% growth in operating expenditures – rough estimate only

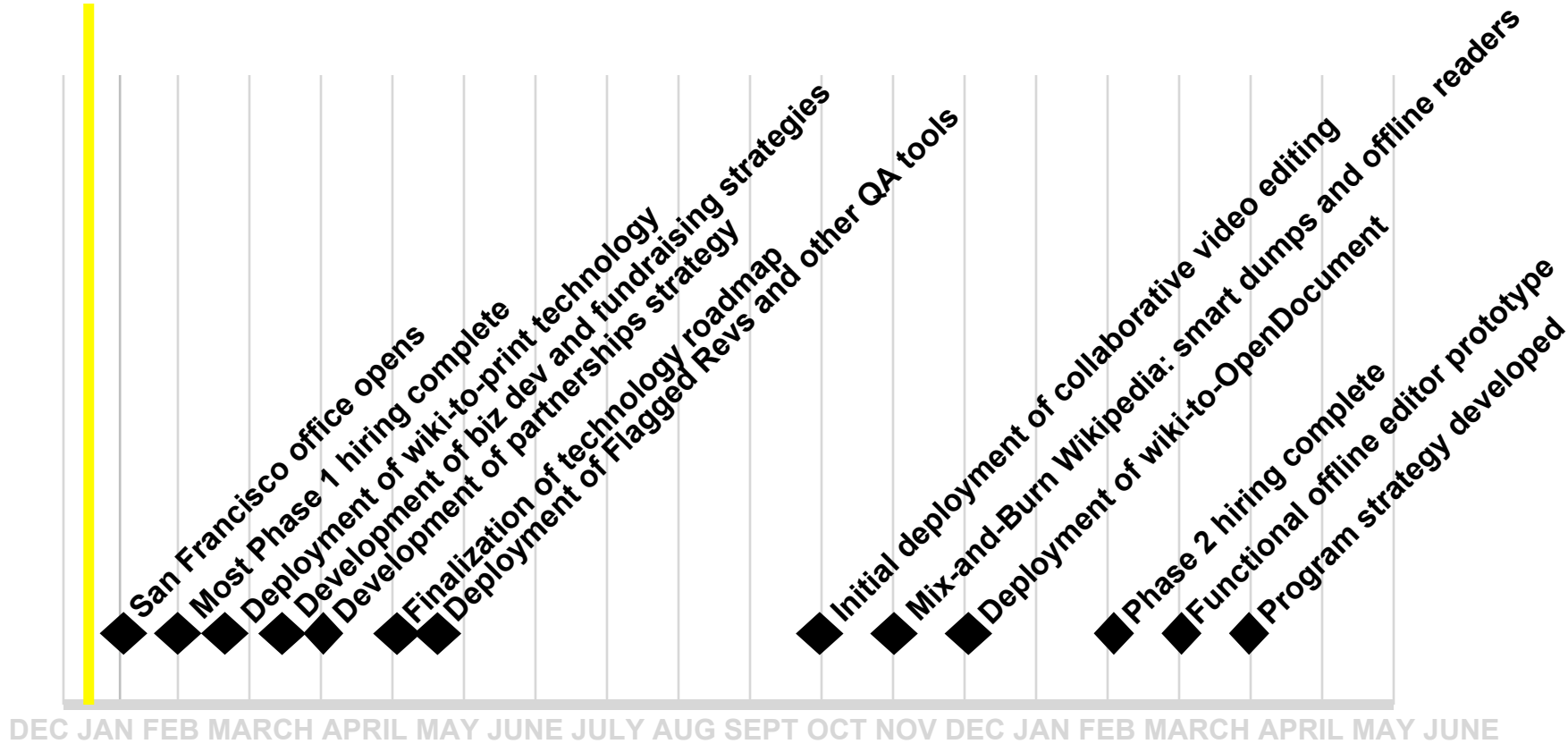
Detail: Past Year Milestones



December 2007 – June 2008

Detail: Next Year Milestones

WE ARE HERE



December 2008 – June 2009

Appendix:

SCREEN CAPTURES



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Lesser Flamingo

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Lesser Flamingo** (*Phoenicopterus minor*) is a species in the [flamingo family](#) of [birds](#) which occurs in [Africa](#) (principally in the [Great Rift Valley](#)), across to [Pakistan](#) and northwest [India](#). It is a very rare vagrant to southern [Europe](#), with several records from [Spain](#). Birds are occasionally reported from further north, but are generally considered to be escapes.

It is the smallest and most numerous flamingo, probably numbering up to two million individual birds. In Africa, where they are most numerous, the Lesser Flamingos breeds principally on the highly [caustic Lake Natron](#) in Northern [Tanzania](#). Like all flamingos, they lay a single chalky white egg on mounds they build of mud. Most of the plumage is pinkish white.

Chicks join creches soon after hatching, sometimes numbering over a hundred thousand individuals. The creches are marshalled by a few adult birds who lead them by foot to fresh water, a journey that can reach over 20 miles.

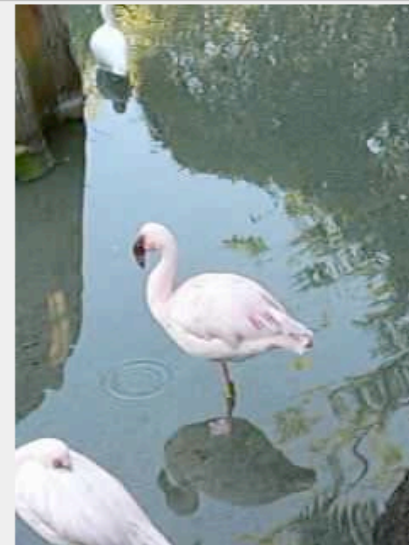


The clearest difference between this species and [Greater Flamingo](#), the only other Old World species, is the much more extensive black on the bill. Size is less helpful unless the species are together, since the sexes of each species also differ in height.

This species feeds primarily on [Spirulina](#), a [cyanobacteria](#) which grows only in very alkaline lakes. Although blue-green in colour, the bacteria contains the [photosynthetic pigments](#) that gives the



Phoeniconaias minor



Video of the Phoeniconaias minor at Disney's Animal Kingdom

Problems seeing the videos? See [media help](#).

I, Claudius

I, Claudius is a novel by English writer Robert Graves, first published in 1934, that deals sympathetically with the life of the Roman Emperor Claudius and cynically with the history of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty and Roman Empire, from Julius Caesar's assassination in 44 BC to Caligula's assassination in AD 41. Graves's interpretation of the story owes much to the biographies of Tacitus, Plutarch, and (especially) Suetonius. Graves continued his tale (from Claudius' accession after Caligula's death to his death in 54, as well as a segue involving the early life of Herod Agrippa) in *Claudius the God* (1935). In 1937, abortive attempts were made to adapt the first book into a film *I, Claudius*. In 1976, BBC Television's attempts to adapt the book and its sequel into the TV series also entitled *I, Claudius* were more successful.



Current revision, **sighted for vandalism**. (+/-)

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Accuracy: Featured article ▼

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Italian cuisine

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Italian cuisine is extremely varied: the country of [Italy](#) was only unified in **1861**, and its cuisines reflect the cultural variety of its [regions](#) and its diverse history (with culinary influences from Greek, Roman, Norman and Arab civilizations). Italian cuisine is imitated all over the world. It also is way better then French food, the losers.

To a certain extent, there is really no such thing as Italian cuisine in the way that one usually understands national cuisines. Each area has its own proud specialties, primarily at regional level, but also even at provincial level. Italian cuisine is not only highly regionalised, it is very seasonal. The high priority placed on the use of fresh, seasonal produce distinguishes the cuisine of Italy from the imitations available in most other countries.

This article is part of the [Cuisine](#) series

Preparation techniques and cooking items

[Techniques - Utensils](#)
[Weights and measures](#)

Ingredients and types of food

Food

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[Herbs and Spices](#)
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Italian cuisine

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Kiwix 0.5 - Wikipedia browser




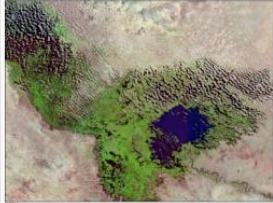
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OK 

Lake Chad

Lake Chad (in French: **Lac Tchad**) is a large, shallow lake in [Africa](#). It is economically very important, providing water to more than 20 million people living in the four countries which surround it — [Chad](#), [Cameroon](#), [Niger](#) and [Nigeria](#). It is located mainly in the far west of Chad, bordering on northeastern Nigeria. The Chari River is its largest source of water, providing over 90% of Lake Chad's water. The lake possesses many small islands and mudbanks, and its shorelines are largely comprised of marshes. Because it is very shallow — only 7 metres at its deepest — its area is particularly sensitive to small changes in average depth, and it consequently also shows seasonal fluctuations in size. Lake Chad has no apparent outlet, but its waters percolate into the Soro and Bodélé depressions.

Lake Chad in a 2001 satellite image, with the actual lake in blue, and vegetation on top of the old lake bed in green. Above that, the changes from 1973 to 1997 are shown.

Lake Chad is believed to be a remnant of a former inland sea which has grown and shrunk with changes in climate over the past 13,000 years. At its largest, around 4000 BC, this lake is estimated to have covered an area of 400,000 km². Lake sediments appear to indicate dry periods, when the lake nearly dried up, around 8500 BC, 5500 BC, 2000 BC, and 100 BC. It was one of the largest lakes in the world when first surveyed by Europeans in 1823, but it has shrunk considerably since then. Climate change (perhaps due in part to [global warming](#)) and increased demands on the lake's water have accelerated its shrinkage over the past 40 years.

In the 1960s it had an area of more than 26,000 km², making it the fourth largest lake in Africa. By 2000 its extent had fallen to less than 1,500 km². This is due to reduced rainfall combined with greatly increased amounts of irrigation water being drawn from the lake and the rivers which feed it, the largest being the Chari/ Logon system, which originates in the mountains of the [Central African Republic](#). It seems likely that the lake will shrink further and perhaps even disappear altogether in the course of the 21st century.

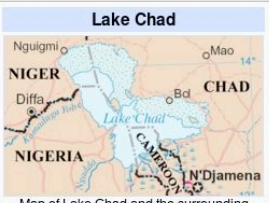
The lake presently has an average depth of only 1.5 meters. It nearly dried out in 1908 and again in 1984. As it retreats every summer, recessional agriculture is practised, while the Buduma people fish from canoes. There are many floating islands in the lake. It is home to a wide variety of wildlife, including fish, crocodiles, waterfowl and shore birds, which are important sources of

food for the local human population.

In the 1960s, a plan was proposed to divert the Ubangi river into Lake Chad. The copious amount of water from the Ubangi would revitalize that dying lake and provide livelihood in fishing and enhanced agriculture to tens of millions of starving central Africans and Sahelians.

See also

- [List of lakes](#)
- [Global warming](#)



Map of Lake Chad and the surrounding region

Lake type	Endorheic
Primary sources	Chari River
Primary outflows	Soro & Bodélé Depressions
Catchment area	
Basin countries	 Chad Cameroon Niger Nigeria
Max-length	
Max-width	
Surface area	1,540 km ²
Average depth	4.11 m
Max-depth	10.5m
Water volume	72 km ³
Shore length ¹	650 km
Surface elevation	280 m
Islands	
Settlements	

¹ Shore length is an imprecise measure which may not be standardized for this article.

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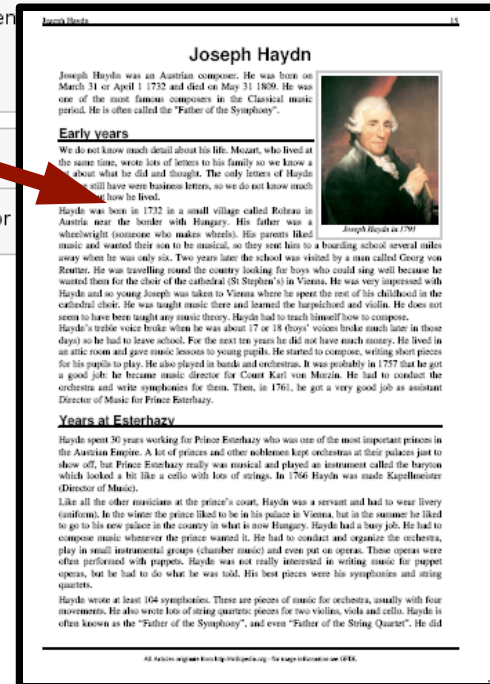
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The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article titled "Joseph Haydn". The article text includes: "Joseph Haydn was an Austrian composer. He was born on March 31 or April 1 1732 and died on May 31 1809. He was one of the most famous composers in the Classical music period. He is often called the "Father of the Symphony".

Early years
We do not know much detail about his life. Mozart, who lived at the same time, wrote lots of letters to his family so we know a bit about what he did and thought. The only letters of Haydn that we still have were business letters, so we do not know much about how he lived.

Haydn was born in 1732 in a small village called Rohrau in Austria near the border with Hungary. His father was a wheelwright (someone who makes wheels). His parents liked music and wanted their son to be musical, so they sent him to a boarding school several miles away when he was only six. Two years later the school was visited by a man called Georg von Reutter. He was travelling round the country looking for boys who could sing well because he wanted them for the choir of the cathedral (St Stephen's) in Vienna. He was very impressed with Haydn and so young Joseph was taken to Vienna where he spent the rest of his childhood in the cathedral choir. He was taught music there and learned the harpsichord and violin. He does not seem to have been taught any music theory. Haydn had to teach himself how to compose.

Haydn's treble voice broke when he was about 17 or 18 (boys' voices break much later in those days) so he had to leave school. For the next ten years he did not have much money. He lived in an attic room and gave music lessons to young pupils. He started to compose, writing short pieces for his pupils to play. He also played in bands and orchestras. It was probably in 1757 that he got a good job: he became music-director for Count Karl von Morzin. He had to conduct the orchestra and write symphonies for them. Then, in 1761, he got a very good job as assistant Director of Music for Prince Esterházy.

Years at Esterházy
Haydn spent 30 years working for Prince Esterházy who was one of the most important princes in the Austrian Empire. A lot of princes and other noblemen kept orchestras at their palaces just to show off, but Prince Esterházy really was musical and played an instrument called the baryton which looked a bit like a cello with lots of strings. In 1766 Haydn was made Kapellmeister (Director of Music).

Like all the other musicians at the prince's court, Haydn was a servant and had to wear livery (uniform). In the winter the prince liked to be in his palace in Vienna, but in the summer he liked to go to his new palace in the country in what is now Hungary. Haydn had a busy job. He had to compose music whenever the prince wanted it. He had to conduct and organize the orchestra, play in small instrumental groups (chamber music) and even put on operas. These operas were often performed with puppets. Haydn was not really interested in writing music for puppet operas, but he had to do what he was told. His best pieces were his symphonies and string quartets.

Haydn wrote at least 104 symphonies. These are pieces of music for orchestra, usually with four movements. He also wrote lots of string quartets: pieces for two violins, viola and cello. Haydn is often known as the "Father of the Symphony", and even "Father of the String Quartet". He did

Whale

(Redirected from [Whales](#))

This article is about the animal. For other uses, see [Whale \(disambiguation\)](#).

The term **whale** is ambiguous: it can refer to all *cetaceans*, to just the larger ones, or only to members of particular *families* within the order *Cetacea*. The last definition is the one followed here. Whales are those cetaceans which are neither *dolphins* (i.e. members of the families *Delphinidae* or *Platanistoidea*) nor *porpoises*. This can lead to some confusion because *Orcas* ("Killer Whales") and *Pilot whales* have "whale" in their name, but they are dolphins for the purpose of *classification*.

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