


{ ANATOMY OF A WIKIPEDIA ARTICLE }

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Green_Tree_Frog

On the 'discussion' page for the article you'll find editors posing questions and comments about possible additions or edits – including recent research reports that the skin secretions of this frog may possess the ability to destroy HIV.

Number of edits since creation, 659

Article created: November 1, 2005

 This article is part of the Spoken Wikipedia project. Volunteers provide spoken versions of high quality articles so those new to a language, or those with visual or reading challenges, can listen to the content.

Richard Glock [**User: Macropode**], is a Wikipedian living in Adelaide, Australia. Richard has volunteered much of his time on Wikipedia improving the quality of the Spoken Wikipedia project, with a particular interest in topics related to the Australian bush.

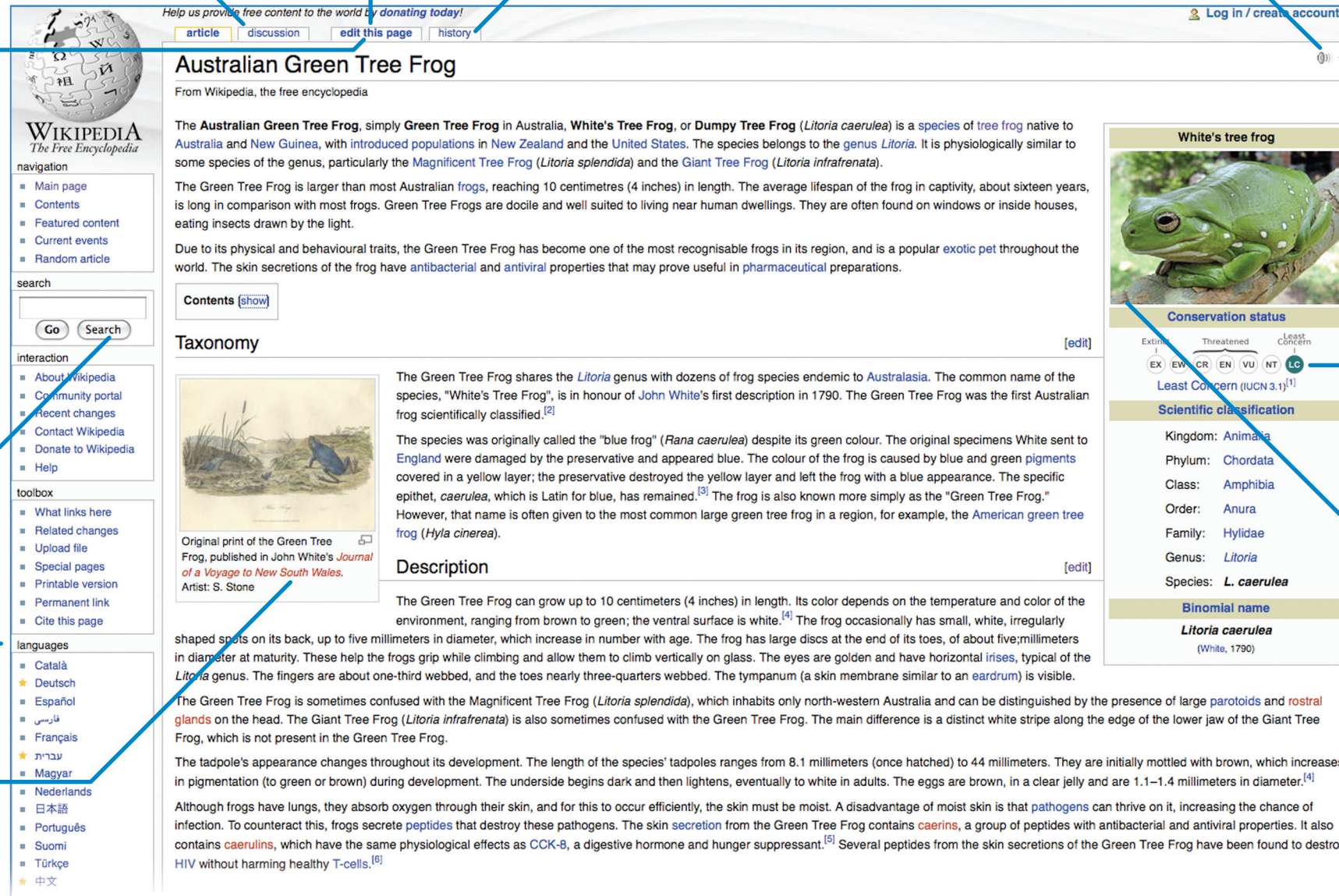
Tim Marskell [**User: Marskell**] is a Canadian citizen living in the United Arab Emirates working as a manager in the entertainment and food and beverage industry.

He made a number of significant 'quality' edits to this article, reverting vandalism and ensuring the accuracy of the information. Tim, one of over 1500 Wikipedia Administrators, started editing in February 2005. This is one of many Featured Articles that Tim has worked on as part of the dedicated 'Featured Articles Review' group on Wikipedia.

Page views in June 2008: 7071

Articles on the same topic can be viewed in 13 other languages, three of which were also selected as featured articles.

This "red link" is indicative of the unfinished nature of Wikipedia. No article has been created for this topic, an invitation to an aspiring writer to research the topic and create a 'stub' article.



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Australian Green Tree Frog". The article text includes:

- Introduction:** "The Australian Green Tree Frog, simply Green Tree Frog in Australia, White's Tree Frog, or Dumpy Tree Frog (*Litoria caerulea*) is a species of tree frog native to Australia and New Guinea, with introduced populations in New Zealand and the United States. The species belongs to the genus *Litoria*. It is physiologically similar to some species of the genus, particularly the Magnificent Tree Frog (*Litoria splendida*) and the Giant Tree Frog (*Litoria infratrenata*)."
- Physical traits:** "The Green Tree Frog is larger than most Australian frogs, reaching 10 centimetres (4 inches) in length. The average lifespan of the frog in captivity, about sixteen years, is long in comparison with most frogs. Green Tree Frogs are docile and well suited to living near human dwellings. They are often found on windows or inside houses, eating insects drawn by the light."
- Medical significance:** "Due to its physical and behavioural traits, the Green Tree Frog has become one of the most recognisable frogs in its region, and is a popular exotic pet throughout the world. The skin secretions of the frog have antibacterial and antiviral properties that may prove useful in pharmaceutical preparations."
- Taxonomy:** "The Green Tree Frog shares the *Litoria* genus with dozens of frog species endemic to Australasia. The common name of the species, "White's Tree Frog", is in honour of John White's first description in 1790. The Green Tree Frog was the first Australian frog scientifically classified."
- Description:** "The Green Tree Frog can grow up to 10 centimeters (4 inches) in length. Its color depends on the temperature and color of the environment, ranging from brown to green; the ventral surface is white. The frog occasionally has small, white, irregularly shaped spots on its back, up to five millimeters in diameter, which increase in number with age. The frog has large discs at the end of its toes, of about five millimeters in diameter at maturity. These help the frogs grip while climbing and allow them to climb vertically on glass. The eyes are golden and have horizontal irises, typical of the *Litoria* genus. The fingers are about one-third webbed, and the toes nearly three-quarters webbed. The tympanum (a skin membrane similar to an eardrum) is visible."
- Confusion with other species:** "The Green Tree Frog is sometimes confused with the Magnificent Tree Frog (*Litoria splendida*), which inhabits only north-western Australia and can be distinguished by the presence of large parotoids and rostral glands on the head. The Giant Tree Frog (*Litoria infratrenata*) is also sometimes confused with the Green Tree Frog. The main difference is a distinct white stripe along the edge of the lower jaw of the Giant Tree Frog, which is not present in the Green Tree Frog."
- Tadpole development:** "The tadpole's appearance changes throughout its development. The length of the species' tadpoles ranges from 8.1 millimeters (once hatched) to 44 millimeters. They are initially mottled with brown, which increases in pigmentation (to green or brown) during development. The underside begins dark and then lightens, eventually to white in adults. The eggs are brown, in a clear jelly and are 1.1–1.4 millimeters in diameter."
- Physiology:** "Although frogs have lungs, they absorb oxygen through their skin, and for this to occur efficiently, the skin must be moist. A disadvantage of moist skin is that pathogens can thrive on it, increasing the chance of infection. To counteract this, frogs secrete peptides that destroy these pathogens. The skin secretion from the Green Tree Frog contains caerins, a group of peptides with antibacterial and antiviral properties. It also contains caerulins, which have the same physiological effects as CCK-8, a digestive hormone and hunger suppressant. Several peptides from the skin secretions of the Green Tree Frog have been found to destroy HIV without harming healthy T-cells."

Callouts from the surrounding text point to:

- The "discussion" tab at the top of the article.
- The "edit this page" tab.
- The "Spoken Wikipedia" icon and text.
- The "White's tree frog" image and its "Conservation status" (Least Concern).
- The "Scientific classification" table.
- The "Original print of the Green Tree Frog" image.
- The "languages" section at the bottom left.

 Australian Tree Frog is a featured article – one of over 2000 articles chosen by the Wikipedia community for its excellent writing, images, and references. Every day on Wikipedia a new Featured Article is profiled on the main page.

Article standards for biological topics include taxonomic, geographic, and conservation information.

Evan Pickett, [**user: LiquidGhoul**] from Newcastle, Australia, uploaded this image to the Wikimedia Commons on January 6, 2006. He is both a frequent contributor and one of the primary authors of this article. As a free, public domain image, it can be reused, modified, or duplicated for any purpose, by anyone, without any form of recognition or compensation.

Evan is in his last year of a BSc at the University of Newcastle, Australia; currently doing honors research in frog conservation. He made his first edit on Wikipedia on April 16, 2005.