

Monuments of Spain Challenge.

Report.

Contest idea.

Since some years ago, Wikimedia España has been participating in Wiki Loves Monuments initiative. A large number of pictures have been taken of many monuments in Spain thanks to that contest. As a complement to it and taking advantage of the availability of a very small amount of money for prizes, we have performed an edit contest devoted to articles about monuments in Spain. The Monuments of Spain Challenge is born with a local object –Spanish monuments- but with a universal vocation. Its immediate objective is the creation or expansion of articles on Spanish monuments in all languages, not only in the languages spoken in Spain but also in all other languages present in the Wikimedia projects. Therefore we tried very hard to make our contest known to as many linguistic groups as possible.

The challenge itself consists on writing, translating or expanding articles about monuments in Spain. Reference lists have been the same as for Wiki Loves Monuments, what means that the number of buildings, artifacts and other items that were available to be subjects of articles were very numerous, estimated at tens of thousands. A more precise figure cannot be given due to differences on data availability on different parts of the country.

Format.

Basic format has been taken from Umepedia Challenge, a contest run by Wikimedia Sverige, Wikimedia's Swedish chapter. Nevertheless, some significant modifications were applied. First of all, Umepedia made use of only 46 themes to write about that were specified by the organizers. In our case, as it has been said, we were open to all Spanish monuments listed in some protection list. Secondly, our score system differed from the Swedish in several points. No extra points were granted to *Good* or *Featured* articles, that were given 25 and 50 points in Umepedia. New articles were given just one extra point, while they were given five in Umeå's contest.

Contestants had to enroll in a page opened for that purpose, where they recorded the items that were edited. For every thousand bytes of added content they were rewarded with one point. An extra point was added if the article was new in its language. As we allowed the presentation of *annexes* (lists), which reach large sizes but require less effort, it was decided that these would be valued at one point for every 3000 bytes.

Contestants were free to participate in as many languages as they pleased. Their target was to get the largest number of point in order to be awarded a prize. Prizes were assigned to the ten best-classified contestants in the general contest, that is, adding all points obtained in all languages. In addition, a special prize was intended for the contestant with more points in languages of Spain. To this contest

purposes, the languages of Spain are Aragonese, Asturian, Basque, Castilian Spanish, Catalan, Extremaduran, Galician and Occitan. The duration of the contest was in October 2014, ie, the contest lasted 31 days. The duration was the same as in the case of Umepedia..

Objectives.

Strategic targets of the contest.

- Disseminating the Spanish cultural heritage. As an organization that aspires to the condition of *Public Utility*, it is important to make positive tasks for the community with tangible results. And they can start with something as simple as to publicize its monuments.
- Introducing Wikimedia Spain among the community of Wikimedians. Wikimedia Spain is a familiar figure in the field of Spanish-speaking Wikimedians and other groups from the Spanish state. But being a Chapter based on a multilingual country that is home to one of the global languages and has an important cultural and demographic potential, we need to gain visibility in the context of the Wikimedia Movement through a more international initiative.
- Gaining experience in organizing international activities. We try to acquire through this modest activity the knowledge that will allow us to perform more complex ones in the future.
- Taking profit of the images collected through Wiki Loves Monuments and increasing their use in the Wikimedia Projects.

Measurable targets for the contest.

We have used two different sets of criteria in order to measure the results of the contest. Those two sets are based on different approaches and were thus set independently.

On one hand, as a small budget was used, we set some minimum targets that justified the expenses. Such targets are:

- 25 editors
- 150 new articles created
- 50 articles improved
- 10 languages used.

On the other hand, comparing with previous experiences Wikimedia Sverige, Amical and the group of Welsh Wikimedians, we set achievable targets as a function of them. It should be understood that we did not know of many previous experiences and that these were different to the Monuments of Spain Challenge, so our estimate is very subjective. The targets are:

- 40 editors
- 716 articles edited
- 50 languages used.

Initiative dissemination.

Once the decision to carry out Monuments of Spain Challenge was taken and its international character established, the question of how to make it known to the Wikimedia Community was raised. It is very important to note that the Community is actually divided into numerous groups, usually along language lines, and we had the intention of getting editors in all Wikipedia versions.

The management of the contest was carried out from Meta pages, originally drafted in English and then translated into Spanish and Catalan. By using {{Wikimedia España/Traducciones}} the number of translations available was increased as versions were added in Asturian, Czech, Esperanto, French, Galician and Ukrainian. In some cases, translations were only partial.

In addition we tried to place ads in all Wikipedias. This task was particularly complex for several reasons:

- Each Wikipedia is a World in itself. Some of them have *Café*, *Taverna*, *Village Pump* or the like. More often than not, there are several pages of this sort and they may have more or less stringent rules of use. Take into account that the rules are written in the local language and we are talking about dozens of different languages.
- Other Wikipedias have Embassies, whose use and validity vary very widely. In some cases Embassies and Village Pumps are the same thing. In other cases there are neither Embassies nor Village Pumps. Or you can end up writing on dead pages that have not been used (edited or read) for years
- Finally we managed to send the information to projects in 145 languages. Village Pumps, Embassies and local projects (like groups interested in architecture or Spain) were used. In some cases we used the help of people who volunteered to translate. Some times we talked to friends and people we knew and asked them to place our ads wherever they saw right.
- We tried to implement a banner addressed to the whole Wikimedia Community. But our trial didn't prosper due to several reasons that can be resumed in lack of time and knowledge. Even so, the very fact of having tried to place that banner has been positive as by having shown ourselves our weaknesses, it has improved our chances for the next time.

Contest results.

Contestant classification.

Prizes were awarded to the first ten top scorers in the general contest –i.e. taking into account all languages- and for the top scorer in languages of Spain.

	Editor	General contest	Lang. of Spain	Articles	Bytes added	Self-attributed points
1	Alphama	2135	0	285	5 208 741	2354
2	Rauletemunoz	1650	1650	144	1 616 347	1668
3	Syed Muzammiluddin	1587	0	344	1 739 971	1702
4	Satdeep gill	1513	0	350	1 688 624	2014
5	Parveer Grewal	1460	0	341	1 270 872	1834
6	19Tarrestnom65	786	786	123	742 113	770
7	C messier	708	0	44	681 567	708
8	L.Shriheeran	527	0	166	593 409	1233
9	Galandil	240	240	31	223 122	248
10	Asqueladd	190	190	34	171 759	197
11	Devo Max	171	171	14	167 369	162
12	Adolfbrigido	159	159	28	142 488	157
13	Lilitik22	129	0	18	114 630	129
14	Karel Rř	113	0	52	79 225	111
15	Aathavan jaffna	102	0	20	93 819	115
16	Totemkin	88	88	17	81 247	87
17	Millars	84	75	51	78 275	84
18	Auslaender	72	0	4	69 885	72
19	Hareesh Sivasubramanian	66	0	16	53 747	68
20	Llywelyn2000	53	0	5	50 769	53
21	JukoFF	42	0	5	38 672	42
22	Dominik	41	0	17	34 730	41
23	Kvantikos afros	37	0	6	35 053	37
23	SNN95	37	0	14	25 894	67
25	Azim Melaka	34	0	12	26 529	36
26	Cruccone	29	0	1	28 901	28
27	P. S. F. Freitas	28	0	7	24 653	28
28	Taha Tahir	27	0	9	20 630	30
29	Rsmn	26	0	5	23 307	26
30	தமிழ் க்குரிசில	23	0	5	19 129	24
31	Rastrojo	21	21	6	18 791	21
32	Mona	17	0	7	11 793	17
33	Mssetiadi	14	0	3	11 814	14
34	Treisijis	12	0	6	12 174	12
35	Mr.Ajedrez	11	11	4	9533	11
36	Geraki	10	0	1	9447	0

36	Sacamol	10	0	2	8602	10
36	Piaz1606	10	0	3	8250	10
39	Kadellar	7	4	2	5972	7
39	Epp	7	0	1	6408	7
39	Glorious 93	7	0	1	6218	7
42	Kvardek du	5	0	2	5821	4
43	Kippelboy	3	3	1	2131	1
43	-revi	3	0	1	2924	3
45	El Pantera	1	1	1	1124	2

The table lists the participants ordered by the number of points obtained in the general contest. The winner in the languages of Spain contest was Rauletemunoz. Other columns show the number of articles edited by each contestant and the bytes added to the projects in this contest. Finally, the last column shows how many points the editors claimed for themselves during the contest.

Why are the points finally granted to the contestants different from those they claimed for themselves? First of all, there are some good faith mistakes in sums and calculations. As a result several contestants have claimed more (or less) points than they were entitled to. A very few times, participants have claimed editions made by their bots: bots are not participants, so their edits don't count. Other point reductions are due to irregular practices of several kinds and with different consequences.

We have to say that when started the correction process all we expected to do was counting bytes and dividing to find out the number of points. Suddenly we arrived to a very small looking article with an extraordinary amount of bytes. The reason, as we found, was a 30-kilobyte chunk of text written in the wrong language that was marked as not to be shown. From this point on, the recount –which was expected to take from five to eight man-hours- became an audit that took some 40 man-hours to do. Some other tricks surfaced, such as using templates with large amounts of empty fields. In some cases the titles of those empty fields weighted 4KB. In addition, the mutual vigilance of contestants on each other helped us find many possible irregularities, and dealing with those problems built up the stress. Another irregular practice we had to deal with was adding texts as bibliographies that were written in languages different than those of the articles they were added to. In most cases, the only word in the correct language was *"bibliography"*. It is very remarkable that several communities, such as the Basque and the Veps language Wikipedias, reacted almost immediately undoing the editions. No points were granted for such editions in this contest.

These and other irregular practices have bothered several communities, with which we have had to apologize. Some communities, Simple English and Catalan for instance, have been very helpful. Reductions carried out by the communities themselves have been taken into account in order to reduce the number of points. Such modifications are generally orthographic or in style, including reductions in the number of pictures or pieces of bibliography. But changes in categories or in the name of the articles have not been taken into account.

Results for the organization.

The results in the areas pursuing this experience has been positive. Around 16.7MB of content have been contributed to projects. It has to be kept in mind that -in addition- many other items and categories have been secondarily generated, although we cannot quantify them systematically. We have seen them occasionally in several languages.

2,179 articles have been edited, 2,037 of them are completely new. In a handful of instances, they were the very first articles about the cultural heritage items involved written in any language. It is also remarkable the fact some of those *founding articles* had not been written in languages from Spain: some Spanish monuments have had their first article written in Czech.

The number of participants was 46, exceeding our highest expectations. However the language target was not reached. Only 37 languages were used. Among the languages of Spain, there were no editions in Basque and Extremaduran. Of the other languages in the World, its outstanding the presence of the Indic languages, including Maithili and Awadhi, whose projects are still in the Incubator.

Vietnamese, Malay, Czech and Armenian are also notable for the quantity or quality of their contribution. Sundanese and Guaraní are present too, nothing commonplace.

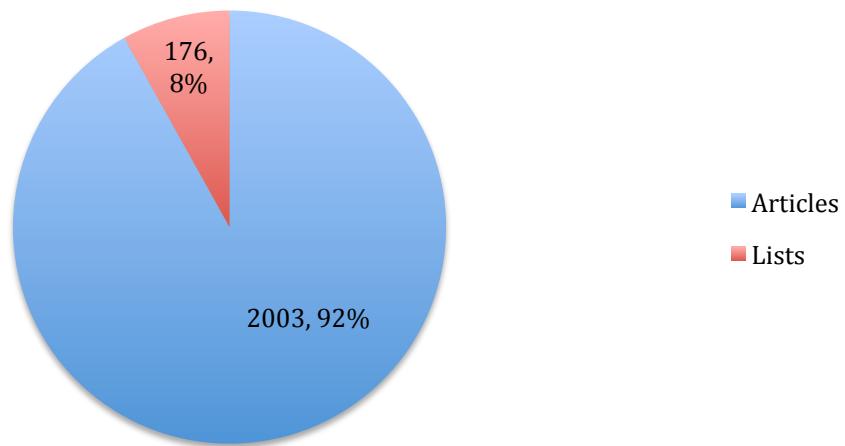
Unfortunately, there have been many absences. Languages with great presence in the World, such as Arabic, Chinese or Japanese have not had any edit at all. The same applies to the languages from Fennoscandia, the Balkans, Turkic and most Slavic languages (Czech, Russian and Slovak being the exceptions). Problems with the diffusion of the idea may explain the absence of some of these languages. In some other cases, we just don't know the reason.

The distribution of the languages used has made the visibility on the web of monuments edited has improved precisely in those languages that few Spanish local or national governments can use. There are anecdotal cases like the group of articles in Malay about monuments in the province of Albacete. Or that all items in Sundanese are about buildings in the city of Valencia. Or the many monuments in the Canary Islands or Murcia which now have articles in Catalan. Although the size of the articles is small in many cases, most include pictures of the places they deal with. That's positive, as increasing the use of Commons' photographs was another objective of this initiative.

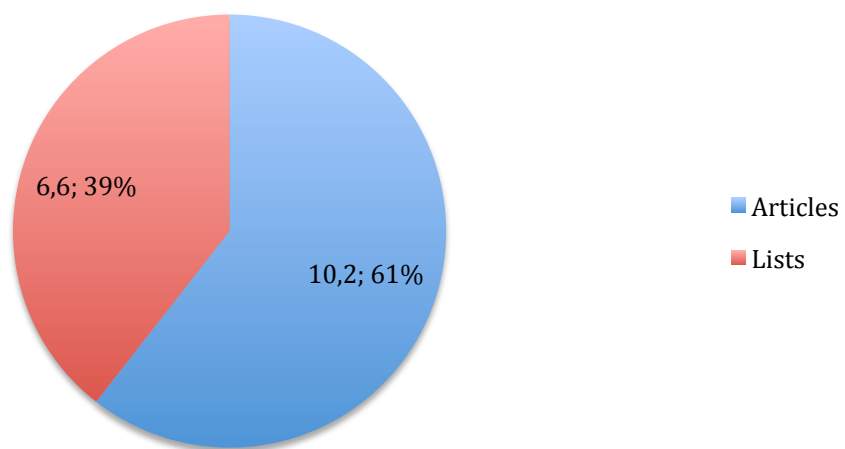
Languages used.

Of the 2,179 articles published, 2,003 are articles in the strict sense while the other 176 are lists (*anexos* on Spanish Wikipedia). The lists represent only 8.1% of published articles, but account for 39.4% of the bytes added. The average list has won 37,599 bytes versus 5,074 for the average strict article, so that the proportion of bytes added is more than seven to one, compared to three to one to be granted by the scoring system.

by number of articles



by added Mbytes



Articles (including lists) cover 1,086 Wikidata Q references. Considering each Q as a different monument, we have the number of monuments edited about. On average, versions in two different languages have been edited for each monument, but this average hides an important dispersion.

Number of articles	Q	Percentage of articles	Percentage of Q items
13	1	0'6%	0'1%
10	1	0'5%	0'1%
9	3	1'2%	0,3%

8	6	2'2%	0,6%
7	13	4'2%	1'2%
6	28	7'7%	2'6%
5	26	6'0%	2,4%
4	64	11'7%	5'9%
3	97	13'4%	8'9%
2	298	27'4%	27,4%
1	549	25'2%	50,6%

The item edited in the most languages –and also the one with most bytes added- is Q6625440, *List of lighthouses in Spain*. It has been subject of articles in Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Hindi, Maithili, Nepali, Newar, Punjabi, Pali, Western Punjabi, Simple English, Tamil, Urdu and Vietnamese, adding 827 244 bytes.

In regard to the classification of Qs by added bytes, the top ten is clearly dominated by lists, which include bridges, castles and Bienes de Interés Cultural in Murcia, Granada, Jaén and the province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Only the cathedrals of Pamplona and Santiago, and the Sagrada Familia make it to the top, in third, seventh, and eighth place, respectively.

But things are much different regarding the number of language versions. Save for the first place, which goes to the lists of lighthouses, all others are articles in strict sense. Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela has been edited in ten languages. Nine languages have been used for cathedrals of Seville and Pamplona, and also for Alhambra. Articles in eight different languages have



Lighthouses in El Rompido, Huelva.



Cathedral of Santiago.

been edited about Castle of Almansa, the Royal Palace of Aranjuez and four cathedrals: Ávila, Vic, Zamora and Granada.

The use of languages can be measured by two different parameters. On one side is the number of articles published in each language. On the other, the number of bytes added. About the first parameter we must take into account the more or less abundant presence of lists. The second parameter is difficult to compare



Cathedral of Pamplona.

because of the different types of practices that have been used to *fatten* the byte count without providing any useful content.

Eleven languages have had just one article edited. We would like to talk about Korean, as its only editor thought he wouldn't be able to edit at all, but with great personal effort managed to write one article. Thanks a lot to him.



Cathedral of Seville.

Among the other ten languages, Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Maithili, Nepali, Newar and Pali have been edited by the same contestant, who has done the same article in five languages (List of lighthouses). Awadhi and Maithili are still in the Incubator, what is very important. Another notable contribution to diversity is the case of Aragonese, Occitan and Portuguese, which are also the work of a single editor. The edition in Slovak was contributed by a publisher who usually worked in Czech. Two articles have been edited in Marathi by multilingual users who have also written in other Indic languages. Sundanese, with three new articles about monuments in Valencia city, is a rare and very welcome contribution. Russian, Welsh, Italian and French have had five articles edited each. But things have been different in each case. Both Russian and Welsh languages have been used by

just one editor in each case, while French and Italian have had several contributors. A single editor in Latvian has written six articles, while the only editor in Guarani has edited seven, the same number as the editors in Asturian. Two editors have made use of Estonian, for a total of eight articles.

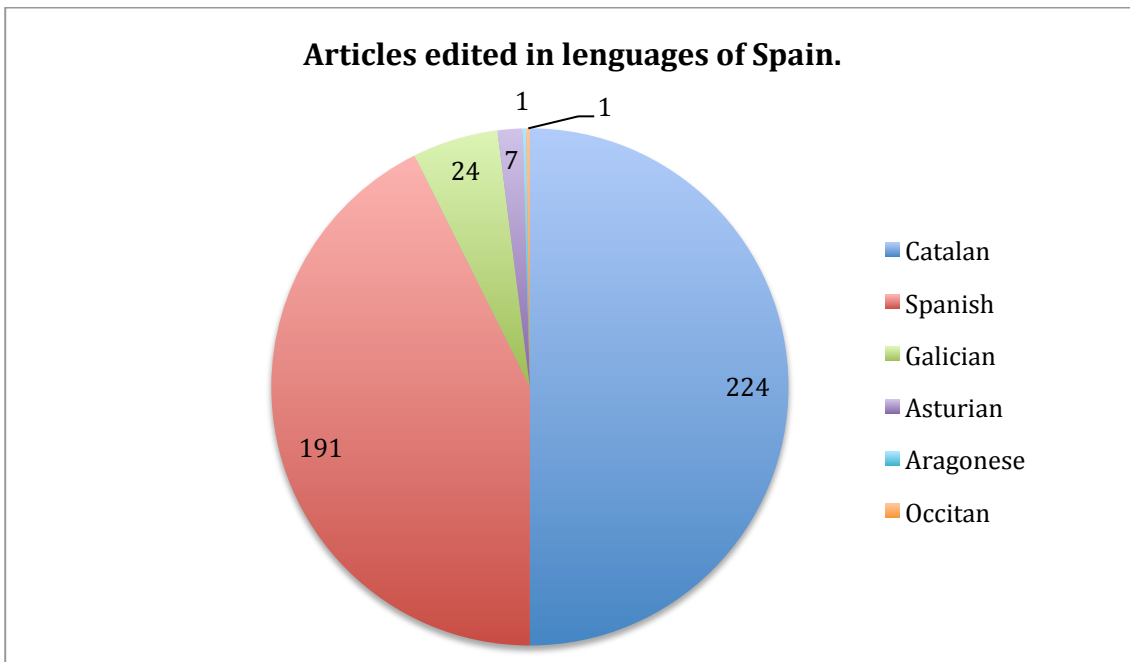
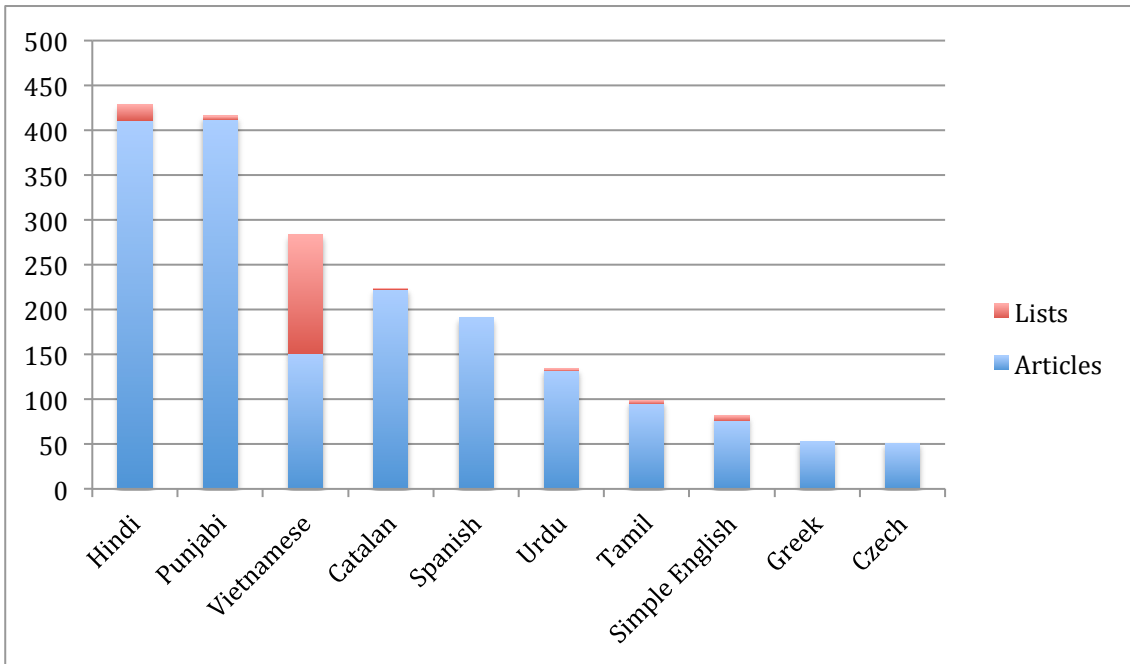
Sixteen articles in Esperanto and los eighteen in Armenian were written by a single person in each case. Malay and Galician were used by several editors. Two people wrote 26 articles in Malay, and in both cases they used no other language. But the contestants using Galician -26 articles- edited in other languages too.



Alhambra.

Editions in English (37 articles) and Western Punjabi (31) are the work of various multilingual editors. In the first case, they combine with languages of all sort, in the second one the other languages are always Indic.

51 articles have been edited in Czech, all by the same person. Several people wrote 53 articles in Greek. Simple English (82) has been used by several participants, but in no case as their only language. In the case of Tamil (99) and Urdu (134), there were monolingual and multilingual editors.



Castilian Spanish (191) and Catalan (224) had progressed at a very similar pace during the contest. It is remarkable that many monuments have had articles written in both languages and that Catalan language has been used to write about items outside the Catalan-speaking lands.

Vietnamese, used by a single editor, presents 284 articles, 133 of which are lists, three quarters of all edited lists.

The second place by number of edited articles in one language goes to Punjabi, with 416. No participant has used only Punjabi, all its editors being multilingual. And the same can be said about the most used language in this challenge, Hindi. It has been used to edit 429 articles. Among those, 18 lists can be found, but they are much shorter than usual. The average list in the challenge is 37KB long, while lists in Hindi are just 7KB long.

User	Languages used	Number of languages
Syed Muzammiluddin	Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Hindi, English, Simple English, Maithili, Marathi, Nepali, Newar, Pali and Urdu	11
Millars	Aragonese, Asturian, Catalan, Spanish, Galician, Italian, Occitan and Portuguese	9
Satdeep gill	Hindi, English, Simple English, Marathi, Punjabi, Western Punjabi and Urdu	7
L.Shriheeran	English, Simple English and Tamil	3
Hareesh Sivasubramanian	Hindi, Simple English and Tamil	3

Some contestants' multilingualism has played a relevant role in this contest. In some cases language similarities have helped in two different ways. On the one hand, it allows one person to write to different versions about the same item at the same time. On the other it makes easier translating articles already written, in some cases those written by other contestants.

This strategy was foreseeable, as it had already been used in Umepedia by some people using Indic, South Slavic and North Germanic languages.

There are two notable cases of these language economies of scale. One of them is the Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi group. We have 429 items in Hindi, 416 in Punjabi and 134 in Urdu. These 979 articles are devoted to 474 monuments or lists. How does it happen? Most of these items have articles in two or three of these languages. Of the total of 474 Wikidata's Qs edited in Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and their combinations, 259 have been edited in Hindi and Punjabi, 114 are available in all three languages, 47 are in Hindi only, 34 only in Punjabi, 9 in Hindi and Urdu, 6 are only in Urdu and, finally, 5 are written in Punjabi and Urdu.

Another case in which familiarity between two languages has been used is Spanish and Catalan. 191 articles have been edited in Spanish, 224 in Catalan. In 70 cases, they have been written in both. In addition, some articles that already existed in Catalan or in Spanish have been edited in the other language; in some cases new articles are translations, other times translated sections have been added to existing text.

Despite of the advantages of multilingualism and working with similar languages, the challenge was won by an editor that made use almost exclusively of Vietnamese, a language without close relatives in Wikipedia.

Geographical distribution of monuments.

One goal of this activity is to present the Spanish monumental wealth. But we need to know which sites have been edited. For that purpose, monuments and lists have been grouped by province. When the monument or list refers to various provinces of the same autonomous region, has been attributed to the community without distinguishing the province (eg, the Canal de Castilla is attributed to Castile and Leon, and not to Valladolid or Palencia). If the article's subject involves more than one autonomous region, it is attributed to Spain, without distinguishing or autonomous region or province (that is the case of the annexes of lighthouses, bridges and castles). For our purposes, Ceuta and Melilla are considered autonomous communities.

Autonomous community	Q items	Articles	Versions= Art/Q
Spain	17	46	2.7
Andalusia	100	232	2.3
Aragon	34	68	2.0
Asturias	115	278	2.4
Cantabria	10	26	2.6
Castile-La Mancha	83	198	2.4
Castile and León	102	208	2.0
Catalonia	111	194	1.7
Ceuta	4	9	2.3
Valencian Comm.	79	157	2.0
Extremadura	58	84	1.4
Galicia	37	94	2.5
Balearic Islands	54	79	1.5
Canary Islands	43	67	1.6
Madrid	104	205	2.0
Melilla	3	3	1.0
Murcia	61	75	1.2
Navarre	13	27	2.1
Basque Country	42	94	2.2
La Rioja	16	35	2.2
TOTAL	1086	2179	2.0

Monumentality is difficult to put in numbers. So we cannot say whether a given territory is over- or underrepresented in a monument contest. What we can know for sure is how many monuments (or lists) have been edited and how many different languages have been used. The average number of articles for each Q item is 2.0. This parameter is quite constant: ten territories have a ratio between 1.7 and 2.3. On the low part, Melilla shows just 1.0 version per item and Murcia 1.2. On the upper part, Galicia's ratio is 2.5 and Cantabria's 2.6. Probably due to a large amount of lists, Q items that cannot be assigned to any autonomous community reach the largest ratio: 2.7.

The communities with the most items edited are Asturias (115), Catalonia (111), Madrid (104), Castile and León (102) and Andalusia (100). The other regions have had less than one hundred monuments edited.

The ranking by number of articles is: Asturias (278), Andalusia (232), Castile and León (208), Madrid (205), Castile-La Mancha (198) and Catalonia (194). No other community reaches 160 articles.

Distribution by provinces shows a very marked concentration in some of them. By Q items treated, only Asturias (115) and Madrid (104) surpassed one hundred. Castellón (63), Murcia (61), Barcelona (58) and the Balearic Islands (54) have more than fifty. Just eight provinces (Badajoz and Santa Cruz de Tenerife plus the previous six) include more than half the monuments or lists edited.

Of the 2,127 articles that can be attributed to a single province, 729 -more than one third- relate to a Asturias (278), Madrid (208), Castellón (125) or Barcelona (121). Far behind arrived Albacete and the Balearic Islands, with 79 articles each.



Pasaje Lodaes (Albacete).

The case of the province of Albacete is very interesting. Despite of having no monumental fame, it has finished thirteenth in monuments, with 25 items, and fifth in number of articles, with 79. These figures give an impressive rate of 3.2 versions per monument, a very high figure only exceeded by provinces with very few edited monuments (Zamora and Jaén). The explanation of this high rate of versions is that Albacete was among the first places to be edited: articles were translated from English to Malay. When these editions were listed, other competitors chose them to make translations into their respective languages.

The opposite has happened in Murcia, Badajoz and Valladolid, with version ratios between 1.2 and 1.4. Source languages (Catalan, Spanish and Galician, respectively)

haven't had the same lingua franca value as English in Albacete editions.

It can be said that a combination of English, Malay and imitation effect have been instrumental in placing Albacete province on the challenge's map.

What we have learned.

- One of the main objectives of this challenge was learning. And we have learned a lot of things. We have learned more from our failures than from our successes.
- Regarding communication strategies, it is important to note that in the Wikimedia projects is very easy for anyone to know what other two people communicate or do. The lack of privacy is important to both organizers and editors, and the use made of this fact is not trivial.
- Process transparency makes that what anyone does, any initiative by strange or unusual it may seem even to the very person who performs it may be -indeed is going to be- copied by one or more followers. Even the mere fact of listing an article is a hint for other competitors. This can lead to effects such as imitation (multiple language versions of the same item) or data retention (not list the tasks performed until a certain time has passed). The organization has to take into account these behaviors.
- No matter how friendly the organizer's intention and how modest the prizes, soon contestants will quickly turn from editors into competitors. That means that their goal is going to be getting points, even by means unexpected by the organization.
- Strategies for obtaining points can affect measurements of other parameters. In this case, the use of *bubbles* and empty fields has rendered the byte count useless. Beyond the overall total, it has very little meaning.
- Rule modifications have to be avoided. Even when they look trivial or potentially positive to the contest.
- Open lists of items to edit -as in our case, with tens of thousands of possible monuments- are very difficult to manage. It is almost impossible that the aspirations of the organizers align with the contestants' behavior and the end result (for example, not a single article in Japanese, very few large text additions to cathedrals). Although we still believe that the range of potential objects of other contests (twenty, forty-six) is very small, there should be a closed list to make things manageable and predictable to some extent.
- The Challenge duration – 31 days - has been excessive. From the third week on there was a substantial increment in the efforts to produce more points without generating a similar amount of good editing.
- When working with many languages and different writing systems, the use of Wikidata Q numbers makes things much easier. Q2942521 is a multilingual way to call what some people name Catedral de Palencia, others पालेनसीया गिरजाघर, பலன்சியா படுராங்கோவில் or Katedra św. Antonina z Pamiers w Palencji.
- Things take time and preparation. This is particularly true about banners. They are not impossible to make, but their peculiarities have to be kept in mind. In order to target a single language group a monolingual one would do, but to promote this sort of contests a translatable one would be better. And we must learn to make them. As a side note, many participants have known to contest through messages in English, sometimes despite declaring a very basic knowledge of that language. In a few cases we have been cases we have requested information in Spanish by non-native users.

- In this kind of events, the workload is very variable. And things can happen anytime. So it is desirable to have more than one person performing the tasks, possibly with different schedules. You also need people who are not involved so that a neutral point of view is always at hand, a much needed commodity when the atmosphere becomes competitive.
- Be ready for the unpredictable: it's going to happen.

Conclusion.

Our experience with this contest has been a positive one not only in regard to the goals we have achieved, but also because of the lessons we have learned. As we are now a bit more experienced, we are not going to repeat exactly the same contest. But we are now better prepared to keep on with this kind of events that we find very beneficial for Wikimedia projects, for Wikimedia España as a Chapter and for the whole Wikimedia Movement.

Thanks.

This activity has been supported by Wikimedia España.

We appreciate the collaboration of

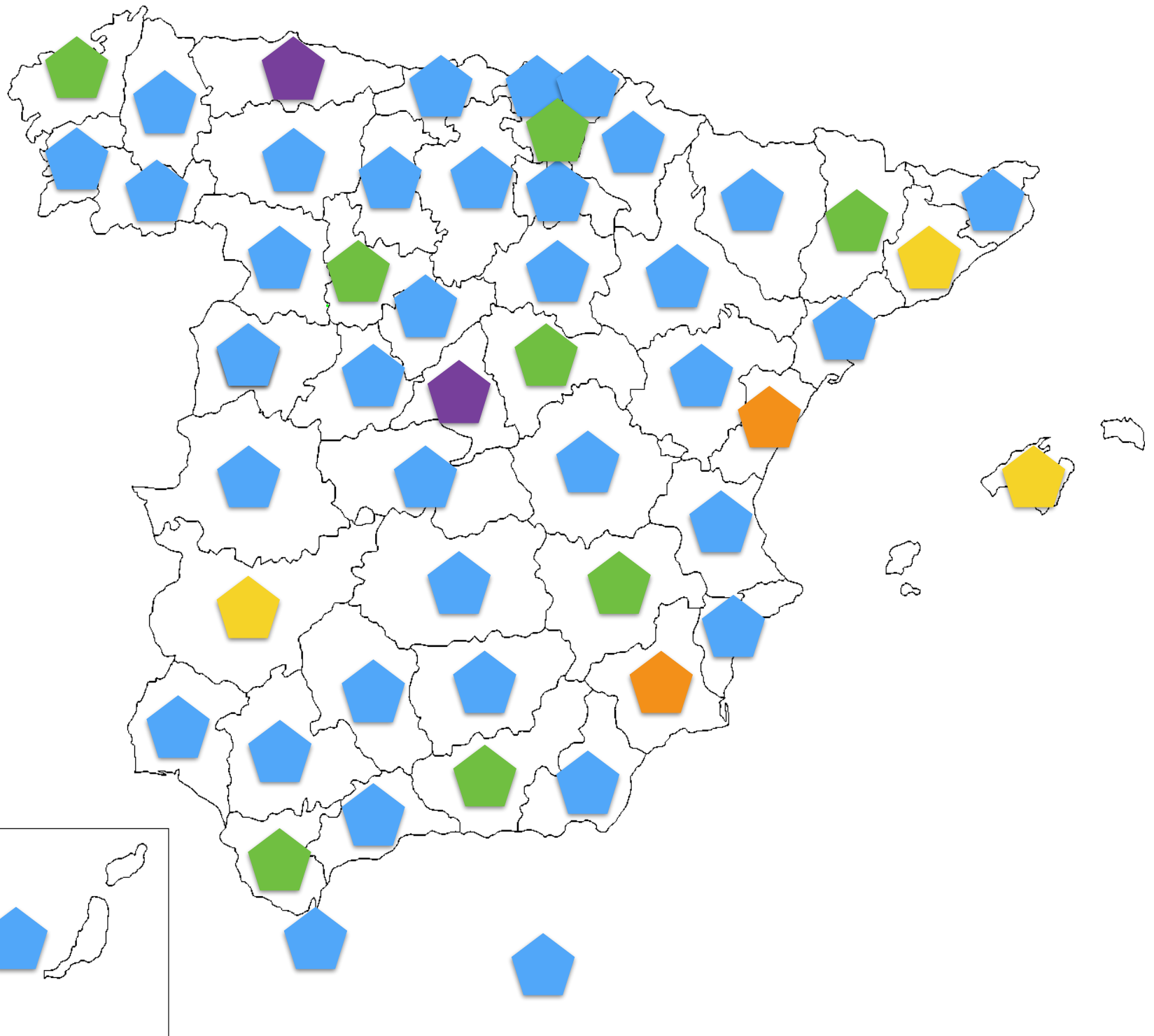
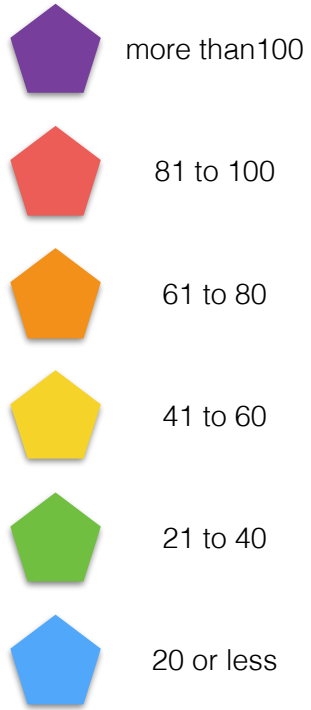
19Tarrestnom65	Aathavan jaffna	Adolfobrigido
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Cruccone	Devo Max	Dominik
El Pantera	Elisardojm	Enric
Epp	Galandil	Geraki
Glorious 93	Hareesh Sivasubramanian	Hispalois
JukoFF	Kadellar	Karel Rř
Kim Yushin	Kippelboy	Kvantikos Afros
Kvardek du	L.Sheiheeran	Laura Fiorucci
Lilitik22	Llywelyn2000	Millars
Mona	Montgomery	Mr.Ajedrez
Mssetiadi	Naval Scene	Nickispeaki
P.S.F. Freitas	Parveer Grewal	Piaz1606
Rastrojo	Rauletemunoz	Rsmn
Sacamol	Sahaquiel9102	SalemB
Satdeep gill	SNN95	Syed Mizzamiluddin (Hindustanilanguage)
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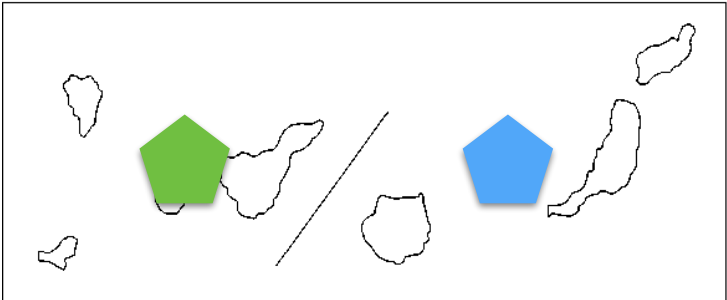
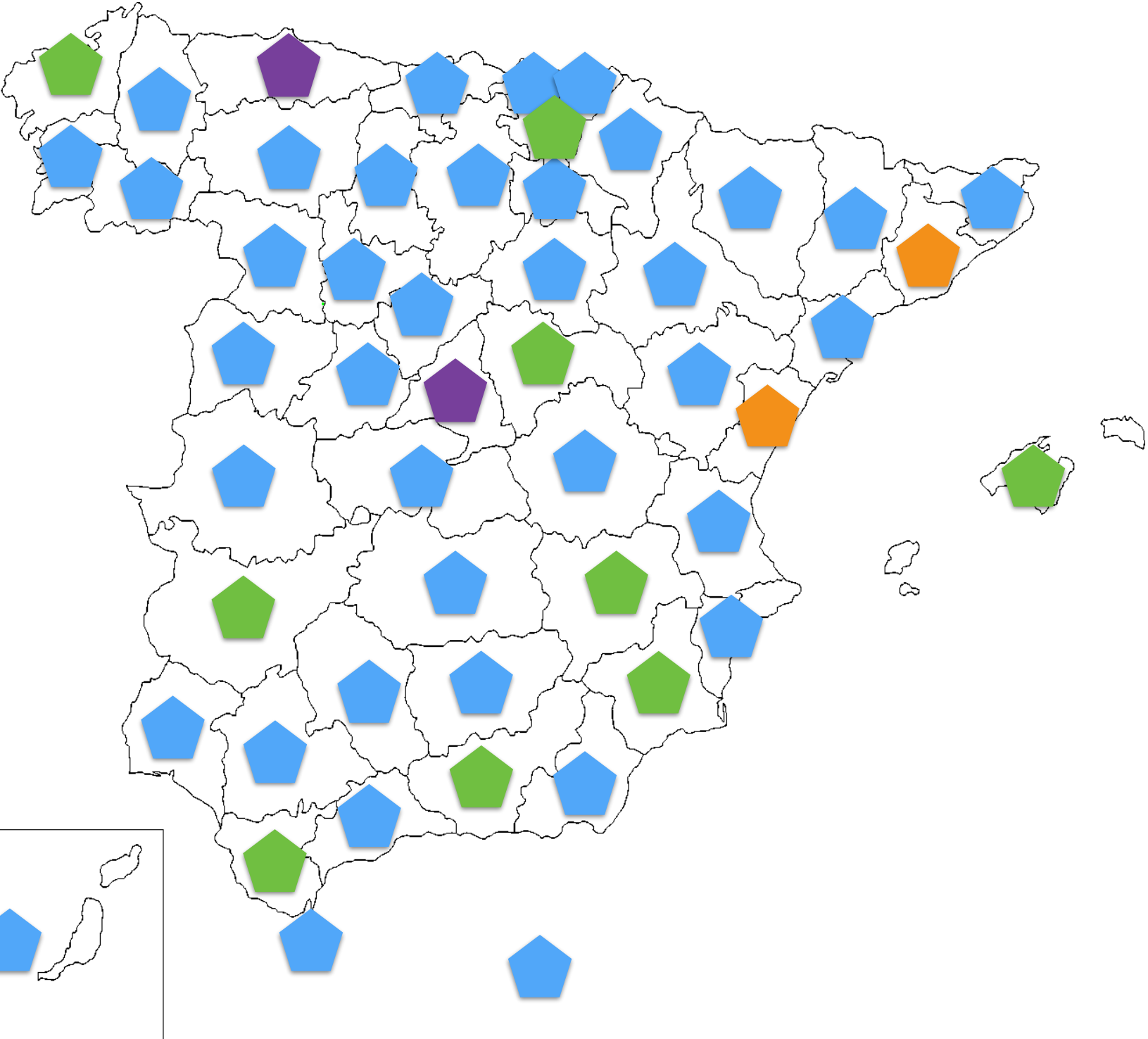
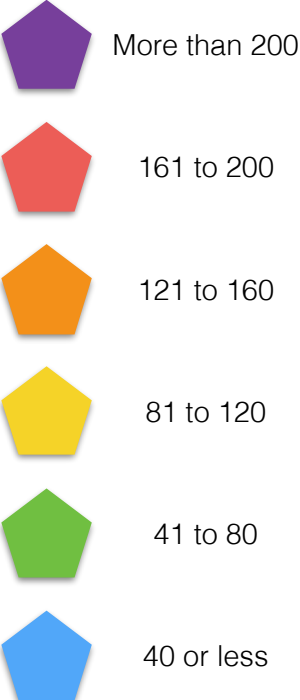
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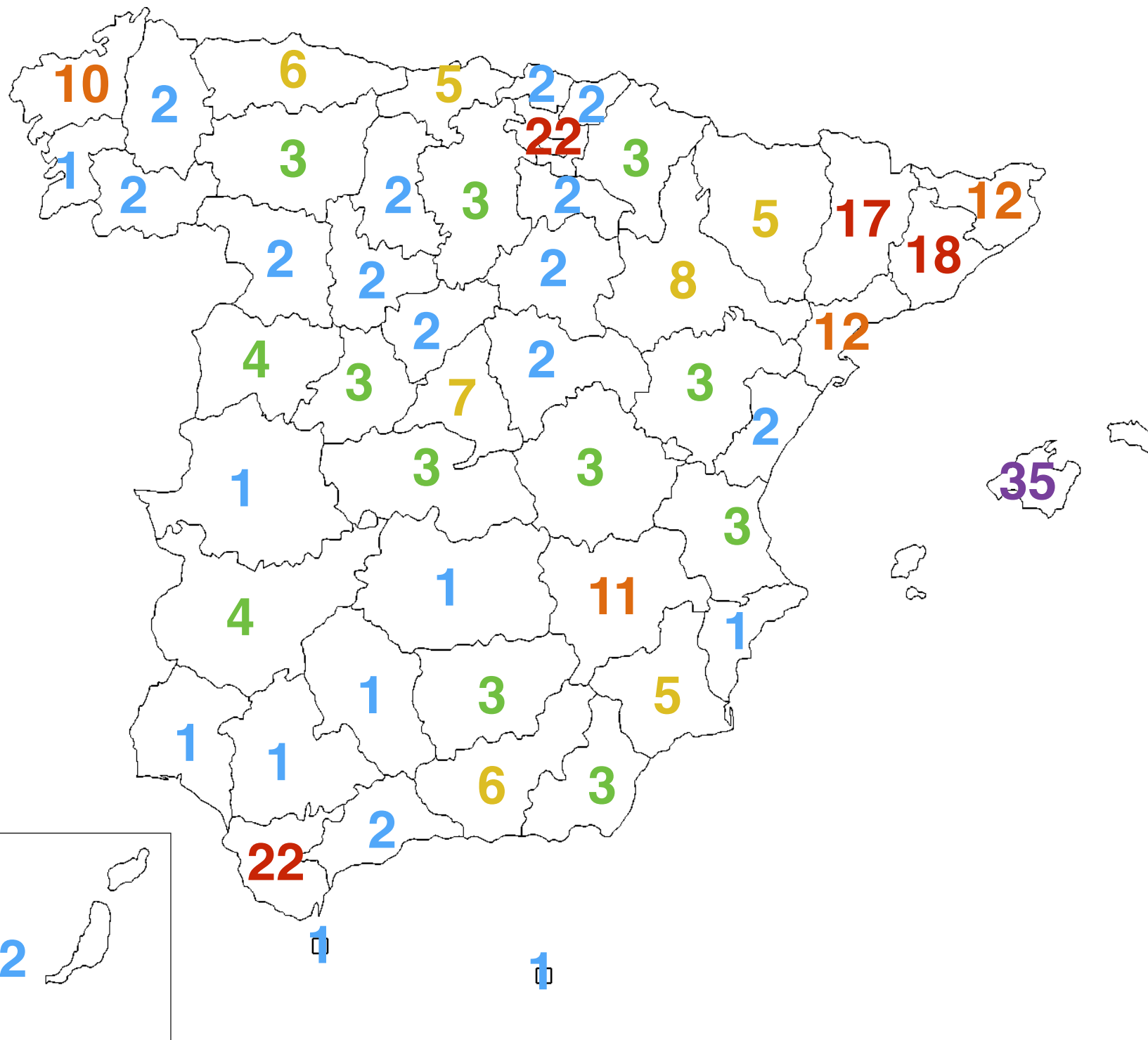
Q-elements treated.



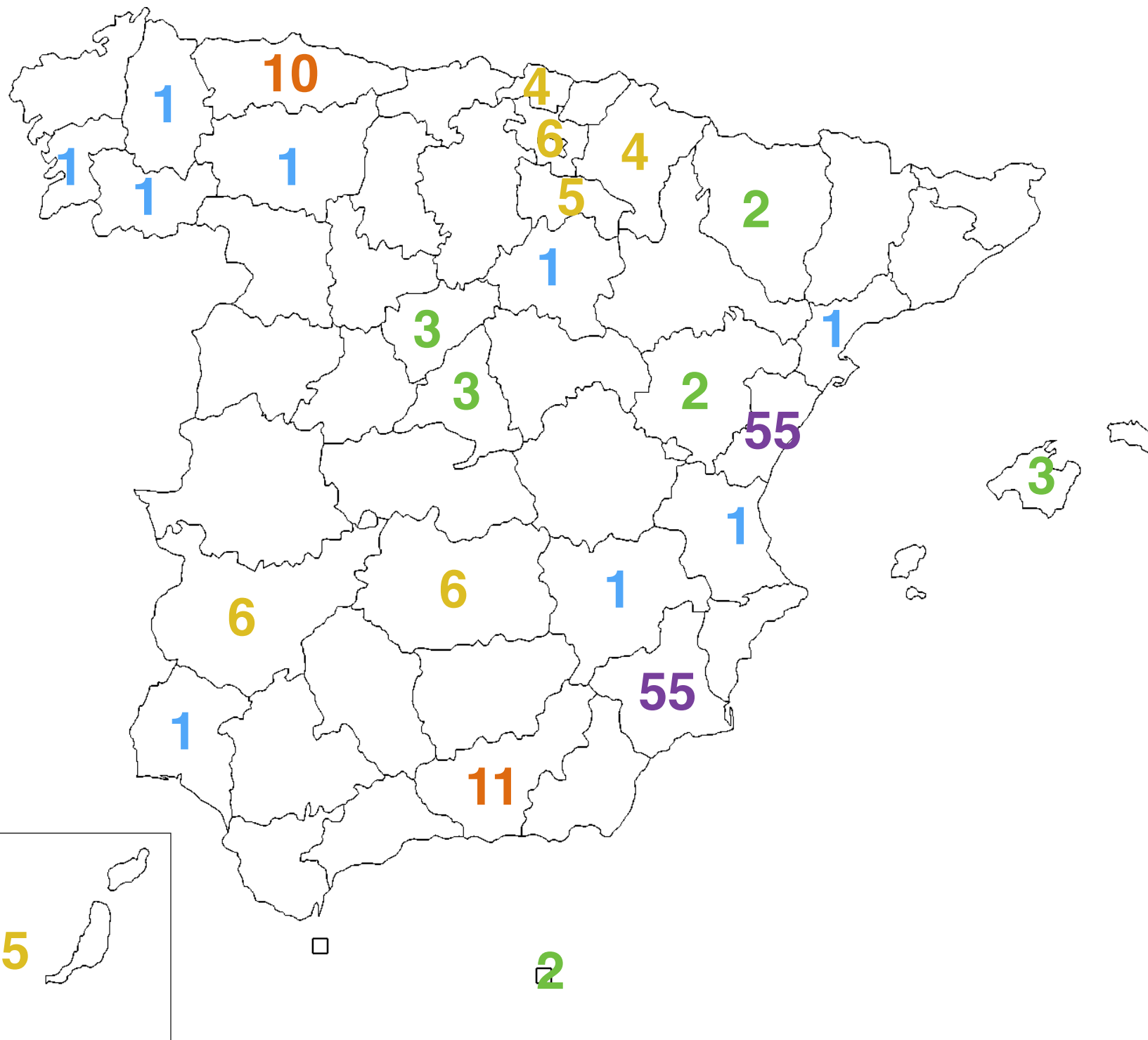
Edited articles



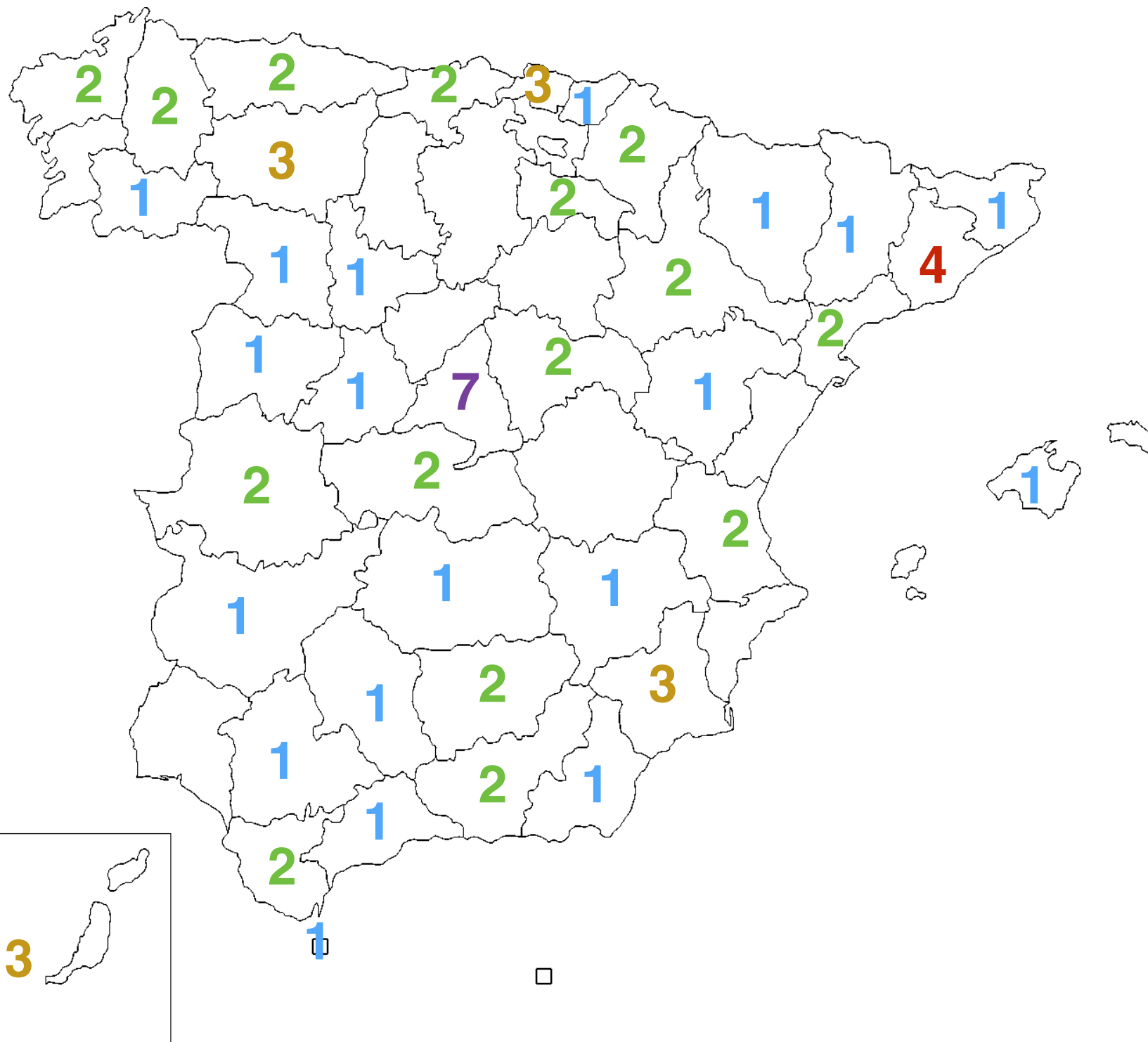
Articles in Vietnamese.



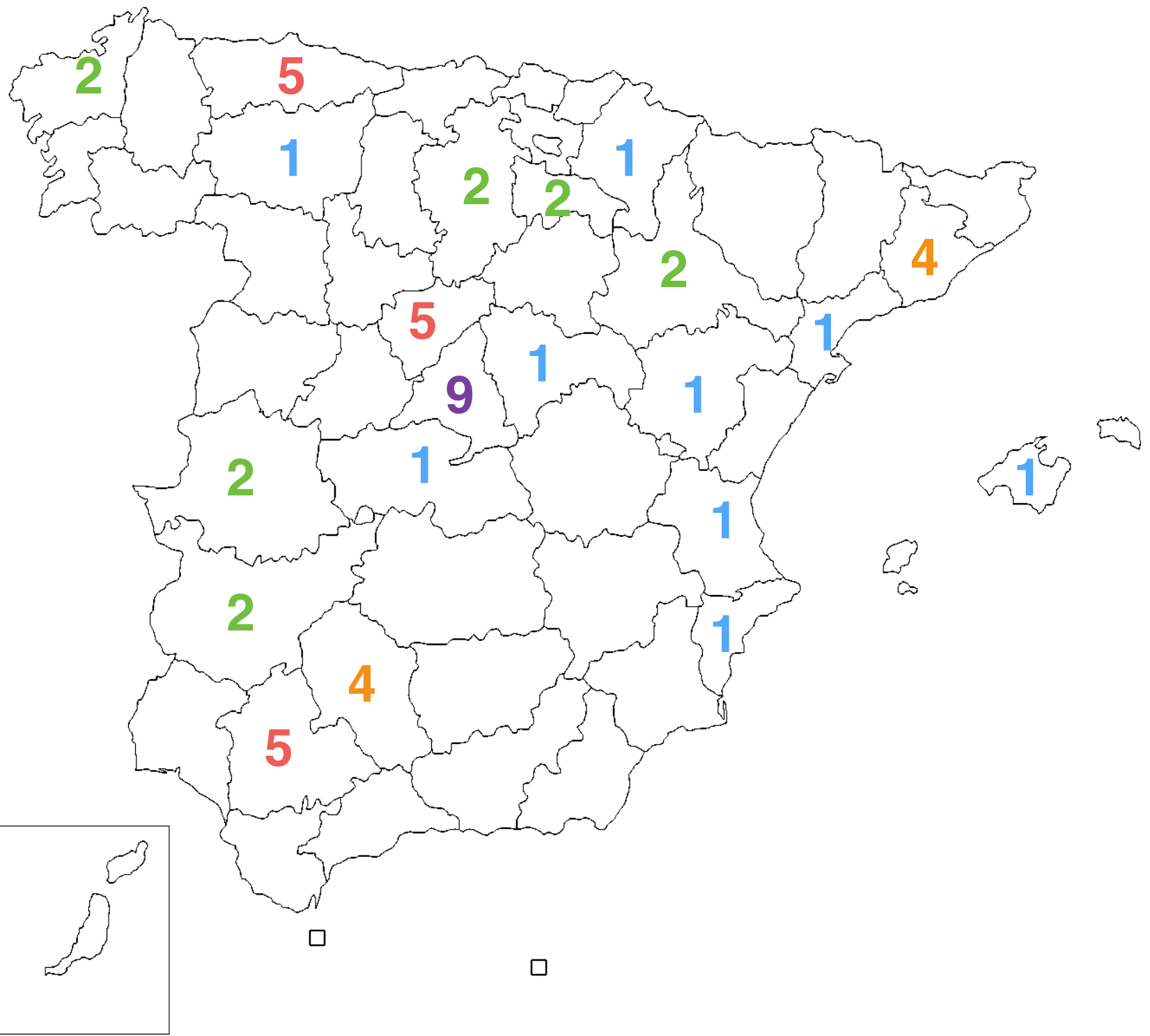
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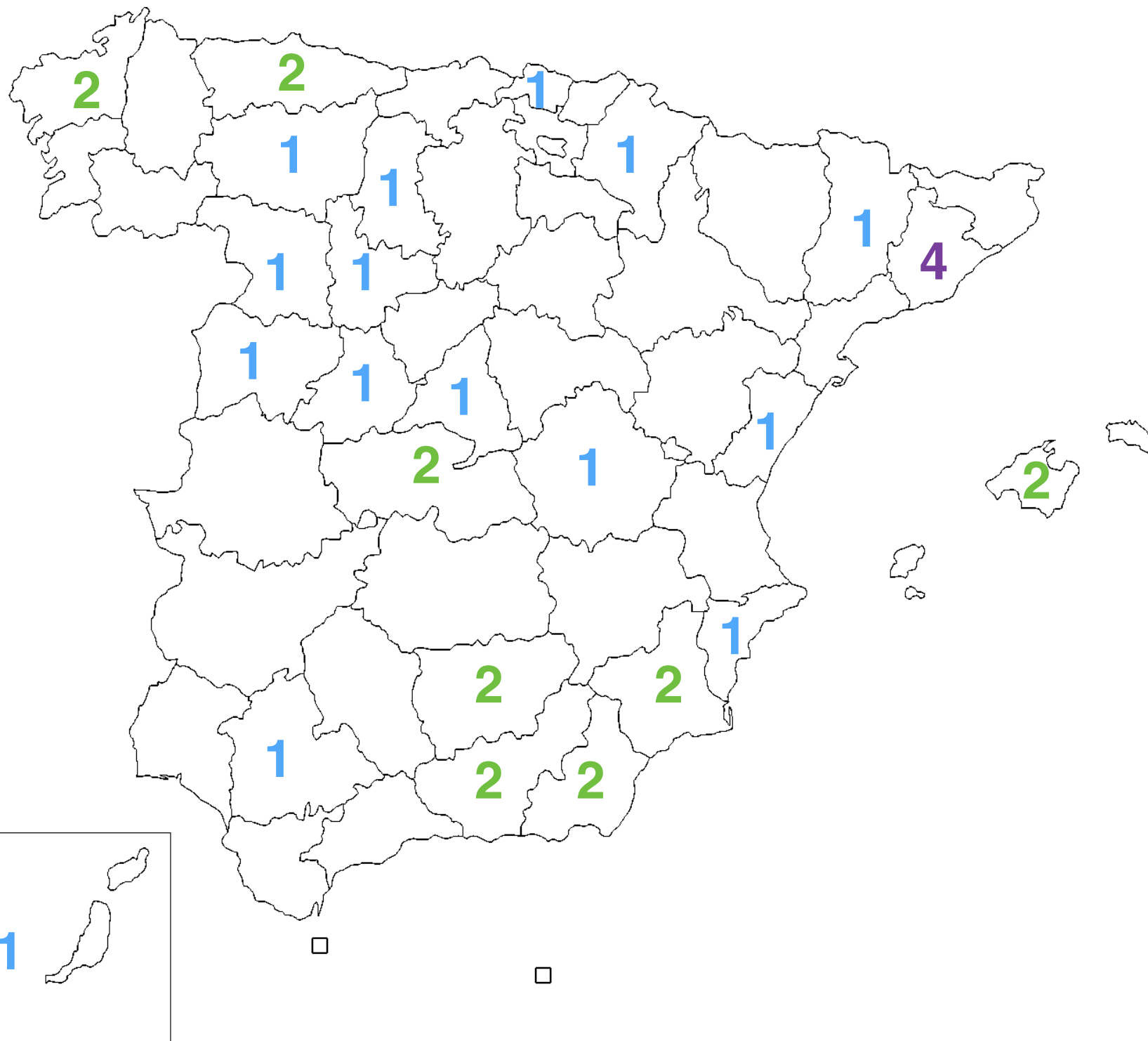
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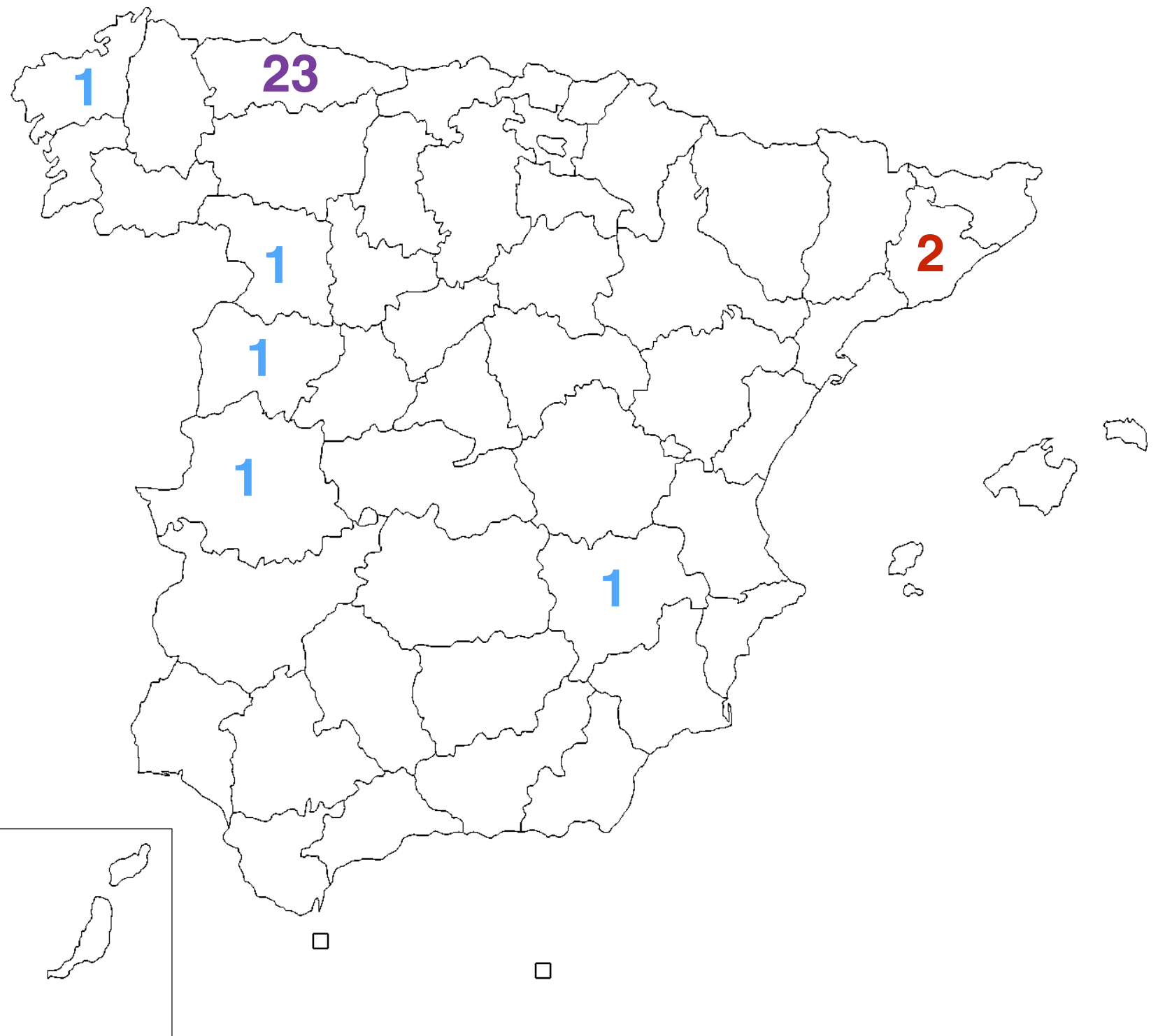
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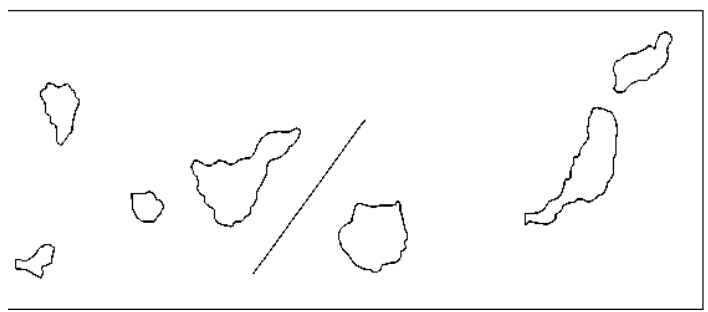
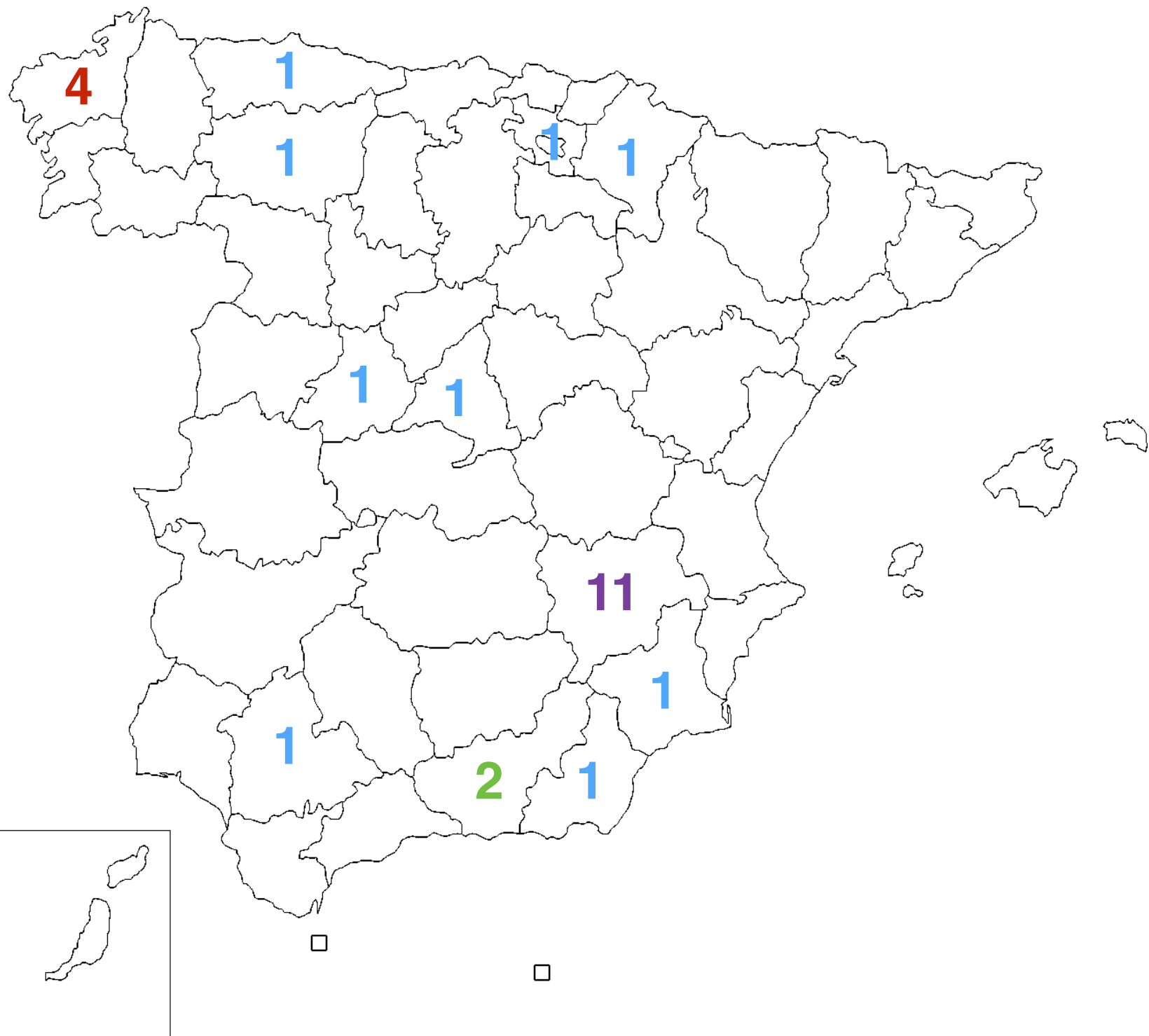
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Articles in
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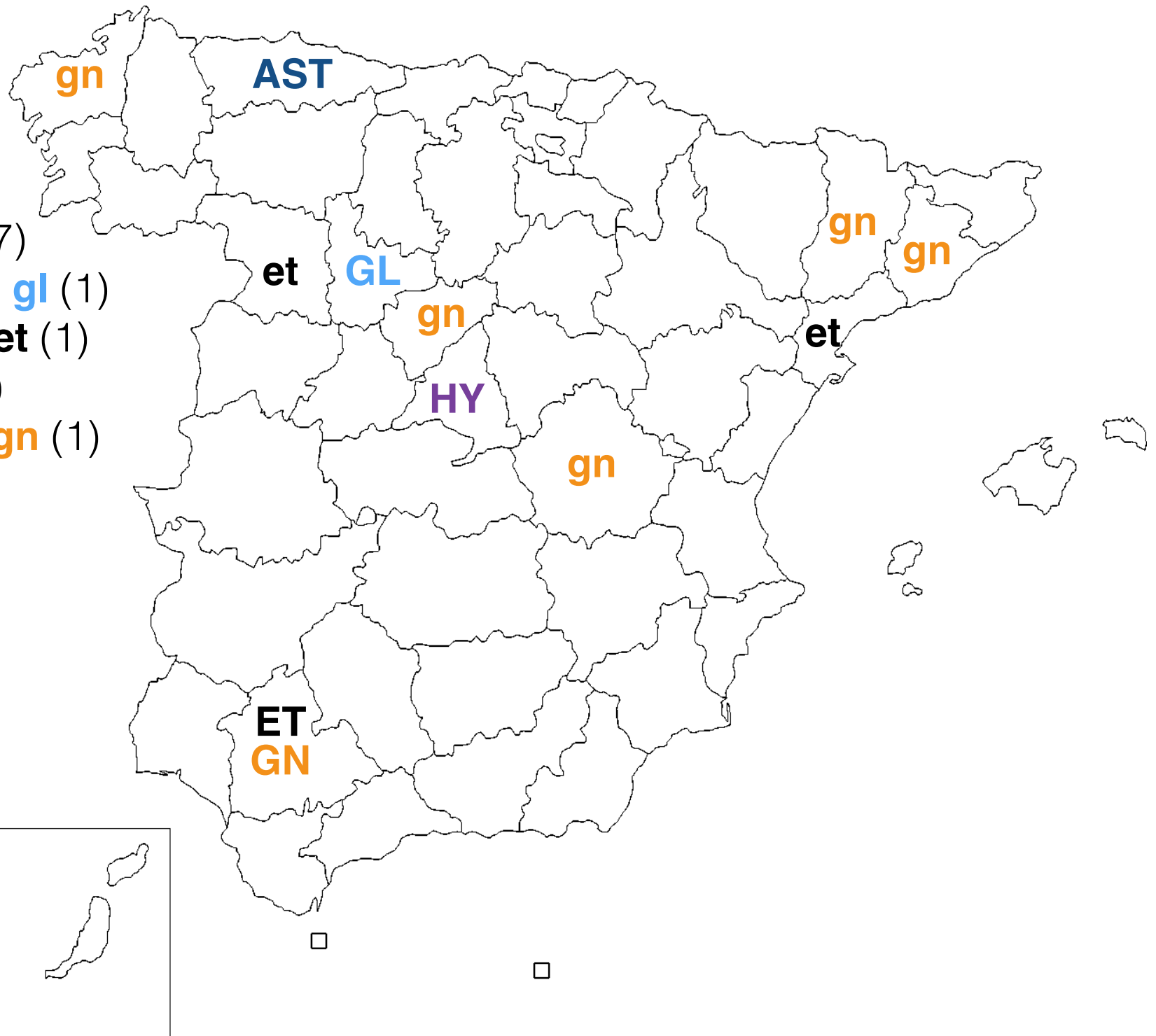
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Galician **GL** (22) **gl** (1)

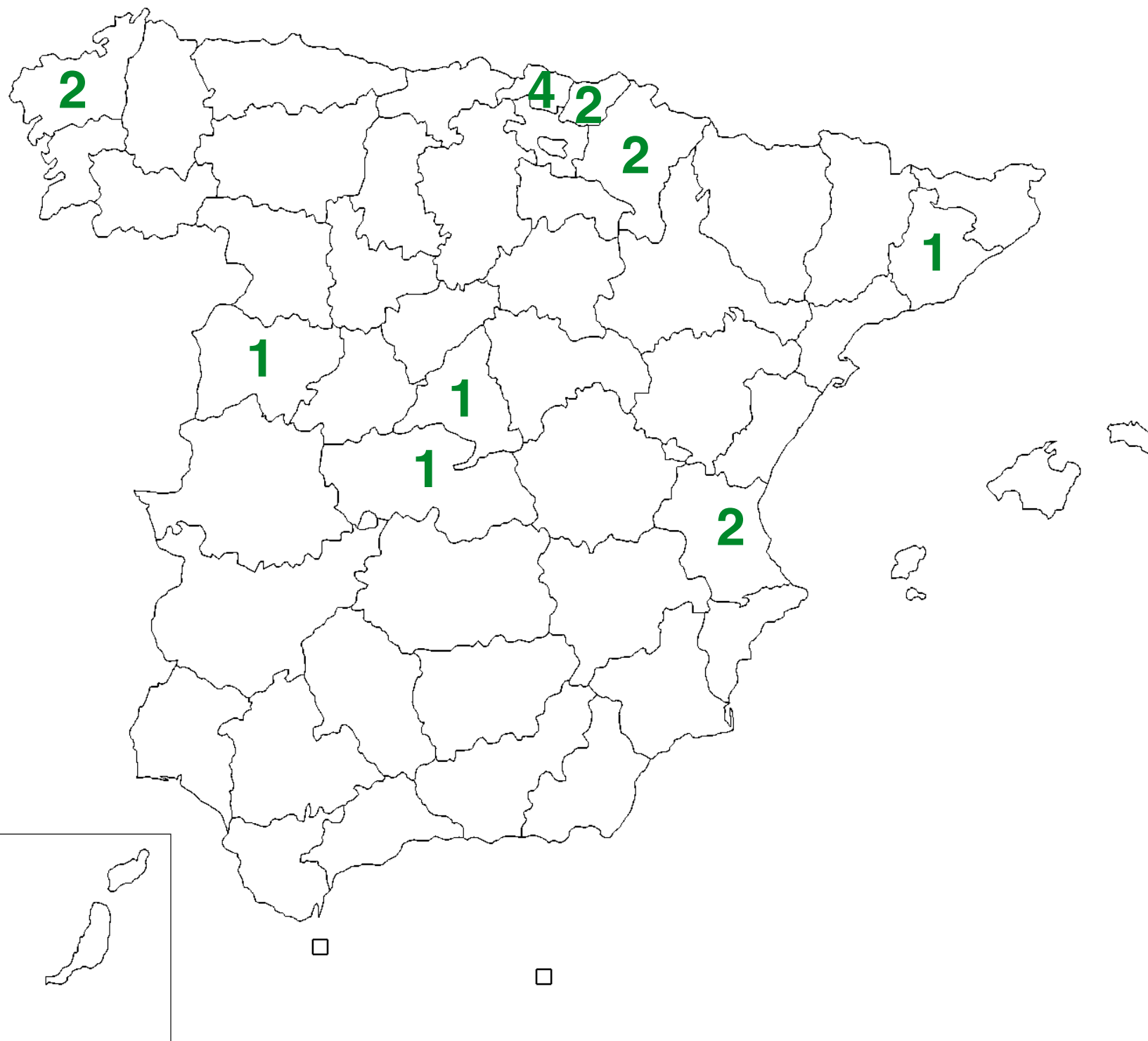
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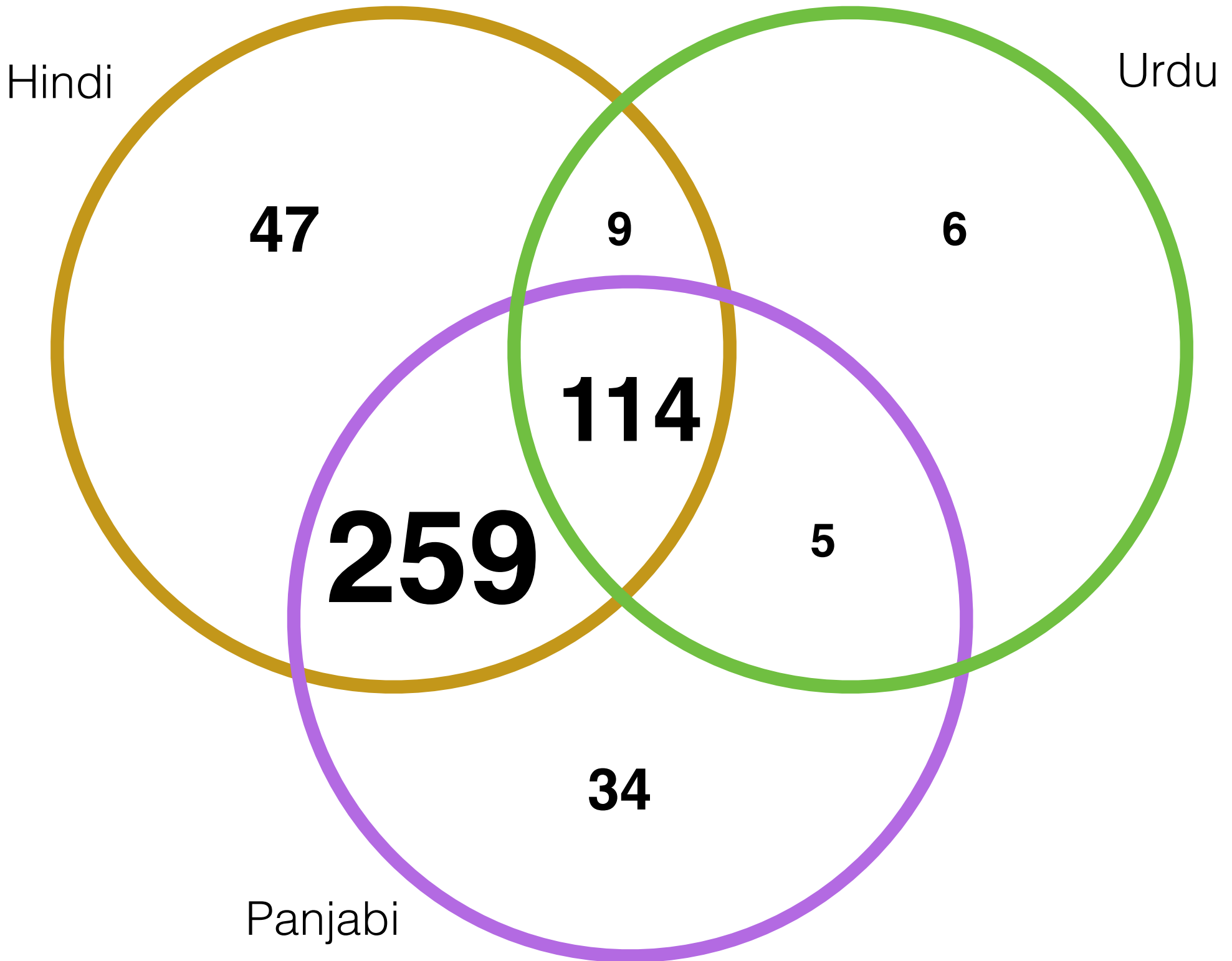
Asturian **AST** (7)

Guarani **GN** (2) **gn** (1)



Articles in
Esperanto.





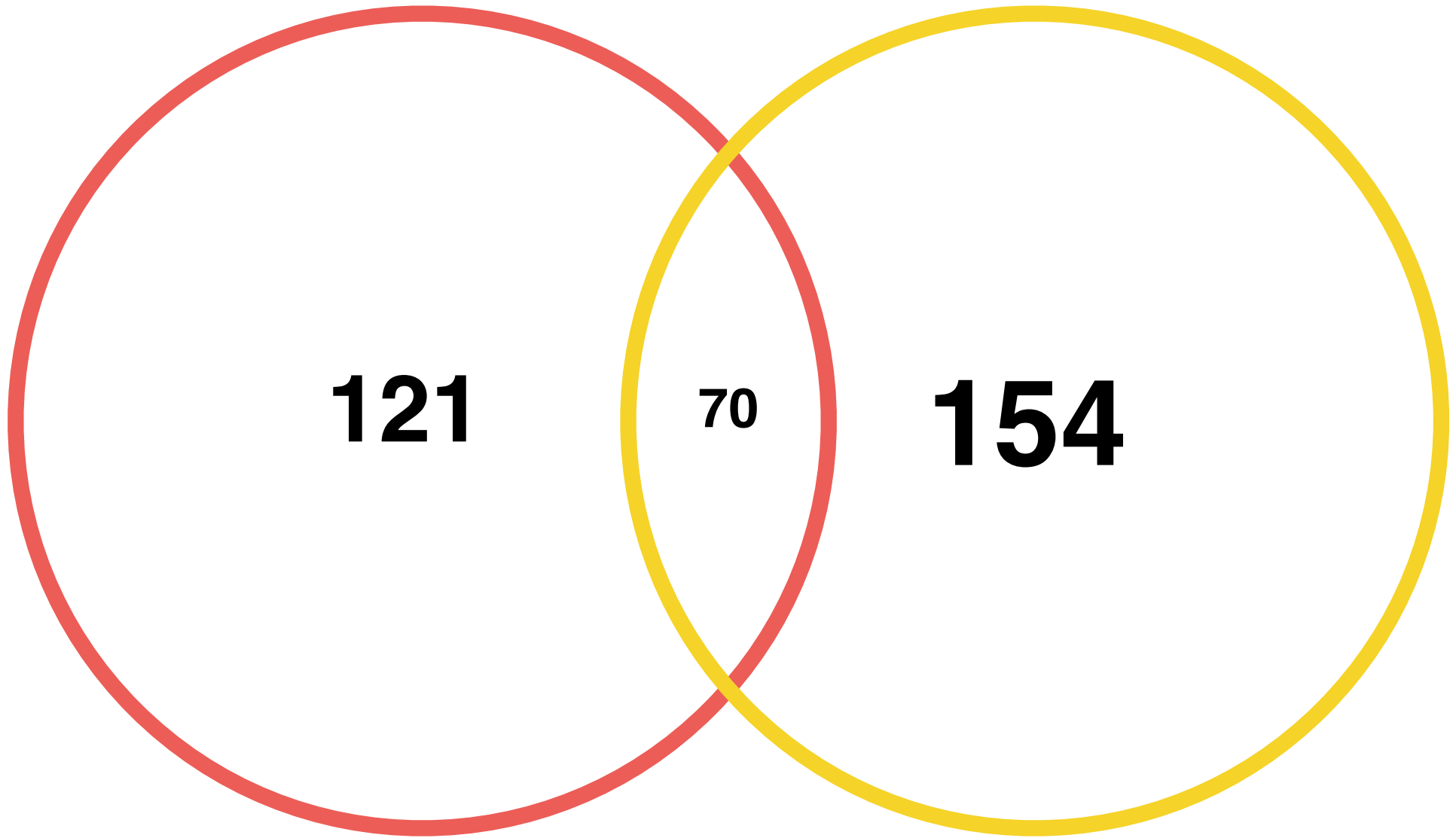
Spanish

Catalan

121

70

154



Albacete on the map

Articles in each language

