Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for article3.html

Checker Input

Show source outline image report Options…

Check by file upload Seleccionar archivo Ningún archivo seleccionado

Uploaded files with .xhtml or .xht extensions are parsed using the XML parser.

Check

Use the Message Filtering button below to hide/show particular messages, and to see total counts of errors and warnings.

Message Filtering

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Image report

The `img` elements of the page are shown below categorized by their type of textual alternative. Please review that the images in each group match that group's definition.

Images with textual alternative

The following images have textual alternatives. Please review that the textual alternatives make sense considering the purpose of the image in the context of the page and that phrases like "Image of …" are avoided.

Note that iconic images that are redundant with text next to them or purely decorative should have `alt=""` instead.

Image	Textual alternative	Location
Not resolvable	Logo of the Sahara Indomitable website.	From line 1, column 529; to line 1, column 813
Not resolvable	Camels in El Menia, Ghardaia Province, Algeria.	From line 1, column 1062; to line 1, column 1343

Source

1. <!DOCTYPE html><html lang="en"><head><meta charset="utf-8"><meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"><title>Sahara Indomitable</title><meta name="author" content="Isaac Bejarano"><meta name="description" content="Web portal about the exciting and unknown nature of the Sahara and its people."><link rel="icon" href="/favicon.aa05c09e.png" type="image/x-icon"><meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"><link rel="stylesheet" href="/index.946b67e0.css"></head><body> <header class="header"> **<img srcset="/logo_25.7ef33f7e.jpg 25w, /logo_50.ae1cfc56.jpg 50w, /logo_60.9156504b.jpg 60w, /logo_70.53b0ecce.jpg 70w" sizes="(max-width: 800px) 25px, (max-width: 1800px) 50px, (max-width: 3800px) 60px, 70px" src="/logo_25.7ef33f7e.jpg" alt="Logo of the Sahara Indomitable website.">** Sahara Indomitable </header> <main class="article"> <nav> Home   Categories </nav> <article> <h1>Prehistoric Sahara</h1> <figure> **<img srcset="/green_sahara_305.3b6f975d.jpg 305w,**

/green_sahara_500.d793f4c3.jpg 500w, /green_sahara_810.588eee1d.jpg 810w" sizes="(max-width: 800px) 305px, (max-width: 1800px) 500px, 810px" src="/green_sahara_305.3b6f975d.jpg" alt="Camels in El Menia, Ghardaia Province, Algeria."> <figcaption> KEROUILA, Waleed. Camels [online]. Pexels [accessed: 2024/11/21]. Available at: https://www.pexels.com/photo/camels-27772270/ </figcaption> </figure>   Prehistoric people may have cooked wild grains and plants in pots as early as 10,000 years ago, according to new evidence.   Scientists say the food was "a kind of porridge" , acting as the staple diet when there was no meat from hunting.   The pottery fragments were found at two sites in the Libyan Sahara, which was then green and fertile   The ability to prepare plants and grains in pots would have been a big advance at the time.   Dr Julie Dunne, of the University of Bristol, said: <q>This is the first direct evidence of plant processing globally, and, remarkably, shows that these early North African hunter-gatherers consumed many different types of plants, including grains/seeds, leafy plants and aquatic plants.</q> <h2>Green Sahara</h2> The Sahara was then a green savannah dotted with lakes and rivers. It was populated by herds of large animals, including hippos and elephants.   The people living there would have gathered wild grains from grasses, leafy plants and aquatic plants.   <q>The invention of thermally resistant pottery, which allowed plants to be boiled for prolonged periods, considerably broadens the range of plants prehistoric people could eat, including previously unpalatable or even toxic plants</q>, Dr Dunne added.   Stones used for grinding have also been found near the fragmented pottery, suggesting grains were pounded into flour.   <q>Or they may have just boiled the grains for prolonged periods and made a kind of porridge</q>, Dr Dunne said.   <q>Interestingly enough, that is one of the staples in Africa today - it may be that this has a very long history.</q>   Pots were invented twice in human history - in East Asia about 16,000 years ago, then in North Africa some 12,000 years ago.   The researchers studied more than 100 broken pieces of ceramic material from archaeological sites at Takarkori and Uan Afuda in the Libyan Sahara. They found that the pots were used to process a wide variety of vegetation.   The researchers discovered this by analysing the carbon isotope ratios of oily residues preserved in the pottery.   The pots predate plant domestication and agriculture in the area by at least 4,000 years   <q>The finding of extensive plant wax and oil residues in early prehistoric pottery provides us with an entirely different picture of the way early pottery was used in the Sahara compared to other regions in the ancient world</q>, said co-researcher Prof Richard Evershed, also from the school of chemistry at the University of Bristol.   The pots were later used to process animal products including milk.   <h2>Plant diets</h2> Early humans had been eating plants for as long as three million years.   At first, ancient people would have dined on fruits and berries which are soft and easy to digest.   Later, woody parts of plants may have been charred on fires, perhaps in open pits, to make them more edible.   The invention of pottery made it possible to cook plants by boiling, making them much more palatable and less toxic. This would have been hugely significant in human history. Starchy foods are a good source of energy and nutrients. Cooked plants and grains could also have been preserved for future use.   They would also have been soft enough to feed to babies, perhaps leading to earlier weaning of infants thus boosting the fertility of women.   The research is published in the journal, Nature Plants.   <nav> <ul class="route-list">   Growing food in the Sahara   The Great Green Wall   </nav> </article> </main> </body> </html>

Outline

Used the HTML parser.

Total execution time 8 milliseconds.