

1 **Title:** TEMPLATE (The title of your groundbreaking research paper)

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7 **Author Contributions:** FA conceived of the study, conducted the analyses, and wrote the original, and revised drafts
8 of the manuscript. SA, and TA, helped with the draft manuscript and revisions and supplied guidance to FA. TA
9 provided the data for the case study, contributed to the revisions, and assisted with the analysis of the case study data.

10 **Data Availability:** The data and code that support the findings of this study are openly available on Zenodo / GitHub
11 at https://link_to_archived_release_or_GitHub.com.

12 If I was publishing this as an HTML document and wanted the link to be pretty versus human readable, I would use
13 this format instead

14 **Conflict of Interest statement**

15 No conflicts of interest

16 **Acknowledgements:** We would like to thank a whole bunch of people.

17 **Abstract**

- 18 1. Ecologists often have lots of questions about lots of stuff
- 19 2. We evaluated a bunch of things using sophisticated methods and carried out complicated statistical tests
- 20 3. We discovered a bunch of things that we didn't already know but suspected
- 21 4. Our research has greatly advanced out knowledge about stuff and will make a significant contribution to some-
- 22 thing and someone

23 **Key-words:** stuff, something

Introduction

And example of adding citations in RMarkdown...

Ecologists have long recognized that some combinations of species are regularly found together, while other combinations occur infrequently (Elton 1946; Cole 1949).

The above format wraps the citation in brackets but if you want to reference the authors by name instead of just as a citation you can use this format instead (i.e., no square brackets around the cite key)

Cole (1949) and Elton (1946) both found that blah blah blah

Methods

To evaluate the ...

As with Pielou's Evenness (Pielou & Pielou 1967), Shannon's diversity index (Shannon 1948)(H) is normally calculated from species abundance values; however, for our purposes it is calculated from the column totals (species richness per sample) using the following equation...

$$H_x = -S[P(i_x) \times \ln(P(i_x))]$$

where x denotes which set of values we are using to calculate the index (observed, minimal or maximal), and $P(i_x)$ is the proportion of species that occur in each sample (i).

The above demonstrates both "inline" and "display" math formats. If you look at the Source version you will see that it is simply the number of \$ symbols before and after that differentiates between the two. An excellent (and simple) guide on inserting math into your R Markdown documents can be found here:

<https://rpruim.github.io/s341/S19/from-class/MathinRmd.html>

Statistical analyses were carried out in R 3.4.0 (R Core Team 2017). All code along with the simulation algorithms used are available on Zenodo / GitHub https://link_to_archived_release_or_GitHub.com.

Results

Discussion

References

- Cole, L.C. (1949). The measurement of interspecific association. *Ecology*, 30, 411.
- Elton, C. (1946). Competition and the structure of ecological communities. *The Journal of Animal Ecology*, 15, 54.
- Pielou, D.P. & Pielou, E.C. (1967). The detection of different degrees of coexistence. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 16, 427–437.
- Shannon, C.E. (1948). A Mathematical Theory of Communication. *Bell System Technical Journal*, 27, 379–423.

52 **Tables**

53 **Table 1.** Mean body mass of penguins on different islands over time.

54 Note: for the word version the `kable` does not output correctly. You could try using `flextable` package instead:

55 <https://tachoonh.me/content/post/alternative-to-kable-function-when-knitting-to-ms-word.html>

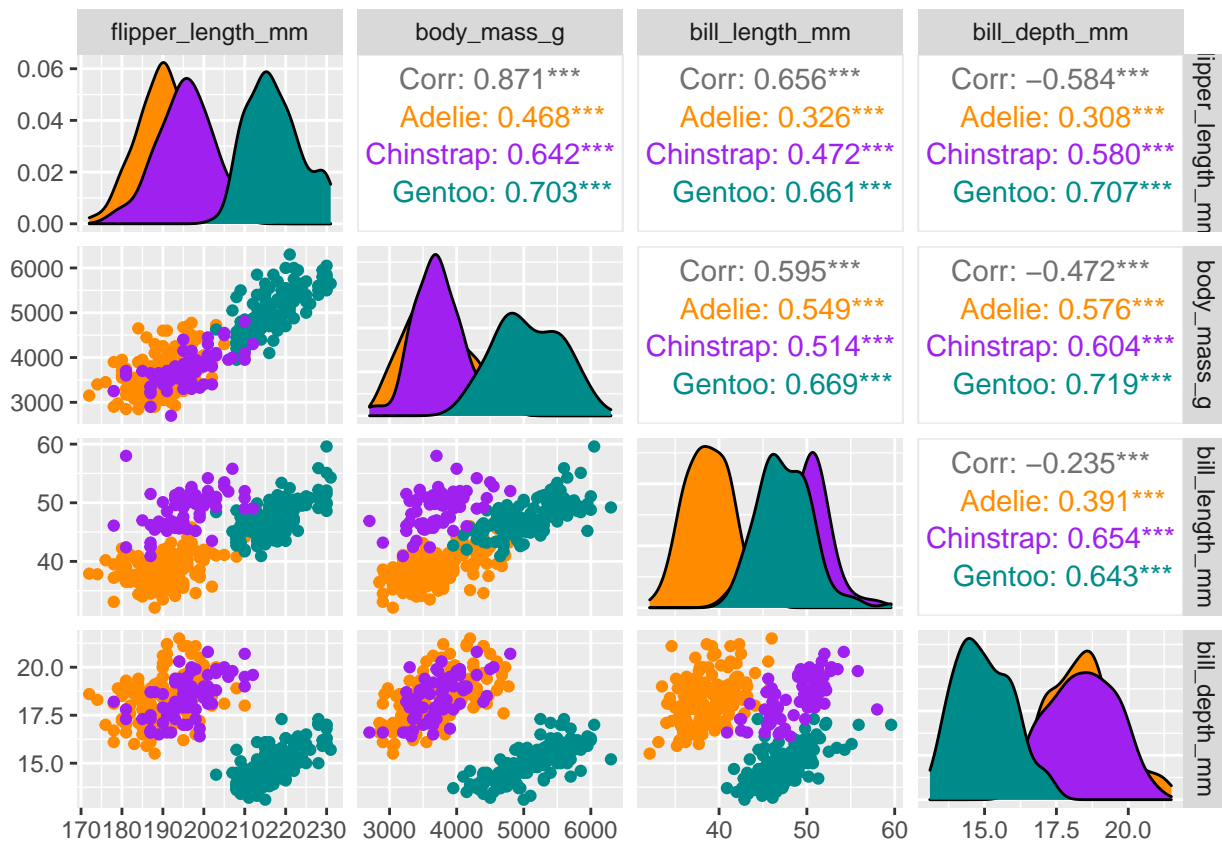
⁵⁶ **Figure Captions**

⁵⁷ **Figure 1.** Pretty coloured dots about penguins

⁵⁸ **Figure 2.** Wow, even prettier plot about penguins that shows stuff

59 **Figures**

60 Figure 1.



61

62 Figure 2.

63 Figure 3.

