

Yay Copepods

A Thesis
Presented to
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I want to thank a few people.

Preface

This is an example of a thesis setup to use the reed thesis document class.

List of Abbreviations

You can always change the way your abbreviations are formatted. Play around with it yourself, use tables, or come to CUS if you'd like to change the way it looks. You can also completely remove this chapter if you have no need for a list of abbreviations. Here is an example of what this could look like:

ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
OCNMS	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary

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Abstract

The preface pretty much says it all.

Dedication

You can have a dedication here if you wish.

Introduction

0.1 Climate Change and Hypoxia in OCNMS

0.2 Copepods

Table 1: Classification of copepods as cold-water (primarily occurring in the summer upwelling season) and warm-water (primarily occurring in the winter) according to NOAA Indicators, Peterson & Keister 2003, Peterson and Miller 1977.

Species	Group
<i>Acartia clausii</i>	Cold-water
<i>Acartia longiremis</i>	Cold-water
<i>Calanus marshallae</i>	Cold-water
<i>Centropages abdominales</i>	Cold-water
<i>Microcalanus pusillus</i>	Cold-water
<i>Pseudocalanus mimus</i>	Cold-water
<i>Pseudocalanus spp.</i>	Cold-water
<i>Oithona similis</i>	Cold-water/year-round
<i>Acartia tonsa</i>	Warm-water
<i>Calanus pacificus</i>	Warm-water
<i>Calocalanus spp.</i>	Warm-water
<i>Calocalanus styliremis</i>	Warm-water
<i>Clausocalanus spp.</i>	Warm-water
<i>Corycaeus anglicus</i>	Warm-water
<i>Ctenocalanus vanus</i>	Warm-water
<i>Mesocalanus tenuicornis</i>	Warm-water
<i>Metridia pacifica</i>	Warm-water
<i>Paracalanus parvus</i>	Warm-water
<i>Paracalanus spp.</i>	Warm-water

0.3 Environmental DNA

0.4 Study Plan

Chapter 1

The First

This is the first page of the first chapter. You may delete the contents of this chapter so you can add your own text; it's just here to show you some examples.

1.1 \LaTeX Reference

1.2 References, Labels, Custom Commands and Footnotes

It is easy to refer to anything within your document using the `label` and `ref` tags. Labels must be unique and shouldn't use any odd characters; generally sticking to letters and numbers (no spaces) should be fine. Put the label on whatever you want to refer to, and put the reference where you want the reference. \LaTeX will keep track of the chapter, section, and figure or table numbers for you.

1.2.1 References and Labels

Sometimes you'd like to refer to a table or figure, e.g. you can see in Figure 1.2 that you can rotate figures. Start by labeling your figure or table with the `label` command (`\label{labelvariable}`) below the caption (see the chapter on graphics and tables for examples). Then when you would like to refer to the table or figure, use the `ref` command (`\ref{labelvariable}`). Make sure your label variables are unique; you can't have two elements named "default." Also, since the reference command only puts the figure or table number, you will have to put "Table" or "Figure" as appropriate, as seen in the following examples:

As I showed in Table ?? many factors can be assumed to follow from inheritance. Also see the Figure 1.1 for an illustration.

1.2.2 Custom Commands

Are you sick of writing the same complex equation or phrase over and over?

The custom commands should be placed in the preamble, or at least prior to the first usage of the command. The structure of the `\newcommand` consists of the name of the new command in curly braces, the number of arguments to be made in square brackets and then, inside a new set of curly braces, the command(s) that make up the new command. The whole thing is sandwiched inside a larger set of curly braces.

In other words, if you want to make a shorthand for H_2SO_4 , which doesn't include an argument, you would write: `\newcommand{\hydro}{H$_2$SO$_4$}` and then when you needed to use the command you would type `\hydro`. (sans verb and the equals sign brackets, if you're looking at the .tex version). For example: H_2SO_4

1.2.3 Footnotes and Endnotes

You might want to footnote something.¹ Be sure to leave no spaces between the word immediately preceding the footnote command and the command itself. The footnote will be in a smaller font and placed appropriately. Endnotes work in much the same way. More information can be found about both on the CUS site.

1.3 Bibliographies

Of course you will need to cite things, and you will probably accumulate an armful of sources. This is why BibTeX was created. For more information about BibTeX and bibliographies, see our CUS site (web.reed.edu/cis/help/latex/index.html)². There are three pages on this topic: *bibtex* (which talks about using BibTeX, at [/latex/bibtex.html](http://web.reed.edu/cis/help/latex/bibtex.html)), *bibtexstyles* (about how to find and use the bibliography style that best suits your needs, at [/latex/bibtexstyles.html](http://web.reed.edu/cis/help/latex/bibtexstyles.html)) and *bibman* (which covers how to make and maintain a bibliography by hand, without BibTeX, at [/latex/bibman.html](http://web.reed.edu/cis/help/latex/bibman.html)). The last page will not be useful unless you have only a few sources. There used to be APA stuff here, but we don't need it since I've fixed this with my *apa-good natbib* style file.

1.3.1 Tips for Bibliographies

1. Like with thesis formatting, the sooner you start compiling your bibliography for something as large as thesis, the better. Typing in source after source is mind-numbing enough; do you really want to do it for hours on end in late April? Think of it as procrastination.
2. The cite key (a citation's label) needs to be unique from the other entries.
3. When you have more than one author or editor, you need to separate each author's name by the word "and" e.g.
`Author = {Noble, Sam and Youngberg, Jessica},.`

1. footnote text

2. Reed College, *LaTeX Your Document*, March 2007, <http://web.reed.edu/cis/help/LaTeX/index.html>

4. Bibliographies made using BibTeX (whether manually or using a manager) accept LaTeX markup, so you can italicize and add symbols as necessary.
5. To force capitalization in an article title or where all lowercase is generally used, bracket the capital letter in curly braces.
6. You can add a Reed Thesis citation³ option. The best way to do this is to use the phdthesis type of citation, and use the optional “type” field to enter “Reed thesis” or “Undergraduate thesis”. Here’s a test of Chicago, showing the second cite in a row⁴ being different. Also the second time not in a row⁵ should be different. Of course in other styles they’ll all look the same.

1.4 Anything else?

If you’d like to see examples of other things in this template, please contact CUS (email cus@reed.edu) with your suggestions. We love to see people using L^AT_EX for their theses, and are happy to help.

Table 1.1: Example Caption

Column	Column
<i>1</i>	2

And this is how you add a figure with a graphic:

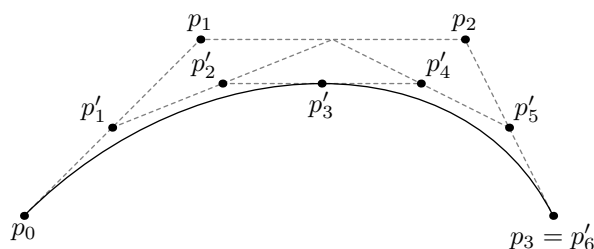


Figure 1.1: A Figure

3. Samuel G. Noble, “Turning images into simple line-art” (Undergraduate thesis, Reed College, 2002)

4. Noble

5. Reed College, *LaTeX Your Document*

1.5 More Figure Stuff

You can also scale and rotate figures.

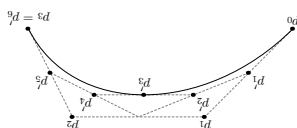


Figure 1.2: A Smaller Figure, Flipped Upside Down

1.5.1 Common Modifications

The following figure features the more popular changes thesis students want to their figures. This information is also on the web at web.reed.edu/cis/help/latex/graphics.html.

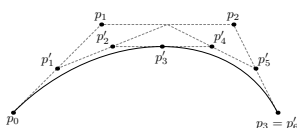


Figure 1.3: Subdivision of arc segments. You can see that $p_3 = p'_6$.

Appendix A

The First Appendix

