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YOUR TITLE SMALL CAPS

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par

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SOMMAIRE

33 En français ici. La typographie française s'applique avec des espaces avant et après cer-
34 taines ponctuations, Ah oui ? Test : oui ! Trop cool. La césure des mots se fera aussi selon
35 les règles françaises.

36 **Mots-clefs :** Mot clef 1, 2, ...

ABSTRACT

38 In english here.

39 **Mots-clefs :** Keyword 1, 2, ...

REMERCIEMENTS

41 L'auteur exprime ici sa reconnaissance pour la direction, la coopération et l'assistance
42 qu'il a reçue pour son travail, notamment de la part de sa directrice ou son directeur de
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65 **Acronymes**

66 EBT Escalator Boxcar Train

67 **Symboles grecs**68 Γ Physical space, $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ bounded69 **Symboles latins**70 G Individual tree growth m/s

71 G The Galapagos Islands

LISTE DES TABLEAUX

LISTE DES FIGURES

74

CHAPITRE 1

75

INTRODUCTION GÉNÉRALE

76 Qwerty (Goudriaan, [1986](#); Clark, [2003](#)), Test if punctuation is following english rules! Ah
77 yes? Ok no space...

78 **1.1 Sec1**

79 Lalala

80 **1.1.1 Sec 1.1**

81 Lalalala (Hutchinson, [1957](#), and also the beatles)

A great chapter about biology

84 **2.1 Introduction**

85 A common, although rarely tested, assumption in ecology is that a species is more likely
 86 to be found where it performs the best. In other words, species probability of occurrence
 87 across its range should be positively correlated to the per capita intrinsic growth rate
 88 (McGill, 2012). This hypothesis stems from the interpretation of Hutchinsonian niche
 89 theory (Hutchinson, 1957; Maguire, 1973), which poses that species are limited to loc-
 90 ations where the environmental conditions (*i.e.*, any property outside of the considered
 91 organisms) allow a population to persist. At the core of species distribution models, this
 92 hypothesis is used to identify the climatic variables that are constraining species ranges,
 93 and their projection in the future allows to forecast potential range shifts.

94 This theory, in its more concise formulation, relates the population growth rate r to the
 95 species' niche: the hypervolume in the environmental factors space is the set such that
 96 $r \geq 0$ (Holt, 2009; Godsoe, Jankowski, Holt, & Gravel, 2017). Formally, let $r_i(\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{R})$ be
 97 the growth rate of a focal species i when rare, namely the intrinsic growth rate for a given
 98 environment \mathbf{E} and amount of resources \mathbf{R} . The equation

$$r_i(\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{R}) \geq 0,$$

99 specifies that the fundamental niche corresponds to the locations where \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{R} allow
 100 positive growth.

101 2.2 References

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115

CHAPITRE 3

116

A great chapter

117 (Goudriaan, [1986](#); Strigul, Pristinski, Purves, Dushoff, & Pacala, [2008](#); Lucas, [2020](#))

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CHAPITRE 4

128

Examples of nomenclature commands

129 In this section we adapt EBT to spatial PSPMs, with the space Γ discretised such that
130 $\Gamma = \bigcup_k \gamma_k$. The growth speed of trees is G . Actually, I changed my mind and now G
131 stands for the Galapagos Islands.

132

CHAPITRE 5

133

DISCUSSION GÉNÉRALE ET CONCLUSION

134 Qwerty

135 **5.1 Sec1**

136 Lalala

137 **5.1.1 Sec 1.1**

138 Lalalala (McDowell et al., [2020](#))

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