

Oiseaux ou pas oiseaux, telle est la question!

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Fig. 1. Placeholder image of a frog with a long example caption to show justification setting.



Fig. 2. Placeholder image of a frog with a long example caption to show justification setting.

Résumé

Introduction

Définition et explication de la ou les question du projet

Méthodes et résultats

Une courte description de la méthode et des résultats

Discussion

Une discussion, enrichie de citations provenant de la littérature scientifique

References. References should be cited in numerical order as they appear in text; this will be done automatically via bibtex, e.g. (1) and (2, 3). All references, including for the SI, should be included in the main manuscript file. References appearing in both sections should not be duplicated. SI references included in tables should be included with the main reference section.

Digital Figures. Figures and Tables should be labelled and referenced in the standard way using the `\label{}` and `\ref{}` commands.

Figure

fig : frog

shows an example of how to insert a column-wide figure. To insert a figure wider than one column, please use the `\begin{figure*}...\end{figure*}` environment. Figures

wider than one column should be sized to 11.4 cm or 17.8 cm wide.

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Significance Statement



Fig. 3. Placeholder image of a frog with a long example caption to show justification setting.

Single column equations. Authors may use 1- or 2-column equations in their article, according to their preference.

To allow an equation to span both columns, options are to use the `\begin{figure*}...\end{figure*}` environment mentioned above for figures, or to use the `\begin{widetext}...\end{widetext}` environment as shown in equation

eqn : example

below.

Please note that this option may run into problems with floats and footnotes, as mentioned in the [cuted package documentation](#). In the case of problems with footnotes, it may be possible to correct the situation using commands `\footnotemark` and `\footnotetext`.

$$\begin{aligned}(x + y)^3 &= (x + y)(x + y)^2 \\ &= (x + y)(x^2 + 2xy + y^2) \\ &= x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3.\end{aligned}$$

Références

1. Belkin M, Niyogi P (2002) Using manifold structure for partially labeled classification. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pp 929–936.
2. Bérard P, Besson G, Gallot S (1994) Embedding riemannian manifolds by their heat kernel. *Geometric & Functional Analysis GAFA* 4(4):373–398.
3. Coifman RR, et al. (2005) Geometric diffusions as a tool for harmonic analysis and structure definition of data: Diffusion maps. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 102(21):7426–7431.