



Title placeholder: An example of a title using sentence case capitalization

Author One¹, Author Two^{2, 3}, Author Three³

- 1 Department, University, City, ST
- 2 Department, University, City, ST
- 3 Company/Organization, City, ST

Abstract Your abstract goes here. Remember not to include any citations within the abstract.

Introduction

Please type your introduction here. We have included further instructions and template materials in this section of the report. The other sections have blindtext to mimic the look and feel of a complete submission. Remember to delete all instructions and blindtext from your report before submitting.

Subsection example

While we require the main headings in the report to remain the same, please feel free to use sub-headings where necessary. **Please use sentence case capitalization for all titles and headings.**

Citations

You will need to add your citations in BibTeX format in the "Bibliography.bib" file. Please go there for instructions on how to do that. Once citations are added, in-text references can be added.

Here is an example of how to add an in-text citation in parenthesis (Einstein et al., 1905). Here is an example of a reference outside of parenthesis: Einstein et al. (1905) found that... To reference multiple citations at once, add additional keys within the cita-

tion command separated by commas (Einstein et al., 1905; Mittelbach et al., 2004; Pickett, 1989). It is also possible to add text preceding and following the citation (Some text before citation: Einstein et al., 1905; Mittelbach et al., 2004, some text after citation). In some cases, abbreviations for authors may be used (WGFD, 2017).

Note that references will not appear in the references section unless they are properly cited in the text.

Figures and Tables

Figures and tables should be cross-referenced with matching "ref" and "label" tags. Using these tags ensures consistent numbering throughout the report and creates hyperlinks to improve readability.

Figures: subsection

Include media in the Media folder. Name files clearly: Figure1.png, Figure2.png, Table1.png, etc. Here is an example of a large figure, spanning the entire text width (Figure 1). For an example of a small figure, see Figure 2. We use `\textwidth` to define figure sizes. For example, in the small figure `.45\textwidth` is equal to 45% of the text width. To

Name	Symbol	Code
Degree Symbol	°	\degree
Less than	<	\$<\$
Greater than	>	\$>\$
Tilde	~	\sim\$
Less than or equal to	≤	\leq\$
Greater than or equal to	≥	\geq\$

Table 1. Most common symbols used in reports

change the figure size, simply adjust the number in `width=.45\textwidth`.

Tables

Please build tables using this template (Table 1). All tables should maintain this color scheme. In this example, three columns are defined with `ccc`. Each "c" represents a centered column. As data is entered into the table, columns are delineated with `&`, and rows are delineated with `\\`. In this example, each row **must have** two `&`'s and end with `\\`.

It is also possible to expand the width of the table (Table 2). In this example, we use the column type `m`, which allows specific adjustment to the width of the column. This column type can be used for large and small tables. We also use `\textwidth` to define column sizes. For example, `.25\textwidth` is equal to 25% of the text width. To change the width of a column, simply adjust these numbers within the table code.

For more complicated tables, use the `nicematrix` package as in Table 3. The `nicematrix` documentation is available for reference here: <https://ctan.org/pkg/nicematrix?lang=en>

For more basic information on tables: <https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Tables>.

Positioning Floats

We place our tables and figures inside floats by defining environments using `\begin{figure} ... \end{figure}` and

`\begin{table} ... \end{table}`. \LaTeX will automatically position these floats within the document according to set rules in the program that define "good" placement. We can influence these positions by adding placement specifier parameters in square brackets following `\begin{figure}` or `\begin{table}`. For example: `\begin{figure}[h]` tells \LaTeX to place the figure approximately here. The placement specifier parameters available to use are:

- h = place the float approximately here, where it is placed in the code
- t = place the float at the top of the page
- b = place the float at the bottom of the page
- p = place the float on a special floats page
- ! = override "good" float placement parameters
- H = a command that tells \LaTeX to place the float exactly where it appears in the code, regardless of any issues that might create

Read more about positioning figures and tables: https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Positioning_images_and_tables#The_table_environment

Lists

Making bulleted and numbered lists in Overleaf is easy. There is an example of a bulleted list above. Here is an example of a numbered list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item

Math and symbols

View Table 1 to see the most commonly used symbols in submitted reports.

Please visit https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Mathematical_expressions for help with formatting equations.

A list of Greek letters and other symbols is available here: https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/List_of_Greek_letters_and_math_symbols



Figure 1. Example of large figure, spanning the text width.

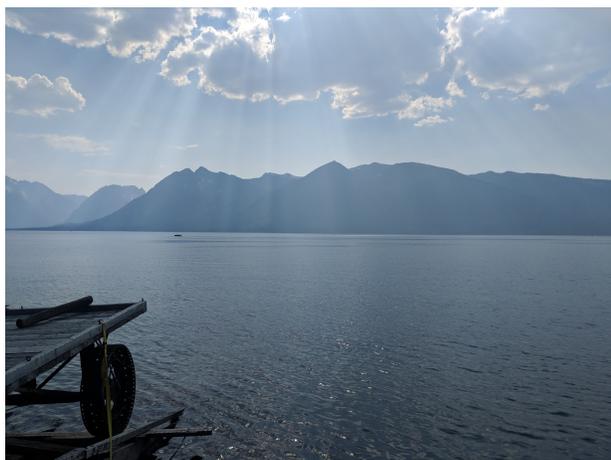


Figure 2. Whatever my caption is.

Methods

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3	Heading 4
Longer text for 1	Middle row 1	12345, 67890	12345, 67890
Longer text for 2	Middle row 2	12345, 67890	12345, 67890
Longer text for 3	Middle row 3	12345, 67890	12345, 67890
Longer text for 4	Middle row 4	12345, 67890	12345, 67890
Longer text for 5	Middle row 5	12345, 67890	12345, 67890
Longer text for 6	Middle row 6	12345, 67890	12345, 67890
Longer text for 7	Middle row 7	12345, 67890	12345, 67890
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Table 2. Bigger table with 4 columns and 8 rows.

	HEAD 1		HEAD 2		HEAD 3	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
No	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yes	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	8	10	12	14	16	18

Table 3. Nice Tabular table example. Note the "I" column is "left justified"

Preliminary results

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Conclusions

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives

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Future work

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Acknowledgements

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References

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ley. 2004. *The LATEX companion*. Addison-Wesley Professional.

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Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD), 2017. Wyoming state wildlife action plan. <https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Habitat/Habitat-Plans/Wyoming-State-Wildlife-Action-Plan>.