=enter title here=

=list all authors here=

$^{=number=}$=Affiliation Address=

Key Points:

- enter point 1 here
- enter point 2 here
- enter point 3 here

Corresponding author: =name=, `=email address=`

Abstract

(Instructions for a Nature Summary Article - pretty good guidelines for any abstract) One or two sentences providing a basic introduction to the field, comprehensible to a scientist in any discipline. Two to three sentences of more detailed background, comprehensible to scientists in related disciplines. One sentence clearly stating the general problem being addressed by this particular study. One sentence summarizing the main result (with the words here we show or their equivalent). Two or three sentences explaining what the main result reveals in direct comparison to what was thought to be the case previously, or how the main result adds to previous knowledge. One or two sentences to put the results into a more general context.

Plain Language Summary

A short paragraph, explain to non-scientist or public audience the key outcome of the study.

1 Introduction

Conceptual introduction to the question to be answered. Total length 3-5 paragraphs, fully referenced (Rowe et al., 2018). There should be a clear statement of goals of the paper – then return to this in the conclusion section and make sure that any questions raised here are addressed (even if not neatly answered) at the end of the paper. Give a clear indication where the paper is going and what it will cover. Rowe et al. (2018) is roughly structured this way, so you could use that as an example.

1.1 Geologic Setting

The Norumbega Shear Zone.... This is an exceptional place to observe the internal structure of a plate boundary-scale continental transform. Our study was made on coastal outcrops at Fort Stark, NH (Fig. 1).

If the local geologic map (e.g. Carly Faber's map, Mark's map) is an input to your research, cite it here and indicate where you worked with that. These maps are provided as generic figures, use only what you need. You can also modify the files (e.g. add a star indicating your area of detailed study) and cite them appropriately (*e.g. Modified from Faber, 2019, unpublished map*).

Figure 1. Regional area map showing Norumbega Shear Zone and location of Fort Foster and Fort Stark study areas. Modified from some other source.

2 Methods

If your work only includes field observations, then maybe you don't need a methods section at all (just delete this, and add a few sentences at the beginning of the data section indicating what you did). If you have chemical analysis, or some kind of quantitative analysis, etc. then it may be worth separating the Methods into a section here.

The Methods (Section 2) is the place to explicitly document and justify any choices made in the course of research that affect the outcome. Don't mix this with reporting the data (which comes below in Section 3).

2.1 Field Measurements

Used a compass... located on a map... etc.

2.2 Sample Selection

I focused on the pelitic ultramylonite. Samples were selected for grain size, mineralogy, what not ... be specific.

2.3 Microprobe analyses

Chemical analyses were made on the Cameca something something probe at McGill University. Settings were .... etc.

2.3.1 Point Analyses

Here's how we did it

2.3.2 X-ray mapping

Some details of how we decided to make the maps

3 Data

Make your own subsection and subsubsection headings here as desired. This is the bit where each paper will be quite different. Be super thorough and detailed. Subdivide the section clearly to make everything easy to follow. This section is for *reporting data for the first time*. Field measurements can be reported on maps or on stereonets, or in tables. If you have a long datatable (e.g. 80 lineation measurements with GPS coordinates and notes), make a table in the Appendix section below and refer to it here.

When working on drafts of the paper with your partner(s) or other coauthors, you can use the track changes commands. For example, if you write "I measured the trend and plunge of the foliation" I will correct it like this "I measured the cr: ~~trend and plunge~~strike and dip of the foliation and the cr: trend and plunge of the lineation."

You can also make notes asking other authors or editor to look specifically at something if you want, using cr: [Can somebody check this paragraph and make sure I got the description right].

Most of your figures (field photos, stereonets, maps, photomicrographs, data tables, etc) should appear in this section.

4 Analysis

What should go here: analyses (any math that you do using numbers from the data section as input, reduction of geochemical data, statistics, etc. Make subsections as needed to keep things well-organized. If any figures or tables appear in this section, they should be derived from analysis of the raw data presented in the previous section (Section 3).

5 Discussion

This section is where you explain to the reader what your data reveals and how it relates to the questions you raised in the Introduction (Section 1). No new data or analysis in this section. This is really the most important part of the paper.

Table 1. this is an example table you could customize as needed. [a]

Run	Time (min)
$l1$	260
$l2$	300
$l3$	340
$h1$	270
$h2$	250
$h3$	380
$r1$	370
$r2$	390

[a]some notes here or delete this row

6 Conclusion

Discrete statement of the key outcomes, make this a nice "bookend" of the paper to the introduction. Don't make this like an abstract (e.g. don't review the contextual information or geologic setting). A nice short paragraph is usually long enough.

Author Contributions Statement

Write one sentence stating the contribution(s) of each person to the paper. This should make clear why each author is included as an author, as well as explain the order (from most to least contributions). Make it very detailed – if these papers are all smashed into one manuscript someday, these details will be needed to establish contributions to that paper.

Acknowledgments

Enter acknowledgments, including your data availability statement, here. You can thank people who helped you or provided data (but not enough to rise to the level of coauthor, e.g. field assistants who didn't make any subsequent contributions). We will use OSF (Open Science Foundation) to archive all data for this project.

References

Rowe, C. D., Ross, C., Swanson, M. T., Pollock, S., Backeberg, N. R., Barshi, N. A., ... Young, E. (2018). Geometric complexity of earthquake rupture surfaces preserved in pseudotachylyte networks. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, *123*, 18. (doi.org/10.1029/2018B016192)