|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |

 List addresses in the same order as authors, using superscripts as needed. For each author, include department (if applicable), organization, and location (city, state (if USA), and/or country (if not USA)

A paper from the Proceedings of the

14th International Conference on Precision Agriculture

June 24 – June 27, 2018

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

**Abstract.**

The abstract is often the only part of the paper to be read, so include your major findings in a useful and concise manner. Include a problem statement, objectives, brief methods, quantitative results, and the significance of your findings. The abstract should be no more than 350 words long.

**Keywords.**
List both specific and general terms that will aid in searches.

|  |
| --- |
| The authors are solely responsible for the content of this paper, which is not a refereed publication.. Citation of this work should state that it is from the Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Precision Agriculture. EXAMPLE: Lastname, A. B. & Coauthor, C. D. (2018). Title of paper. In Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Precision Agriculture (unpaginated, online). Monticello, IL: International Society of Precision Agriculture.  |

# Main Body Instructions (main headings use the Heading 1 style)

 (Main body text uses Normal style)

Length limits for papers:

* Standard paper (oral and poster), 15 pages including all material EXCEPT cover page
* Optional short paper (posters only), 2 pages including all material EXCEPT cover page

Use styles included in this template for a uniform appearance. You may use other styles if you like.

Start a new paragraph with a single hit of the Enter key, without a tab or indent. It will look like a double space between paragraphs.

Type any combination of Heading 1, Heading 2, Heading 3, text, figures, tables, captions, lists, etc. You may use *italics*, **bold**, underlines, superscripts and subscripts. Generally use the Arial font. For Greek letters and special symbols, use the Symbol font where you can. Avoid unusual symbols.

Use plain text or an equation editor (MathType, Microsoft Equation 3, etc.) for equations. Put the equation reference number outside the equation editor box. Tabs are set up to center the equation and to place the equation number at the right margin.

##### Here is an equation: e = mc2 (1)

where e = energy, etc.

Type your headings using capitals and lowercase letters, then select them and select the Heading 1 (or 2 or 3) style from the Styles menu. It will change to the proper font when you apply the Heading style.

## Secondary Headings: This is in the Heading 2 style

### Third Level Headings: This is in the Heading 3 style

# Tables and Figures

Place your figures and tables where you like, generally following the paragraphs where they are first mentioned. Using the caption style, place a caption under each figure and at the top of each table.

## How to Handle Graphics

For digital camera images, use the medium or large file setting, not the small file (low quality) setting. For scans, use 600 dpi for black and white line art or 300 dpi for color or grayscale. Higher resolution will not increase the quality of the published image.

Color figures will display in color in the web version but printed in grayscale. Please test your color figures to be sure they are also legible in grayscale.

Use a sans serif font, such as Arial, for all lettering in figures. The final type size within the figure (when the figure is the size you want) should be 6 to 8 points.



Fig 1. Use the Figure Caption style for a caption below each figure, outside of the graphics box.
The graphic itself is in the Figure style. It is OK to put your figures in tables to aid layout.

## About Tables

Table 1. Use the Table Caption style above each table. Material in the table uses the Table Contents style. Use standard Word table commands or make a table in your usual way.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Material in the table uses the Table Contents style. | Make lines 0.5 to 1 point thick. You may use vertical lines if you like. |
|  |

## About Lists

You may use the List Bullet, List Number, or List Custom styles for your lists. Type the material, pressing Enter between items. Then select all the listed items and apply the List Bullet (or List Number or List Custom) style from the Styles menu. If Word forces text into the list against your wishes, press Backspace or select the text and make it Normal style.

* This uses the List Bullet style. Use bullets for lists unless numbering is necessary.
1. This uses the List Number style. Use a numbered list only when the list represents a sequence, such as the steps in a procedure.

# Conclusion or Summary

The Conclusion or Summary section restates the major findings and suggests further research. It is the last main heading before the references.

## Acknowledgements

Put any acknowledgments, such as thanks to contributing individuals or organizations, here.

References

## Instructions for References

The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text. Do not use footnotes or endnotes as a substitute for a reference list. Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last names of the first author of each work. Examples for common reference types are given below. For additional guidance, consult papers published in a recent issue of *Precision Agriculture*.

***Be sure to delete these examples!***

**Journal article**

Harris, M., Karper, E., Stacks, G., Hoffman, D., DeNiro, R., Cruz, P., et al. (2001). Writing labs and the Hollywood connection. *Journal of Film Writing*, 44(3), 213–245.

**Article by DOI**

Slifka, M. K., & Whitton, J. L. (2000) Clinical implications of dysregulated cytokine production. *Journal of Molecular Medicine*, doi:10.1007/s001090000086

**Book**

Calfee, R. C., & Valencia, R. R. (1991). *APA guide to preparing manuscripts for journal publication*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

**Book chapter**

O’Neil, J. M., & Egan, J. (1992). Men’s and women’s gender role journeys: Metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In B. R. Wainrib (Ed.), *Gender issues across the life cycle* (pp. 107–123). New York: Springer.

**Proceedings paper**

Halcro, G., Corstanje, R.,& Mouazen, A.M. (2013). Site-specific land management of cereal crops based on management zone delineation by proximal soil sensing. In J. Stafford (Ed.), Precision Agriculture 2013, Proceedings of the 10th European Conference on Precision Agriculture (pp. 475–481). Wageningen: Wageningen Academic Publishers.

Hummel, J. W., Drummond, S. T., Sudduth, K. A., & Krumpelman, M. J. (2002). Sensing systems for site-specific assessment of corn plants. In Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Precision Agriculture (unpaginated cd-rom). Madison, WI: ASA, CSSA, and SSSA.

**Online document**

Abou-Allaban, Y., Dell, M. L., Greenberg, W., Lomax, J., Peteet, J., Torres, M., & Cowell, V. (2006). Religious/spiritual commitments and psychiatric practice. Resource document. American Psychiatric Association. http://www.psych.org/edu/other\_res/ lib\_archives/archives/200604.pdf. Accessed 25 June 2007.

# Nomenclature (delete if unused)

# Appendix (delete if unused)