



Poster Presentation Guidelines

Presentations should be based on original and completed research.

Each poster presentation will be scheduled for public viewing for the entire time throughout the conference, with the presenting authors available during the open poster time (Friday from 12:15 to 1:15 p.m.).

All posters should be mounted on the board by 10:00 a.m. on the first day of the conference and they can remain up until Friday afternoon at 4:30 p.m.

The poster board surface area is 48 inches high and 96 inches wide. The top of the poster space should include: the abstract number, title, authors, affiliations, and a picture of the presenter. The lettering for this section should be at least 1" high. Presenters must furnish their own tacks or push pins (Velcro may not work).

To locate the correct poster board, please look for the poster number (same as the abstract number) as noted in the program.

Preparation:

The same principles of simplicity and clarity apply to both poster and oral presentations; a poster is a cross between an oral presentation and a printed paper.

- ✓ Your story should proceed logically, with headings indicating sections: Introduction (includes objective), Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusion/Significance.
- ✓ Use photos or flow charts to help your audience better visualize the materials and methods used.
- ✓ Graphs should have titles, the axes should be named, and units should be quantified. Tables should also be titled.
- ✓ Include a small, professional picture of yourself near the abstract number and the title so people can identify you as the presenter of the poster.
- ✓ Conclusions should not merely be summary statements but should provide the reader with your interpretation of what the results mean.
- ✓ Have colleagues or peers review your poster and make suggestions. Ask questions before you produce the final copy of your poster.
- ✓ **Proofread your poster before making the final copy!**

Characteristics of a Good Poster:

1) Text:

- Short statements, paragraphs using bullet points, concise lists

2) Color:

- Text: darker color on white or light-colored background
- Matting: darker or subdued colors instead of brilliant colors
- Colors: limit number used to avoid busyness and distractions; simple use can add emphasis

3) Text Size:

- Bold, large, block style; mix uppercase and lowercase letters (i.e., sentence case)
- Title legible from 5 to 10 meters
- Text legible from 1.5 to 2 meters

A Sample of Poster Text

4) Layout:

- Arrange poster sections from top to bottom, starting at the left side.
- Sufficient blank space is important.
- Use spaces to unify or separate sections.
- Avoid too many small sections, too many edges, and too many narrow spaces.

5) Illustration:

- Make graphs and tables as simple as possible; focus on the main ideas.
- Color and size are important.
- Photographs: matte finish is better than glossy; use photos only if they are clear and large enough.