

Guidelines for the preparation of Scientific Posters

- Posters must be written in English
- Make a poster fit a board 0.9 m wide x 1.2 m high.
- Posters can be made up on one large sheet or up to smaller sheets
- Use thick paper (plastic coated is reasonable) or card
- Divide the poster into sections (eg. title, message, introduction, methods, results and conclusions). Make it clear in which order they should be read by numbering (1, 2, 3 ...).

1. Titles should be 2.5 cm high, text 1cm high

Logos must be discrete

2. The message

- To get delegates to read your poster you must have a clear message which answers the question *why read me?*
- This should be prominently displayed as it maybe the only part read.
- What is the most important aspect, outcome, or issue raised in your poster?

3. Introduction:

Introduction must clearly state the objectives

4. Methods must be brief

5. Results could contain graphs, photographs and tables.

- Graphs in colour can be good.
- Photographs can be useful to attract attention.
- Tables should be simple.
- Add comments to results.

6. Conclusions: must be simple and objective

7. Add Acknowledgements if necessary, but not references!

Simple and clear, please

Posters with too much information, too much colour and too much design have weak messages.

Clarity is the key word

A simple graph (in colour), a table or a photograph will attract and aid understanding.

Too many will confuse.

Golden rules

- The objective of a poster is not to explain every interesting aspect of an experiment; it is to show that aspect which is open to presentation through the poster medium.
- With a poster the medium and the message are closely connected.

Remember

Most people passing your poster are not interested in details. Think how much of other people's posters you read!