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 steate 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 atention.
   - Tables should be simple.
   - Add comments to results.
6. **Conclusions**: must be simple and objectiv
7. Ad **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!