

How to make a Poster

Rachel Curran

Modified by Preeti Kharb for Graduate Seminar course II, 2011-2012

Aims of a poster presentation

- *Rapid*... Convey your research quickly and clearly
- *Concise*... Express your findings succinctly
- *Visual*... Make it pretty. Use interesting figures, and an attractive design.

Poster Content

- Title – such as conveys research topic, approach and results.
- Authors and Institutions.
- Introduction – state your research question. Be brief. State the need for your research, and the relationship to other research.
- Experimental Procedures – what you did, how you did it.

Poster Content

- Results – this section should have the most content. Figures, tables etc
- Conclusion – keep it brief. Bullet points?
- Further Questions, future work
- References
- Acknowledgments
- Institute logos, if required (usually, yes)

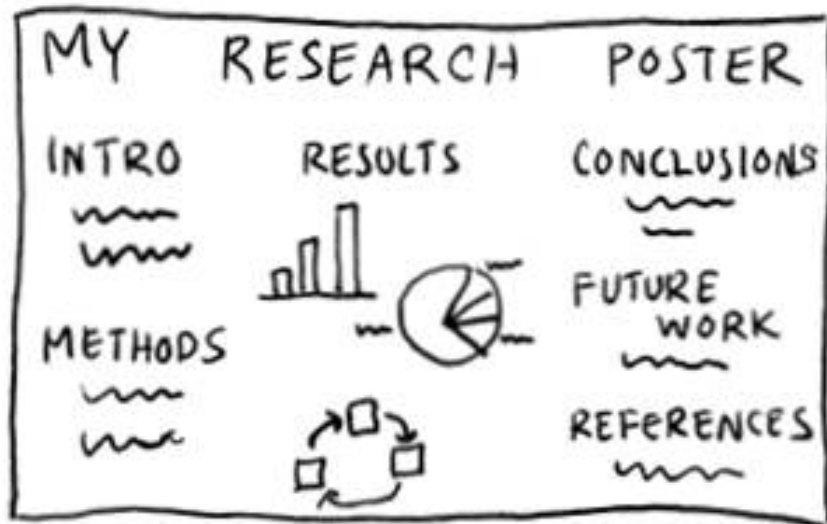
Constraints

- Stick to the maximum size the conference allows for a poster (generally A0)
- Aim for LESS THAN 200 WORDS per poster.
- Write so people can understand your work.
- Logos often need to be displayed with certain constraints – minimum size, minimum distance from the edge of the paper, etc.

Text, Figures, Tables

- A lot of leeway is allowed for the textual content of a poster. Instead of complete sentences, you could have itemized/bulleted phrases. Or pose Questions.
- Use lots of figures to explain your work rather than words.
- Include figure captions to explain the figure fully. Let the figure + caption be a complete entity conveying all the necessary information.
- Tables can explain a lot, in a small space.

Poster Layout – Single Sheet

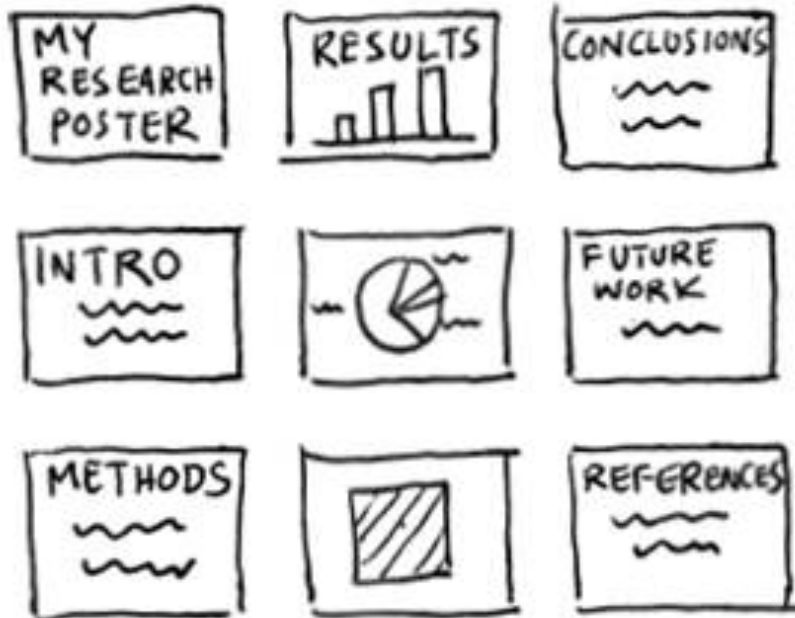


- Common at conferences
- Looks Professional

But

- Expensive to print
- Difficult to print

Poster Layout - Panels



- Easy to print and transport

But

- Less common at conferences
- Not as attractive

Software

- Powerpoint
- Open Office
- LaTeX
- CorelDraw
- More...

What I do...

- When I read a poster I:
 - Read the title (make it large)
 - Read the authors & institutions (make them large)
 - Look at the figures, and read the captions (large)
 - Read the conclusions (itemize)
 - If my interest is aroused, I read the introduction, and other details

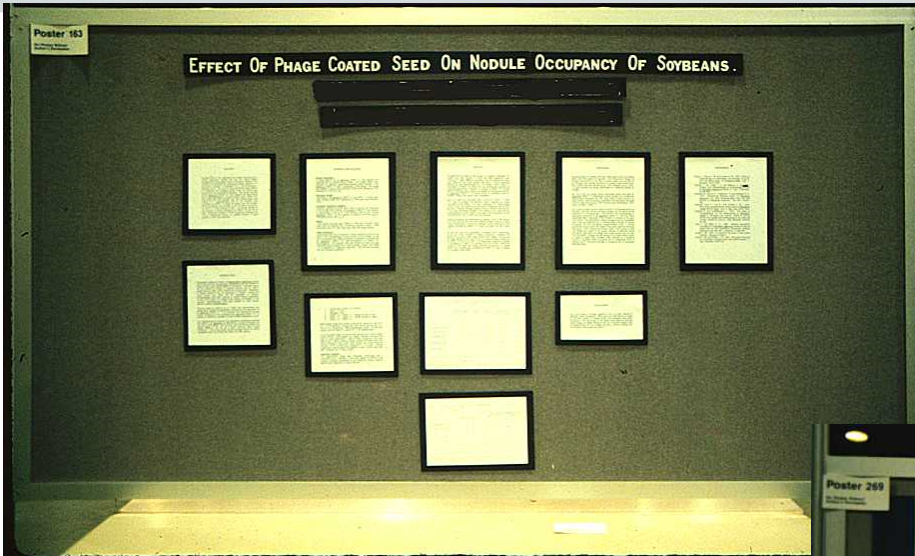
At the conference...

- Stand near your poster and interact with people who are interested in it.
- Explain the research more thoroughly.
- Ask for their advice/suggestions etc.
- Have A4 size color printouts ready as handouts.

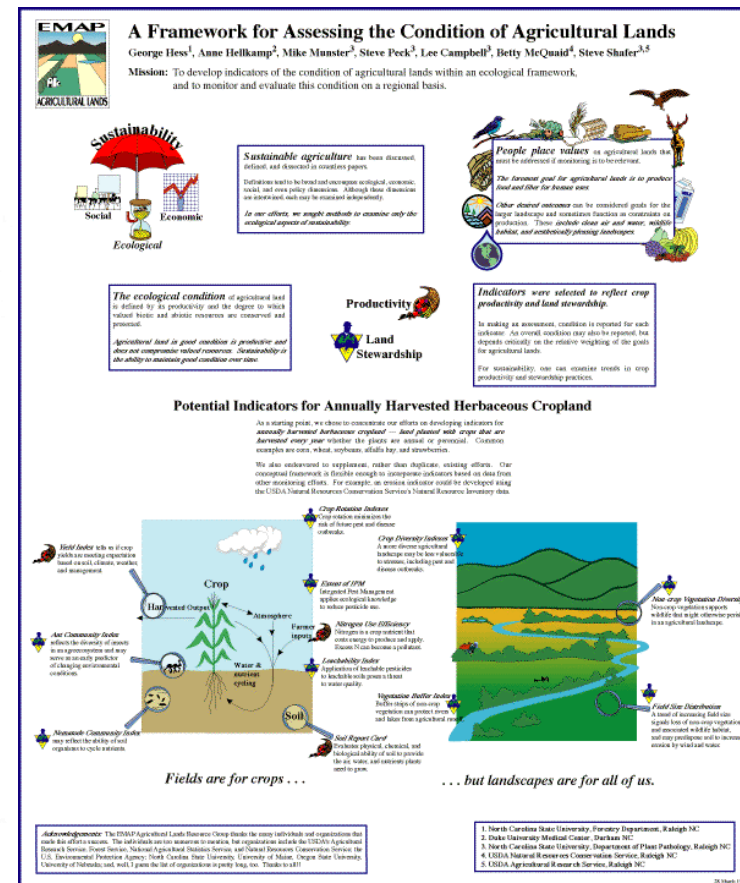
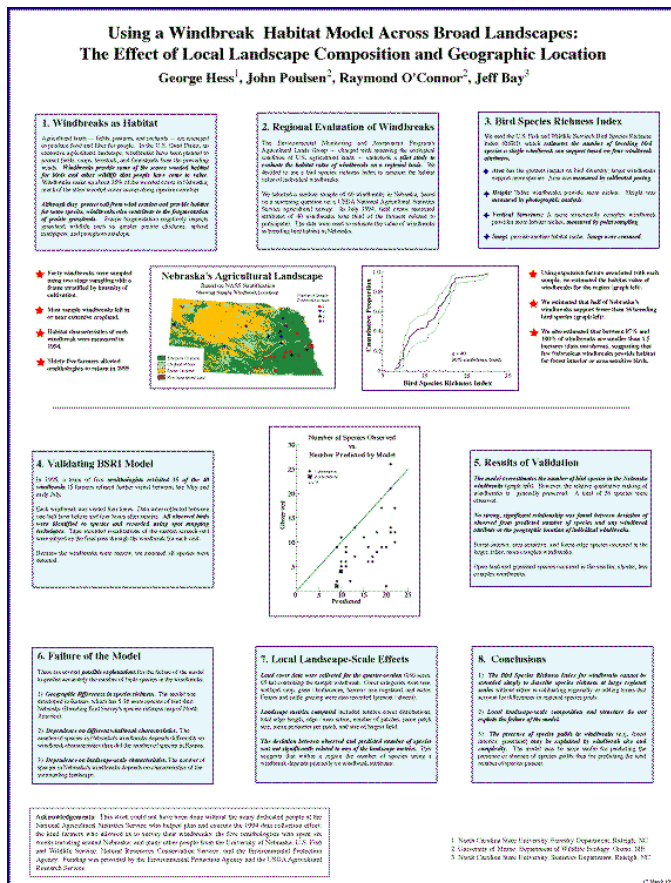
Assignment

- Make a poster on a research area you:
 - Have recently worked on, or
 - Are interested in.
- ***Do NOT print*** it out, just send the pdf file.
- Paper size should not exceed A0 (841x1189 mm) (No 'panel' posters – single sheet only)
- NEXT POSTER MEETING (January 6, 2012):
 - Talk about your poster for about 15 mins, and answer questions.

Poster examples...



More Poster examples...



More...

Improving the Rooting Ability of Fraser Fir Cuttings

Chris Rosier and John Frampton
Christmas Tree Genetics Program, Department of Forestry, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C., 27695-8001

Goal: To understand how various factors influence the rooting ability of Fraser fir cuttings in order to develop an economically feasible clonal propagation system.

Season and Auxin Study

- What is the best season for collecting and rooting cuttings: Fall (August), Winter (February) or Summer (June)?
- What is the best auxin (rooting hormone) to treat cuttings with: IBA (indolebutyric acid) or NAA (naphthaleneacetic acid)?
- What is the best auxin concentration to treat cuttings with: 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 mM?

Age and Stumping Study

- What is the effect of age on rooting: 3, 5 or 7 years in the field?
- Do cuttings from stumped trees root better:
 - stumped to bottom whorl or control (Ages 3 and 5)
 - stumped to bottom 1, 3 or 5 whorls or control (Age 7)?

Stumping Treatments

Conclusions

Rooting ability in Fraser fir:

- Is higher for younger trees
- Increases with the severity of stumping

Conclusions
Fraser fir cuttings from 3-0 or 4-0 seedlings rooted best (90-100%) when:

- Collected in summer (June)
- Treated with either:
 - 4 - 16 mM (~800-3200 ppm) IBA or
 - 2 - 8 mM (~375-1500 ppm) NAA

Thanks to Joe Shoup and the NC DFR Linville River Nursery for donating seedlings. Also, thanks to the following growers for donating trees: Waightstill Avery, Wayne Ayers, Sam Carmer, Tom & Rock Hall and Jack Whisman

Southern Flounder Exhibit Temperature-Dependent Sex Determination

J. Adam Luckenbach*, John Gosman and Russell Bovek
Department of Zoology, Box 7617, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695

Introduction

Southern flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) support variable fecundity and show poor potential for aquaculture. Female flounder are known to grow faster and reach larger adult sizes than males. Therefore, sex ratio is an sex determination that might increase the value of flounder biomass in aquaculture.

Objective

This study was conducted to determine whether southern flounder exhibit temperature-dependent sex determination (TSD), and if growth is affected by rearing temperature.

Methods

- Southern flounder in broodstock were strip spawned (sexed) eggs and sperm for 16 spermiation events.
- Infected larvae were reared from a natural diet or fed a diet of high protein (yellow corn) and low protein (soybean) or from both diets.
- 1 year rearing rearing length of all from the parents flounder were sexed at equal densities into one of three temperatures (8, 23, or 28°C, for 245 days).
- Sex ratio was preserved and later sexed at 25°C rearing.
- Sex differentiating markers were used to distinguish males (gonochromism) from females (gonopores).

Temperature Affects Sex Determination

Rearing Temperature Affects Growth

Sex Determination

Sex Determination

Temperature Does Not Differ by Sex

Results

- Sex was discernible in most fish greater than 120 mm long.
- High (28°C) temperature produced 4% females.
- Low (8°C) temperature produced 22% females.
- Mid range (23°C) temperature produced 45% females.
- Individuals at high or low temperatures showed reduced growth compared to those at the mid range temperature.
- Up to 245 days, no differences in growth existed between sexes.

Conclusions

These findings indicate that sex determination in southern flounder is temperature sensitive and temperature has a profound effect on growth.

- A mid range rearing temperature (23°C) appears to maximize the number of females and promote better growth in young southern flounder.
- Although adult females are known to grow larger they exhibit no difference in growth between sexes occurred in age-0 to 1 year old southern flounder.

Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge the Southern Flounder Program of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the University of North Carolina Sea Grant College Program and the following: Wayne Ayers, Tom & Rock Hall and Jack Whisman for their assistance in the work.