**GUIDELINES FOR POSTER PRESENTATION**

**General****aim and format**

* A poster is a graphically based approach to presenting research. In presenting your research with a poster, you should aim to use the poster as a means for generating active discussion of the research.
* Limit the text to about one-fourth of the poster space, and use "visuals" (graphs, photographs, schematics, etc.) to tell your "story."

**Design and****layout specifications**

* Size 1 metre wide and 1.5 metres high (90cm wide x 150cm height). If it does not conform to this maximum size, we regret it may not be possible to mount the poster.
* The size should not exceed the above stated dimensions
* The board must be oriented in the "portrait" position (long dimension is vertical).
* A banner displaying your poster title, name, supervisor and co supervisor name and department should be positioned at top-centre of the board.
* Leave some open space in the design. An open layout is less tiring to the eye and mind.

**Lettering**

* Word-process all text (including captions).
* Text should be readable from five feet away. Use a *minimum*font size of 24 points.
* Lettering for the title should be large (at least 70-point font). Use all capital letters for the title.

**Visuals**

* Present numerical data in the form of graphs, rather than tables (graphs make trends in the data much more evident). If data must be presented in table-form, KEEP IT SIMPLE.
* Visuals should be simple and bold. Leave out or remove any unnecessary details.
* Make sure that any visual can "stand alone" (i. e., graph axes are properly labelled, symbols are explained, etc.).
* Use colour to enhance comprehension, not to decorate the poster. Neatly colouring black-line illustrations with colour pencils is entirely acceptable.
* Make sure that the text and the visuals are integrated. Figures should be numbered consecutively according to the order in which they are first mentioned in the text.
Each visual should have a *brief* title

**Text**

* Keep the text brief. Use text to (a) introduce the study (what hypothesis was tested or what problem was investigated? why was the study worth doing?), (b) explain visuals and direct viewers’ attention to significant data trends and relationships portrayed in the visuals, and (c) state and explain the interpretations that follow from the data. In many cases, conclusions can be summarized in a bullet-point list.
* Depending upon the stage or nature of your project, the text could also include sections on future research plans or questions for discussion with viewers.
* Cite and reference any sources of information other than your own, just as you would do with a research paper. The "References Cited" is placed at the end of the poster.