



Guidelines for Poster Presenters in ICOWOBAS 2017

Introduction

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, maps, etc.) to tell your "story."

Software

There are many options for software. The most common choice is Microsoft PowerPoint. If you want to use another program such as InDesign, Photoshop, etc.

Language:

The poster must be written in ENGLISH.

Poster size and orientation

Poster size	Portrait (w×h)	Landscape (w×h)
A1	594 mm × 841 mm	841 mm × 594 mm

Font size

Main title	70 - 90
Sub – title	48 - 54
Text	32 - 36
Authors name	40 - 44
Affiliations	36 - 40
Table and figure	20 - 24
Reference	16 - 20



Poster Content:

Each poster should contain the following elements:

1. **Title:** A short, descriptive title (no abbreviations in the title). The title should be readable from much further away than 1 m. you need to be able to attract the attention of people as they wander past.
2. **Authors:** It is surprising how many people forget to put their names on the poster
3. **Affiliations:** You should always make it clear who/where you work
4. **Introduction / Objectives:** Give context for your work by stating what's already known about the topic. Then show how your question fits into that framework and seeks to expand or explain some aspect of it.
5. **Materials and methods:** Briefly describe experimental equipment and procedure, but not with the detail used for a manuscript; use figures and flow charts to illustrate experimental design if possible; include photograph or labeled drawing of organism or setup; mention statistical analyses that were used and how they allowed you to address hypothesis.
6. **Results:** First, briefly describe qualitative and descriptive results to give a more personal tone to your poster; in second paragraph, begin presentation of data analysis that more specifically addresses your hypothesis; refer to supporting charts or images; provide extremely engaging figure legends. This is always the largest section.
7. **Conclusion:** Explicitly state what you found in your research. Note its significance. Focus on the big picture. Directly address the question you proposed in the introduction, using the same terminology and phrasing. Recommend how your results might be used, and explain how they've added to the knowledge base in your field.
8. **References:** Keep your list of references short (three to five entries). Use small type (16 pt.) if the list must be long. Use whatever style guide your field normally uses for references.
9. **Acknowledgements:** Acknowledge the people who contributed directly to the work. Thank your adviser. Acknowledge any funding you received. If you worked off-campus, acknowledge that group. Keep the section to 50 words.
10. **Contact information:** Make sure that you include your contact details. Many authors include their email address and Mobile number.