

2nd EMPHNET Conference & 5th TEPHINET Regional Scientific Conference

Guidelines for Poster Presentations

Poster presentations will be set up in a special area in the hotel. Display stands will be available in this area. There will be an assistant on hand to help with the positioning and display of posters. Participants will be advised of their group number and the time they should be available to present their posters and answer questions. They will also be told exactly where and to whom they should deliver their posters.

A poster session is a means of allowing simultaneous presentation and discussion of a variety of different pieces of research. A number of presenters display their posters on stands for a walk-through audience to view. Presenters may actually be invited to present a brief overview of their posters, or they may just be asked to be present to answer questions posed by viewers.

A poster comprises one or more panels of text, tables, graphics, photographs, and other visual aids, which deals with a defined topic in a comprehensive manner with a minimum of language and a maximum of primarily visual information transfer. It is NOT supposed to be a journal article hung on the wall. It is intended to be viewed by passersby in a poster-display hall, with a group of other posters.

Preparing the poster: The poster should be eye-catching, scientifically sound, brief, clear, and a balanced presentation involving text, tables/graphs, photographs/maps, etc.

Recommended poster size: To be determined soon.

Words/wording: One rule of thumb is to not use more words in the total poster than were allowed in the abstract submission. Also in general, use capital and lower-case lettering for the text and table and figure titles of the poster. Choose a type face that is a serif (with shaped letters, that have "tails," "feet," and other shape lines that assist the reader in recognizing them easily) type. Do not use more than three type faces in the poster. Use them consistently for the same purposes (e.g., titles, text, notes).

Color and texture: It is very important to use color and texture effectively in a poster. A matte or textured surface for panels is generally preferable to a glossy finish, because the glare of some types of lights can make a glossy surface difficult to read or view. A vivid color used for backing the individual panels can be very effective; it can be coordinated with one of the primary colors used in the poster presentation (e.g., the color of the bars on the graph) This use of color should keep in mind, however, the color and texture of the background of the display surface. If that surface is also a vivid color, it may be wise to use black, white, or some pastel shade as backing for poster panels.

Spacing: Using as much of the space as possible for the poster and as little as possible for the accompanying material (title strip, abstract, etc.) is wise. However, the title strip must be prepared in sufficiently large type to be seen from the entrance so it is visible after people enter the room. In general, people can read letters that are 2 inches high from a distance of 30 feet.