Title that hints at the underlying issue or question

Format in "sentence case."
This means only the "t" in "title" gets capitalized.

Your name(s) here Your address(es) here

All columns should have *exactly* the same width and be separated from each other by *exactly* the same amount of white space.

Introduction

This template has column widths and font sizes optimized for printing a 36 x 56" poster—just replace the "tips" and "blah, blah" repeat motifs with actual content, if you have it. Try to keep your total word count under 500 (really). More tips can be found at "Designing conference posters" at

http://colinpurrington.com/tips/academic/posterdesign

To see examples of how others have abused this template to fit their presentation needs, perform a Google search for "colin purrington poster template."

Your main text is easier to read if you use a "serif" font such as Palatino or Times (i.e., people have done experiments and found this to be the case). Use a non-serif font for your title and section headings.

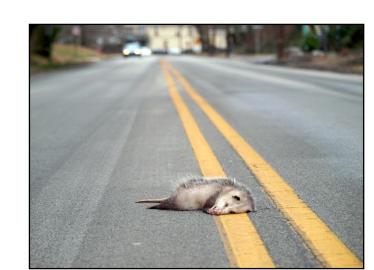


Figure 1. Photograph or drawing of organism, chemical structure, or whatever...that might help lure people to your poster. Yes, I risked my life getting this photograph.

Materials and methods

Be brief, and opt for photographs or drawings whenever possible to illustrate organism, protocol, or experimental design. Viewers don't want to read about the gruesome details, however fascinating you might find them.

Blah, blah,

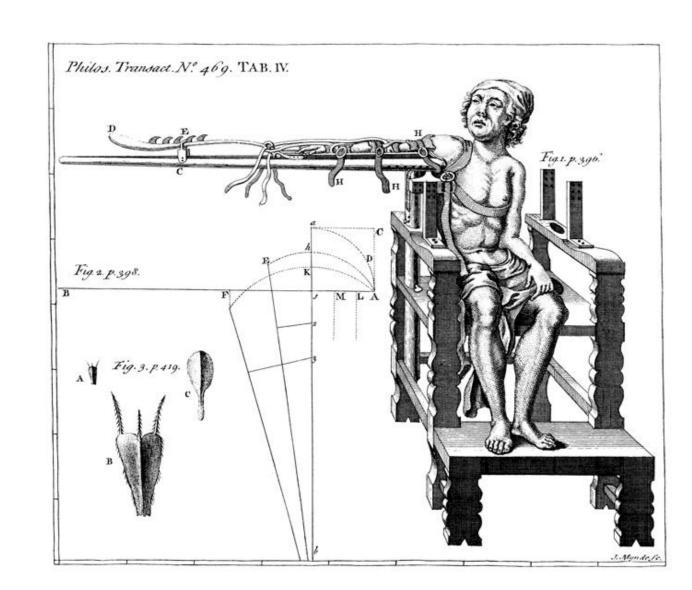


Figure 2. Illustration of important piece of equipment, or perhaps a flow chart summarizing experimental design. Scanned, hand-drawn illustrations are usually preferable to computer-generated ones. Just bribe or flirt with an artist to get them to help you out.

Results

The layout for this section should be modified from this template to best show off your graphs and other result-related illustrations. You might want a single, large column to accommodate a big map. Or perhaps you could arrange 6 figures in a circle in the center of the poster. Do whatever it takes to make your results *graphically* clear. And, for the love of God (or whoever), make your graphs big enough to read from 6' away.

Paragraph format is fine, but sometimes a simple list of "bullet" points can communicate results more effectively:

- 9 out of 12 brainectomized rats survived (fig. 3a)
- Brainectomized rats ate less (fig. 3b)
- Control rats completed maze faster, on average, than rats without brains (**fig. 3c**) (t = 9.84, df = 21, p = 0.032)

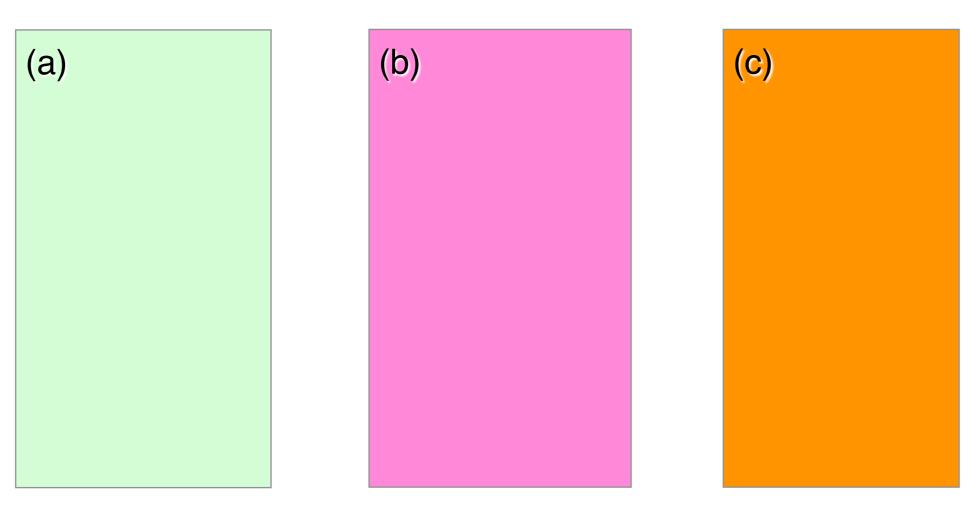


Figure 3. Make sure legends have enough detail to explain to the viewer what the results are, but don't go on and on. Don't be tempted to reduce font size in figure legends, axes labels, etc.—your viewers are probably *most* interested in reading your figures and legends!

Often you will have some more text-based results between your figures. This text should *explicitly* guide the reader through the figures.

Blah, blah (**Figs. 3a,b**). Blah, blah, blah. Blah, bla

Blah, blah, blah. Blah, blah, blah. Blah. Blah, blah. Blah. Blah, blah. Blah.

Blah, blah,

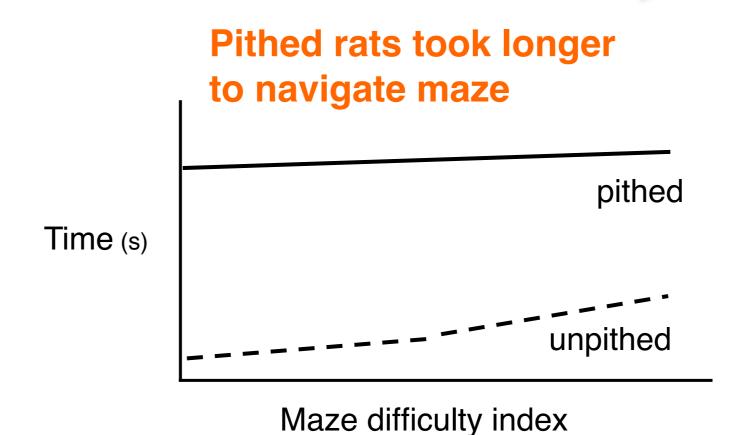


Figure 4. Label the lines manually (as above) and then delete the silly key provided by your charting software. The above figure would also be greatly improved if I had the ability to draw mini rats with and without brains.

Be sure to separate figures from other figures by generous use of white space. When figures are too cramped, viewers get confused about which figures to read first and which legend goes with which figure. Cramped content just looks bad, too.

Figures are preferred but tables are sometimes unavoidable. A table looks best when it is first composed within Microsoft Word, then "Inserted" as an "Object." If you can add small drawings or icons to your tables, do so!

Table 1. ANCOVA examining the effects of water treatment, parasite treatment, and initial height of nettle on nettle dry weight.

			Mean		
	Source	df	square	F-value	p-value
	Water treatment	2	23.305	215.96	0.0001
į	Parasite treatment	1	0.049	0.455	0.5011
	Nettle initial height	1	0.769	7.129	0.0084
	Parasite treatment * nettle initial height	1	0.489	4.532	0.0348
	Residual	163	0.108		
! 					
<u></u>					
				Put a figure here	

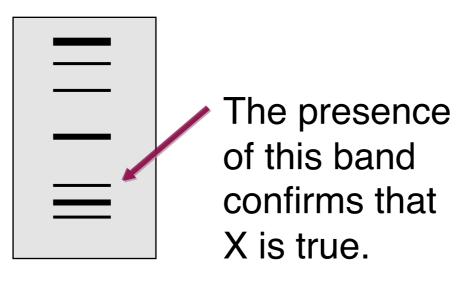


Figure 5. You can use connector lines and arrows to visually guide viewers through your results. Adding emphasis this way is much better than making the point with words in the text section. Especially useful for when you cannot be at poster to guide viewer.

that explores one

particular outcome

in a complicated

of results.

(and boring) table

Conclusions

You can, of course, start your conclusions in column #3 if your results section is "data light."

Conclusions should not be mere reminders of your results. Instead, you want to guide the reader through what you have *concluded* from the results. What is the *broader* significance? Why should anyone *care*? This section should refer back, explicitly, to the "burning issue" mentioned in the introduction. If you didn't mention a burning issue in the introduction, go back and fix that -- your poster should have made a good case for *why* you did what you did. A good conclusion will also refer to the literature on the topic -- how does your research add to what is *already* published on the topic?

Blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah.

Adhere to citation guidelines in your field *exactly*. People will find your mistakes. Trust mee.

Putting titles on graphs makes your graph instantly

make them hunt for it.

understandable to your viewers. E.g., just TELL your

viewer what's so cool or important about the graph...don't

Remember: **no period** after journal name (unless you use abbreviation).

Literature cited

Bender, D.J., E.M Bayne, and R.M. Brigham. 1996. Lunar condition influences coyote (*Canis latrans*) howling. *American Midland Naturalist* 136:413-417.

Brooks, L.D. 1988. The evolution of recombination rates. Pages 87-105 in *The Evolution of Sex*, edited by R.E. Michod and B.R. Levin. Sinauer, Sunderland, MA.

Scott, E.C. 2005. *Evolution vs. Creationism: an Introduction*. University of California Press, Berkeley. Society for the Study of Evolution. 2005. Statement on

teaching evolution. < http://www.evolutionsociety.org/statements.html >. Accessed 2005 Aug 9.

Acknowledgments

We thank I. Güor for laboratory assistance, Mary Juana for seeds, Herb Isside for greenhouse care, and M.I. Menter for questionable statistical advice. Funding for this project was provided by the Department of Thinkology, a Merck summer stipend, and the person who claims she's my mom. [Note that people's titles are omitted. Titles are TMI.]

For further information

Please contact *email@blahcollege.edu*. More information on this and related projects can be obtained at *www.yoursite.edu...* (give the URL for laboratory web site). A link to an online, PDF-version of the poster is nice, too.