Guidelines for Poster presentations

- **All posters should be a standard size for presentation at the meeting.**

- **Posters must be A0 (**841 x 1189 mm) **formatted in portrait mode.**

- Posters will be fixed to boards using fixation method supplied on site.

- Presenters are required to be at their posters to answer questions and discuss their posters during your allocated poster session time (see attached programme with Session allocation and poster number).

- Posters **must** be set up in the Registration period before the start of the conference.

- Posters can be viewed over coffee, lunch and other breaks. You may wish to be available to discuss your poster at these times, in addition to your allocated time slot.

- The poster prize will be presented at the end of the conference
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- Please use the same headings as in the Abstract for structuring: Title, Authors (affiliations), Introduction, Participants and Methods, Results, Conclusion and Relevance. All text is to be in English as the conference language.

Some Tips for Effective Poster Presentations

Plan your poster thoroughly
As with any design work, preparation is the key. Decide what information you want to include, colour scheme, and ensure that the size and orientation of the poster are as specified above, etc. before starting your design.

Less is more
Nobody will be enticed by a poster that is too busy. Using bullet points is a simple and effective way of cutting down on text. You can also cut down on text by using images (such as charts, diagrams, photos, illustrations etc.).

Give your poster structure
You need to give your poster the structure above, so that information is read in the intended order. Using columns is an easy way of doing this. Providing large numbers at the top left of each panel can establish the logical flow of information.

Don't make columns of text too wide
Long lines of text are very difficult to read. By using more columns you will decrease the column widths and your audience will be much happier. (But beware, the opposite is also true, if a line has three or fewer words you should consider changing the font size or column width accordingly).

Use an appropriate font

Body text should be easily legible by someone standing up to 2m away and up to 5m for the main title. Serif fonts (such as Times New Roman or Garamond) are more suitable for body text as it flows better, whereas sans serif fonts (such as Arial or Helvetica) should be used for titles.

Body text should be an absolute minimum of 22pt and the main title should be at least 64pt. (Aim to use around 28pt for body and 80pt for the main title).

Dark coloured text on a light background is preferable to light coloured text on a dark background. And it is also easier to read text that is aligned to the left than it is to read justified text (however if you need to wrap text around an image, the latter may be neater).

Make your introduction and conclusions clear

To save time, members of your audience may read the introduction and conclusions before deciding whether or not to read the rest. Making these two sections clear and concise will save time.

Other considerations

When choosing your colour scheme, you should consider colour blindness. Red and green together are challenging for members of your audience who are colour blind.