





Maynooth University National University

# PACKING

# PUNCH

## WITH POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Emma Doran Special Collections & Archives Library Assistant

# WHY PRESENT A **POSTER?**

It is a great visual and creative outlet.

It is a great introduction to presenting when you are new to public speaking - one to one engagement.

It is a great way to dip your toe into the pond of publication.

It is a lot of fun.



# OK I'LL DO IT. NOW WHAT?

- Now you need to find a conference to present a poster at.
- Most importantly you need to follow the poster specifications set by the coference organisers.



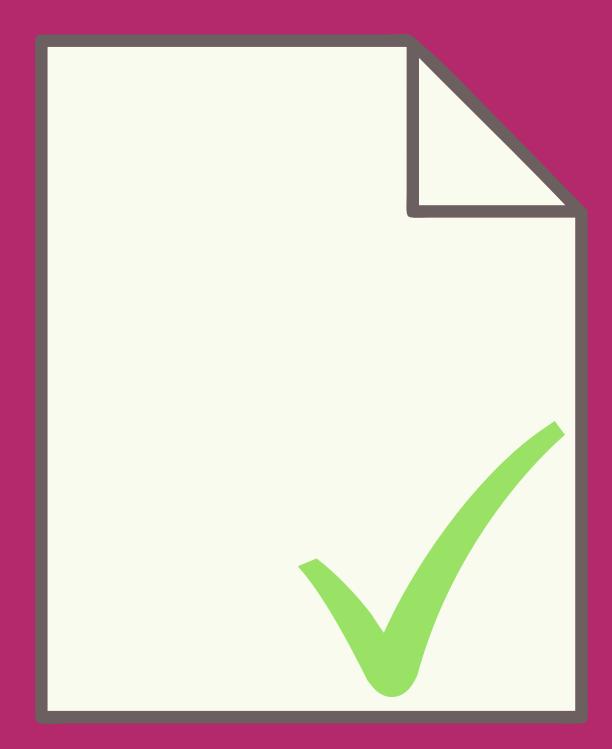
# WHERE DO I START?

- I like to call this stage the idea stage-here I will take a look at the themes and see what sparks my interest or if a theme aligns with a programme or project in my institution.
- Once I have picked my topic, the next step is to plan out my content/text on paper. To do this I must consider my target audience and figure out what I want to say.
- The visual bits come later!



# CONTENT CHECKLIST

- Plan your title.
- Consider your message/ what you want to say.
- Be concise not too much text.
- Stand alone piece of work Does it explain itself if you are not there to explain it?
- Does your work form a logical pathway? Ensure the most important thing you want to say comes first.
- Author, affiliations & details : make sure to put your information on the page.



# THE INSPIRATION STAGE

You have decided what you want to say and you are keeping an eye on the specifications now it is time to tackle the visuals.

- Take a look online for inspiration.
- Look at colour schemes / combinations you like, if you aren't subject to institution branding.
- Look at layouts and how the poster is spaced out make note of what appeals to you.
- Look at graphics used and how statistics are presented- if you have figures - infographics are great for this.
- Collect what you like and then draft, draft, draft until you like what you see.

# COLOUR

Color is one aspect of the design that's wide open. Colors will create energy, elicit a mood and attract the eye. Depending on the poster subject, the colors will be bold, subtle or romantic. You can really go all out with color.

## **Colour Tips:**

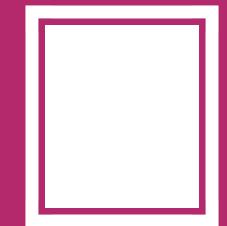
- Choose 2-3 main colours to work with.
- Be consistent in your use of colour for all headings.
- Check with your istitution about colour branding, you may only be allowed use institution colours for your design.

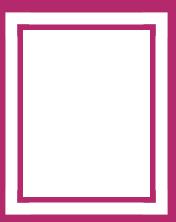
# LAYOUT

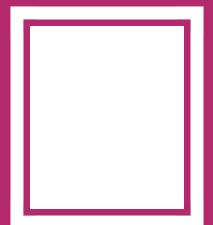
Posters should grab attention and be quick to read. Rank information in order of importance and aim to create a visual story.

Ensure there is a balance - There needs to be a balance of text and figures/images across the poster to keep the audience engaged throughout.

Avoid creating a poster with text on one side and images on the other, as this means the reader has a lot of text to take in at once.



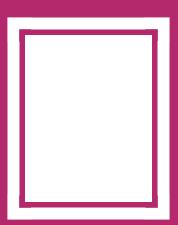




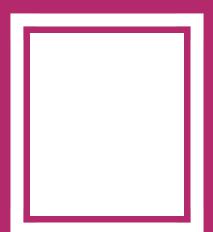
# LAYOUT - BLANK SPACE

Make intelligent use of white space - it is very tempting to put in loads of information and use up every possible bit of space. But this will lead to a confusing, cluttered and difficult to read poster that passers-by are likely to walk straight past.

Effective use of white space will make the poster a pleasure to read. It will lead the eye from one element to the next, in the order intended.







# TYPEFACE

So much can be conveyed in a poster from just from the fonts. A bold sans serif- shows seriousness, an italic serif can enhance elegance, or you can express playfulness or fun with a loose handwritten font. For a conference poster I recommend sticking to the Sans Serif Family they are easier to read from a distance.

# **Type Tips:**

- Ensure your title has the largest font size, a smaller size for the subheadline and smaller again for the body text.
- Choose two fonts one for the headline and one for the body, more than two fonts gets a little distracting.
- Keep space between lines of text and be concise.
- Avoid using special effects such as iitallics and avoid acronyms.





# IMAGERY

The subject of your poster should be clear from 3 metres away, and images should be clear from 1.5 metres away. Passers-by won't stop at your poster if they can't see what your poster is about, and if no elements stand out to them.

# **Imagery Tips:**

- Use images to break up the text and blank space and to keep things interesting- great images to include are :
- Photos
- Charts & graphs.
- Quotes.
- Icons.Logos.
- Make sure to use good resolution!
- Always reference material- clip art from programmes used is fine but be sure to mention the programme used.

# CLICK $\bigcirc$ POLAROID CAMERA

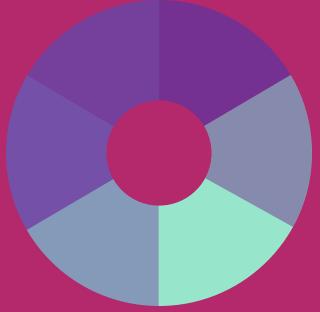
# INFOGRAPHICS

Use Illustrations to explain difficult concepts

It is often easier and clearer to explain a difficult concept with a well annotated illustration or cartoon. Using text can lead to a long-winded and overly complicated description, leading to confusion and misunderstanding. It should also lead to a more pleasing design by removing unnecessary chunks of texts.







# BACKGROUNDS

Use a clean and light colour palette to make it easier to read The majority of your background colours should be light, neutral colours. This will create a greater contrast with your text, which should generally be black. It also means that when you do use bolder colours it will be obvious that this is an important part of the poster. Textured or picture backgrounds should never be used. They won't add any new or necessary information to your poster and will serve as a distraction to the science.

This is a guidline only and sometimes rules can be broken- I have broken this rule (Please see image). But the guidelines above for text layout and space etc. should be adhered to.

## **Learning From Failure**

## From MLIS to the Academic Library

 Failing to achieve a goal is never easy to accept but with each failure we experience comes an opportunity to learn, to do better, to develop personally and to develop our profession as a whole by demonstrating what we have learned to others.
And remember "Never confuse a single defeat for a final defeat"
F. Scott Fitzgerald



### Always Get Feedback: If you fail to get the job or promotion you applied for or your proposed project failed always ask for feedback so you can learn from your mistakes and improve for your next venture.



### Learning Resilience: True resilience is not just holding on until you succeed. It's reaching over the challenges and failures, then leaping forward into success and assimilating what you've learned in doing so .

## What I Learned From Failure



Ask For Advice: Turn to a successful information professional for advice on what you can do to turn your failures into success. Ask your mentor to read your CV or if they would advise you on your interview technique.



### Get Involved

Start getting more experience whether that's by doing more internships, volunteering at conferences, career professional development or by building skills by presenting or publishing your works at conferences such as this.



### Expand Your network

Many positives arise from making new connections such as: new opportunities, advice, raising your profile, positive influence, increased confidence & friendship.



### Join Professional Groups:

These groups can help broaden your knowledge of the field, take charge of your career, enhance your network, learn valuable skills, build your personal brand and help you to stay motivated and inspired until you succeed.



# FEED BACK

To make sure that you are confident that your poster clearly conveys your message and is eye-catching to passers-by, show it to your colleagues, or even researchers in another department. Their honest feedback will ensure your poster is both appealing and clear.

Stick to these rules and you will have a visually appealing poster that is easy to follow and understand. Clear images and important keywords in the headlines will help attendees notice your poster from afar and extract people from the crowd who are excited about what you have to show them. Combined with a great abstract for the programme, and a wellpractised talk about your findings, this should lead to a successful poster session.







# BAD EXAMPLES

One ignored benefit of space travel is a potentia of obesity, a chronic problem for a growing jority in many parts of the world. In theory, when an is in a condition of zero gravity, weight is Indeed, in space one could conceivably follow feeding and never even gain an gram, and the effect would be the need to upgrade one's chy pants("exercise pants"). But because many diet mes start as very good theories only to be found to rather harmful, we tested our predictions with a longrm experiment in a colony of Guinea pigs (Cavia rcellus) maintained on the International Space Station. ividuals were housed separately and given unlimited nounts of high-calorie food pellets. Fresh fruits and oles were not available in space so were not Every 30 days, each Guinea pig was weighed. fter 5 years, we found that individuals, on average, eighed nothing. In addition to weighing nothing, no eight appeared to be gained over the duration of the otocol. If space continues to be gravity-free, and we elieve that assumption is sound, we believe that sending ne overweight - and those at risk for overweight - to pace would be a lasting cure

PIGS IN SPACE: EFFECT OF ZERO GRAVITY AND FEEDING ON WEIGH CAVIA PORCEINN

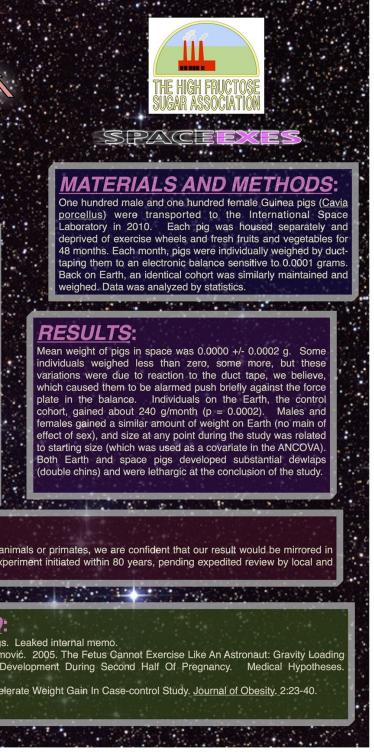
Colin B. Purrington Avenue, Swarthmore, PA 19081 USA

## INTRODUCTION:

The current obesity epidemic started in the early 1960s with the invention and proliferation of elastane and related stretchy fibers, which released wearers from the rigid constraints of clothes and permitted monthly weight gain without the need to buy new outfits. Indeed, exercise today for hundreds of million people involve only the act of wearing stretchy pants in public, presumably because the constrictive pressure forces fat mole adopt a more compact tertiary structure (Xavier 1965)

Luckily, at the same time that fabrics became stretchy, the race to the moon between the United States and Russia vielded a useful fact: gravity in outer space is minimal to nonexistent. When gravity is zero, objects cease to have weight. Indeed, early astronauts and cosmonauts had to secure themselves to their ships with seat belts and sticky boots. The potential application to weight loss was noted immediately, but at the time travel to space was prohibitively expensive and thus the issue was not seriously pursued. Now, however, multiple companies are developing cheap extra-orbital travel options for normal consumers, and potential travelers are also creating news ways to pay for products and services that they cannot actually afford. Together, these factors open the possibility that moving to space could cure overweight syndrome guickly and permanently for a large number of

We studied this potential by following weight gain in Guinea pigs, known on Earth as fond of ad libitum feeding. Guinea pigs were long envisioned to be the "Guinea pigs" of space research, too, so they seemed like the obvious choice. Studies on humans are of course desirable, but we feel this current study will be critical in acquiring the attention of granting agencies



weighed. Data was analyzed by statistics.

## RESULTS:

Mean weight of pigs in space was 0.0000 +/- 0.0002 g. Some ndividuals weighed less than zero, some more, but these variations were due to reaction to the duct tape, we believe which caused them to be alarmed push briefly against the force plate in the balance. Individuals on the Earth, the contro cohort, gained about 240 g/month (p = 0.0002). Males and to starting size (which was used as a covariate in the ANCOVA). Both Earth and space pigs developed substantial dewlaps (double chins) and were lethargic at the conclusion of the study



## CONCLUSIONS:

Our view that weight and weight gain would be zero in space was confirmed. Although we have not replicated this experiment on larger animals or primates, we are confident that our result would be mirrored in other model organisms. We are currently in the process of obtaining necessary human trial permissions, and should have our planned experiment initiated within 80 years, pending expedited review by local and ederal IRBs

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful for generous support from the National Research Foundation, Black Hole Diet Plans, and the High Fructose Sugar Association. Transport flights were funded by SPACE-EXES, the consortium of wives divorced from insanely wealthy space-fligh startups. I am also grateful for comments on early drafts by Mañana Athletic Club. Corpus Christi, USA. Finally, sincere thanks to the Cuy Foundation for generously donating animal care after the conclusion of the study

LITERATURE CITED:

NASA. 1982. Project STS-XX: Guinea Pigs. Leaked internal memo.

- Sekulić, S.R., D. D. Lukač, and N. M. Naumović. 2005. The Fetus Cannot Exercise Like An Astronaut: Gravity Loading Is Necessary For The Physiological Development During Second Half Of Pregnancy. Medical Hypothese 64:221-228
- Xavier, M. 1965. Elastane Purchases Accelerate Weight Gain In Case-control Study. Journal of Obesity. 2:23-40.

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## Retrieved from https://colinpurrington.com/2012/02/example-of-bad-scientific-poster/

# Why is it bad?

- Messy & unclear.
- Distracting colour.
- uneven text.
- TOO much text
- Old fashioned clip art.
- Distracting background.
- Hard to read title.

# MUCH BETTER EXAMPLES

## Mammalian siRNA activity is related to structural target accessibility

Rosel Kretschmer-Kazemi Far and Georg Sczakiel

## Introduction

The increasing use of siRNA to specifically suppress target gene expression in mammalian cells progressively reveals an influence of local target characteristics on the biological effectiveness (113). A recent study indicates to some extent a similarity between the site-dependent biological activity of phosphorothioate-derived antisense oligonacleotides (asON) and siRNA (3).



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Here, we used the human gene which is one of the best studied targets for antisense nucleic acids (5.6), and siRNA (3) to investigate the extent of apparent gene expression in relation to local target accessibility.

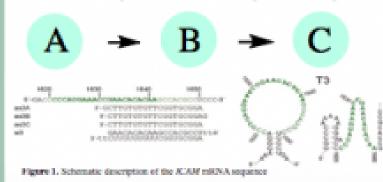
## Methods

### Oligonacleatides

- All oligonucleotides were purchased from commercial suppliers.
- Yield and purity were determined by UV absorption spectroscopy

### **RNA** secondary structure prediction

- Software mfold version 2.3
- Parameters of sequences were determined using the software Oligo





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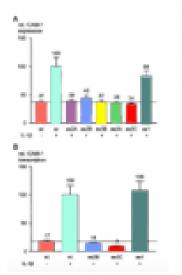


Figure 2. Suppression of the D-induced state of ROAM-I gene expression by arON at the level of the protein (A) and the target triRNA (B). Basal expression levels of -37% at the protain level and 17% at the level of mRNA are indicated by a derived lines.

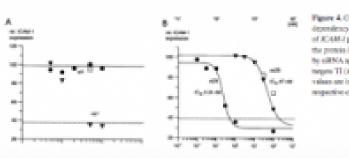


Figure 4 Concentration dependency of the inhibition of ACAMA areas extension at the protein level by adDV and by sill NA, against the local targets TI (A) and T2 (B), 10 m values are indicated at the temperative converse.

108 108

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Figure 3. Suppression of the IL induced state of

KAMA one expression by sRNA at the level of

the protein (A) and the target mRNA (B). The

mannes of the constructs are defined in Figure 1.

Basal expression breels are indicated by a dotted

10,000

## Discussion

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## Conclusions

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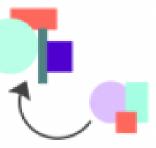
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## Acknowledgements

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## Retrieved from http://sites.middlebury.edu/middsciwriting/by-genre/posters/



# Why is it better?

- Clear division of space.
- Neutral colour scheme.
- Even text.
- TOO much text
- Modern clip art.
- Clear graphics
- Easy to read.

# WHAT MAKES A GOOD POSTER?

- Interesting and well thought out content.
- Poster flows well and is clear.
- Easy to read.
- Correct spelling and grammar- No typos.
- Use of space .
- Use of eye-catching illustration or graphics



# FREE SOFTWARE TO CONSIDER

Piktochart: https://piktochart.com/

Canva: https://www.canva.com/

Visual.ly: https://visual.ly/

Word Powerpoint



# CONCLUSION

Creativity is inventing, experimenting, growing, taking risks, breaking rules, making mistakes and having fun. -Mary Lou Cook

- Follow the guidelines size, orientation etc.
- Get your poster professionally printed.
- Make a supplementary booklet to go with the poster if you feel you need more explanation.
- Have fun !!!



# MY POSTERS



## Special Collections Libraries in Flux: A Dynamic Blend of Innovation and Creativity

## When Past Meets Future

Unique and Distinctive Collections (UDCs) enable libraries to embrace virtually every aspect of development and innovation; creatively using outreach, digitisation, discovery systems, transformative space management, and curriculum support.

How We Innovate Using Special Collections at Maynooth University Library

## **Digitisation Projects**



At MU Library we collaborate with our colleagues in the Digital Humanities Institute on a number of digitisation projects such as the creation of 3D models using artefacts from the cuneiform tablet collection and the digitisation, transcription and encoding of correspondence from the Sir Edward Baker Littlehales collection.

## Exhibitions



Modern technologies have enabled us to share and exhibit collections both locally and internationally through the development of online exhibitions and high quality facsimiles.



Interaction with national campaigns and local festivals e.g. Culture Night, The Maynooth Local Festival & Explore Your Archives. Through collaboration with other organisations we have been able to increase our visibility and accessibility.

### Social Media



We engage with a wide range of audiences through our MU Library Treasures blog and by utilising various social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Snapchat.



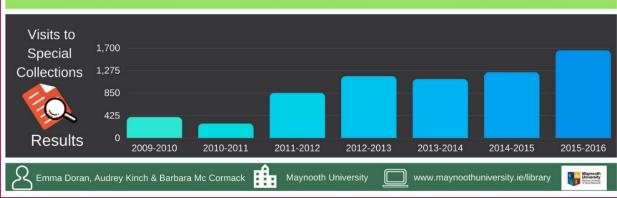
**Space Development** 

In 2012 a dedicated Special Collections Reading Room with an environmentally controlled secure storage area was created in the John Paul II Library. This complements the historic Russell Library which houses the collections of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

## **Collection Development**



We strive to develop, curate, preserve, and facilitate access to our UDCs through collection development and descriptive cataloguing in line with the Library's strategic plan.





Always Get Feedback: If you fail to get the job or promotion you applied for or your proposed project failed always ask for feedback so you can learn from your mistakes and improve for your next venture.



Learning Resilience: True resilience is not just holding on until you succeed. It's reaching over the challenges and failures, then leaping forward into success and assimilating what you've learned in doing so



## **Learning From Failure**

## From MLIS to the Academic Library

Failing to achieve a goal is never easy to accept but with each failure we experience comes an opportunity to learn, to do better, to develop personally and to develop our profession as a whole by demonstrating what we have learned to others. And remember "Never confuse a single defeat for a final defeat" - F. Scott Fitzgerald

### What I Learned From Failure



### Ask For Advice:

Turn to a successful information professional for advice on what you can do to turn your failures into success. Ask your mentor to read your CV or if they would advise you on your interview technique.



### Get Involved:

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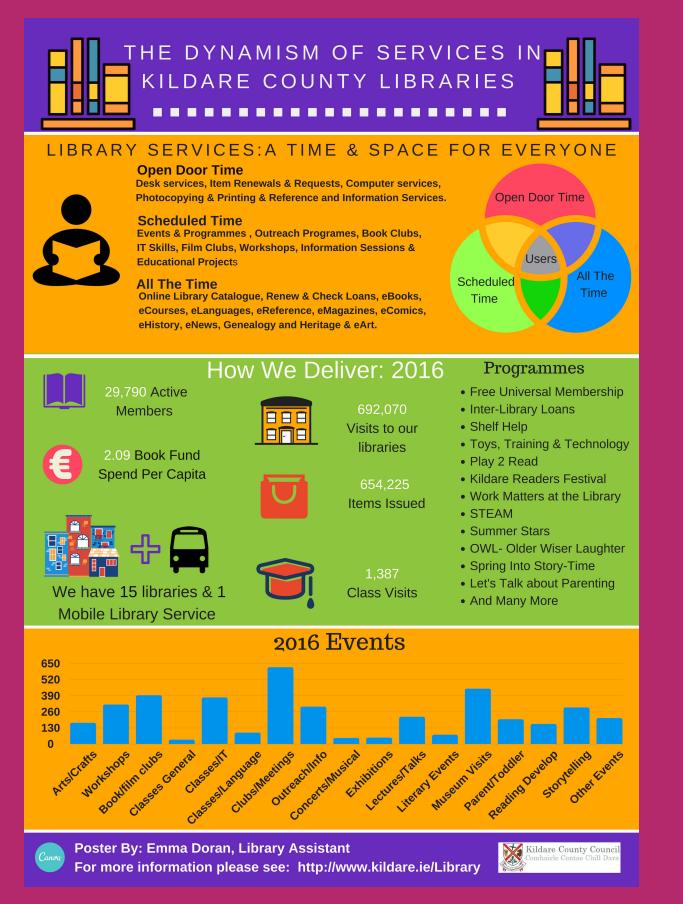
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# MY POSTERS





EXPO

**DATE: MAY 19TH, 2017 2PM TO 5PM** 

VENUE: DUBLIN BUSINESS SCHOOL 13-14 AUNGIER ST. DUBLIN 2

- Speak to Employers, Alumni
- Job/ Recruitment Opportunities
- **5PM**
- Guest Speakers





# INFORMATION **PROFESSIONALS'** CAREER

FOR MORE INFORMATION, EMAIL MARIE.ONEILL@DBS.IE

Information Professionals &

**CV & Interview Workshops** with CB Resourcing 10 AM-

**Overseas Opportunities Networking Opportunities &** Sponsored Drinks by SLA Europe

Ulster



Canva