

Presentation Guidelines

Instructions for Oral Presentations

All the lecture rooms will be equipped with laptops, data projectors and a screen suitable for projection of PowerPoint graphics. Some rooms will have audio systems with microphones. Other formats for making presentations such as Overhead Projectors and Slide Projectors will NOT be available.

How to submit your presentation

We require your presentation in advance of the conference.

- Your presentation should be emailed by **Monday 8 August 2016** to presentations@eaap2016.org
Please quote your abstract reference number
- We will video selected sessions at the conference. If you do not wish your presentation to be captured, please inform the conference team in advance of the meeting, preferably at the time of emailing your presentation presentations@eaap2016.org
- We cannot accept zip files. Large files should be sent via dropbox <https://www.dropbox.com/>
- Please also bring a copy of your presentation to the conference on a USB stick
- Please only use PowerPoint.
- Presenters, unless by prior arrangement, are not permitted to use their own laptop in the theatre for their presentation.
- Presentations can be the following:
 - 15 minutes (12 minutes + 3 minutes for questions)
 - 20 minutes (15 + 5 minutes for questions)
 - 25 minutes (20 + 5 minutes for questions)
 - 30 minutes (25 + 5 minutes for questions)

If you have any queries about your presentation please go to the Presentation Desk which is situated near the preview area.

In order to avoid any problems with your presentation, please make sure it fulfils the necessary requirements, and read the instructions below carefully:

PowerPoint Instructions

- Please use only PowerPoint versions 2003 – 2013.
- We recommend you save your PowerPoint presentation using PPT or PPTX format rather than PPS or PPSX.
- PowerPoint presentations with macros (.pptm, .ppsm) will NOT be accepted.
- All videos or animations in the presentation must run automatically!
- 16:9 aspect ratio presentations

Pictures/Videos

- JPG images are the preferred file format for inserted images. GIF, TIF or BMP formats will be accepted as well.
- Images inserted into PowerPoint are embedded into the presentations. Images that are created at a dpi setting higher than 200 dpi are not necessary and will only increase the file size of your presentation.
- We cannot provide support for embedded videos in your presentation; please test your presentation in advance. Please ensure Video files are either Quicktime friendly mp4, H264 codec or WMV format for earlier PowerPoint versions.
- Files must have been saved in a folder containing said video files with correct linking to presentation.
- In case that your video is not inserted in PowerPoint it is possible to have it in other formats – MPEG 2,4, AVI (codecs: DivX, XviD, h264) or WMV. Suggested bitrate for all mpeg4 based codecs is about 1Mbps with SD PAL resolution (1024x576pix with square pixels, AR: 16/9).
- For Full HD videos, please let us know before the meeting and we will test it.
- Videos that require additional reading or projection equipment (e.g., VHS cassettes) will be not accepted.

Fonts

- Only fonts that are included in the basic installation of MS-Windows will be available (English version of Windows). Use of other fonts not included in Windows can cause wrong layout / style of your presentation.
- Suggested fonts: Arial, Calibri, Tahoma
If you insist on using different fonts, these must be embedded into your presentation by choosing the right option when saving your presentation, see details below:
 - Click on "File", then "Save As"
 - Check the "Tools" menu and select "Embed True Type Fonts"

Detailed guidelines for the preparation of Power Point presentations

Visuals should support your talk. They should thus relate to the words spoken, be seen clearly, be well organised and emphasise the important points. A visual that is overloaded or difficult to read or understand will only be distracting.

The aim is to get your message across, not to show the range of functions available in Power Point! Keep things simple for maximum impact!

Some rules

- Do follow the timetable given in the detailed programme (see the booklet)
- Make a title slide to introduce your talk and set the scene. Put it on when you are ready to start to get peoples' attention. This is the only slide in your presentation that might have a logo.
- Headings should be short. Keep your other messages short as well. Do not write your text in sentences. Rather use key words and bullets to focus attention.
- Illustrations may help emphasising your messages.
- What to include? Consider what main points you wish to put across to the audience, and then devise slides to illustrate these as concisely and clearly as possible.

Too many slides?

You should have less than one slide for each minute allocated for the talk. Beware that slides that build information (e.g. by use of animation) may take you longer. Be prepared to leave slides out if time is against you. The most important slides are often at the end, i.e. the conclusions and implications. Plan your presentation so there is no risk you will need to leave out the most important slides!

Not too much information!

- Keep it simple. It is difficult for audiences in long sessions to absorb complex information from a slide (most slides are up for less than 90 seconds).
- Tables – if you have more than four rows of four columns it will be difficult to read. Tables taken straight from a journal or your paper might be impossible to read and understand in a slide. Rounding numbers may add to clarity. If the major purpose is to show a trend or make a comparison rather than showing the precise data it is better to show a graph or chart.
- Graphs and charts. Do not use too many lines in a line graph, or bars in a chart. It might be easier for the audience to quickly see what a line represents if you put a label next to each line instead of having explanatory legends outside the graph. Pie charts can be labelled in the same way. Using different colours or shades will help distinguishing lines, bars etc. (see section "Colours"). Remember that the axes should be quantified and named.
- Pictures and photos will add impact and help illustrate but can be overdone. Ask yourself if they assist the talk, or are they just pretty?

Avoid small font sizes!

Font size 24 is usually a minimum size for the text, but the size can preferably be larger, both in text and headings. Use fonts that have been used widely for many years, such as Arial, Verdana, Comic Sans, Times New Roman, Symbol.

Words written in lowercase letters (or with an initial capital) are easier to read than words all in uppercase.

Colours

- Colour can make visuals more attractive, but too many colours in a slide can distract from your message. Text and diagrams are usually seen best on a plain background.
- Make a good contrast between text and background, e.g. dark text on a light background. If you use a dark background, make the text white or yellow (and preferably bold).
- Avoid basing a distinction solely on red vs. green; those that are colour blind might miss it.

- Choose colours, contrasts and font sizes that maximise the possibility to keep room light on during your presentation. Having the room illuminated improves contact with your audience and helps keep them awake!

Test

Test your presentation in a hall to make sure it is clear for those sitting at the back of the room. As a first test, however, you can check that your slides are easy to read in PowerPoint "slide sorter view" (select zoom 100%).

Check

There is usually an opportunity for you to do a final check of your presentation in the preview area when you have arrived at the conference

Instructions for Poster Presentations

Poster mounting and Poster session

Posters should be posted no later than Monday 29 at 12:00 hours. Presenting authors are expected to stand by their poster during the whole poster sessions – Monday and Wednesday 13:00-14:00 hours. We recommend that you mount your poster immediately after registering to the meeting. Conference helpers will be available to advise you, beginning on Sunday 28 August at 14h.

Poster Boards

Size of the panel (i.e. the maximum size of the poster):

150 cm (height) x 95cm (width)

59 inches (height) x 37 inches (width)

Materials to fix your poster to the board will be supplied at the conference. Please use ONLY these materials.

The poster boards will be numbered by the organizers.

The number of your poster can be found in the final programme.

Poster dismantling

Posters should be posted for the whole of the meeting and removed on Thursday afternoon, no later than 17:00

Detailed guidelines for the preparation of scientific posters for EAAP meetings

The ABC of a poster is to be Attractive and Audience adapted, and also Brief and Clear in conveying the message. You need to make delegates interested to look at your poster, to read it, and to easily find the most important points or "take-home" messages.

Posters with too much information, too much colour and too much design have weak messages. A simple graph (in colour), a table or a photograph will attract and aid understanding, but too many will confuse.

Making the poster

- The poster board is 950 mm wide by 1500 mm long and will therefore easily fit the standard A0 size (841 mm wide by 1189 mm long). Make sure to make your poster in portrait and not in landscape orientation.
- Your poster can be made as a single-sheet poster created fully on a computer (e.g. in Power Point) and printed on a poster printer, usually on paper. If the paper is covered with plastic laminate a matt surface is preferable.
- The poster can alternatively be produced as a multi-part poster, where individual elements (text sheets, figures, photos, etc) are mounted on a unifying background paper or card and split into four or maximum six segments for easy transport. The final mounting is done at the conference site where the segments are joined with wide tape on the back. Save some sheets/illustrations to mount finally to hide parts of the joints.

- The poster content is often presented in sections under headings such as Objectives, Introduction, Methods, Results and Conclusions, but you might also use more informal headings, e.g. short statements or questions. The content can be arranged in columns or rows, or in some other structure, e.g. circular.
- Each section of the poster should contain just a few important messages, written in a few words. Bullet points are easier to read and to understand than long paragraphs of text. Remember that the most important messages of the poster, e.g. the conclusions, should be placed where you think the audience will notice them best. They might also be highlighted.
- The poster title should be placed at the top of the poster, and be the same title as in the meeting program. The title should be followed by the author names and addresses. A small photo of the poster presenter near the name(s) might help the audience know who to approach for questions and discussion.
- Text size must be large so that the poster can be read from a distance. The title should be 2.5 cm high, text about 1 cm high.
- Photocopy enlargements should be avoided as they produce poor quality
- Tables and figures should be easy to read and to understand. A written take-home message next to the table or figure might help.
- Illustrations such as photographs are useful to enhance a poster, but remember that there should be a balance between text and illustrations.
- Logos (maximum two per poster) should be discrete – this is a scientific meeting (10 cm x 10 cm maximum).
- Colours can be useful to highlight, separate, or associate information, and to “harmonise” the poster. Using too many colours might distract or give an uncoordinated effect.
- No references in the poster.

Remember

Most people passing your poster are not interested in details – those who are will read your paper. Think of how much of other people’s posters you read! It is therefore advisable to have a handout of your paper or copy of your poster to distribute.

These guidelines are abstracted from information provided at the EAAP workshops on scientific writing and presentations.

Further details are given in: Malmfors, B., Garnsworthy, P. and Grossman, M. 2004. Writing and Presenting Scientific Papers. Nottingham University Press, Nottingham, UK

We are also grateful to BSAS.

Writing: W Brand-Williams
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