**Instructions on Poster Submission and Guidlines**

**Title**

A good science poster title will use descriptive phrases and terms that precisely accentuate the core matter of your research work. The poster itself should be decently organized as to draw attention at first and the title will then take the spotlight. Therefore, it is important to keep the title at a proper length with an approximation of 2 lines long.

**Abstract**

Abstracts should be used as a marketing tool for research work and usually review sessions require abstracts as a means of evaluating your work before accepting your presentation as part of their poster conference. Nowadays, there are different ways to make an abstract available such as online databases and “session catalogues” which allow participants to review abstracts afterwards. However, your science work has already been compressed greatly and if need be for an abstract you should make it as short as possible. Most of our posters do not involve abstracts.

**Introduction**

The Introduction states the problem that you are investigating. It should not be overloaded with details but reasonably provide enough information for the reader to appreciate your objectives. It should not be too long; 1-2 paragraphs are sufficient for a science poster Introduction to present the most relevant ideas of your work. Incorporation of visual representation is a good method to help viewers comprehend your work.

**Materials And Methods**

Surprisingly, in your science project you will need to provide a clear and precise description of the materials and methods used during your experiment. Usage of graphs, images or charts are highly suggested to make your work conspicuous to the attendee. Importantly, explain why you chose the methods you did. This section should be clear and detailed enough such as any reader of your work, who is familiar with scientific techniques, is able to duplicate your study.

**Results**

The first paragraph of Results is the section where you simply state your data without detailed explanations. It should be a straightforward interpretation of what you observed and found without stating your research question.

In the following paragraphs you can deliberate the meaning of your data and how it relates to your research question. Graphs are very common to help visualize the data and make your analysis clear. For this reason, you should pay detailed attention to your graphs or charts and make sure that your graph designs are the best way to depict your findings. Labelling graphs accurately is very important in order for your data to be conceivable.

**Conclusions**

To conclude, briefly summarize the results obtained. A key point in your conclusion is to give a succinct explanation pertaining the significance of your results and what is interesting about your findings. A useful tip to accomplish that would be to use previously published papers in the field of interest as a reference point and try to relate your new findings with previously established ones. This is an indicator of professionalism and it will highly influence your audience. Science always appreciates new ideas, therefore it is a good idea to suggest changes or adjustments to increase effectiveness of your results, as well as more in-depth study.

**References**

Science papers and projects always include a References section which sometimes tends to be exceedingly long. There are different approaches to professionally organize this section but the most common way is to break it down into 2 columns and reduce the font size.

**Acknowledgments**

It is important to acknowledge the people who contributed to your research and gave scientific input. When acknowledging contributors do not use titles or positions. It is also important to acknowledge grants or funding agencies that supported your research. Another essential requirement is declaration of any conflicting interests in order to avoid disapproval of your work.