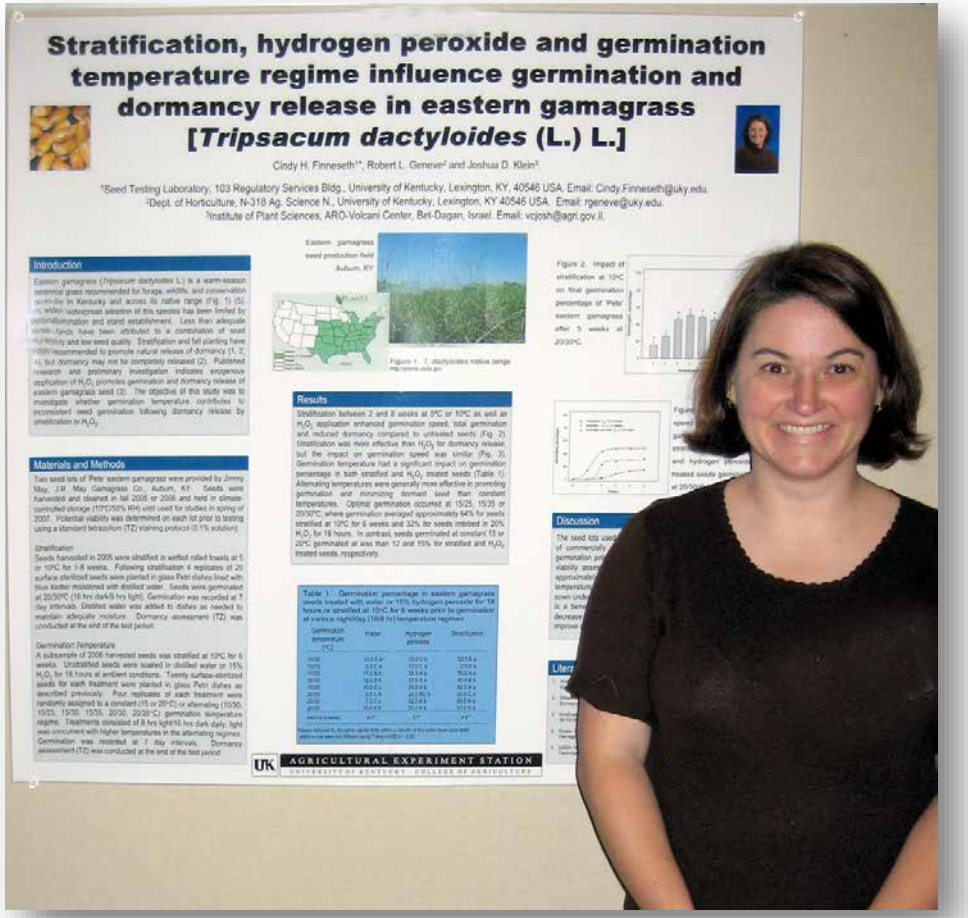
Poster Presentations

The purpose of this presentation is to provide the basics for making and printing a poster for a scientific meeting.



Note:
You will be creating your poster as a single slide in PowerPoint.

This PowerPoint has been adapted by Cheryl Kaiser for the UK Department of Plant Pathology.
It is based on a presentation created by
Dr. Robert Geneve, UK Department of Horticulture
and used with his permission.

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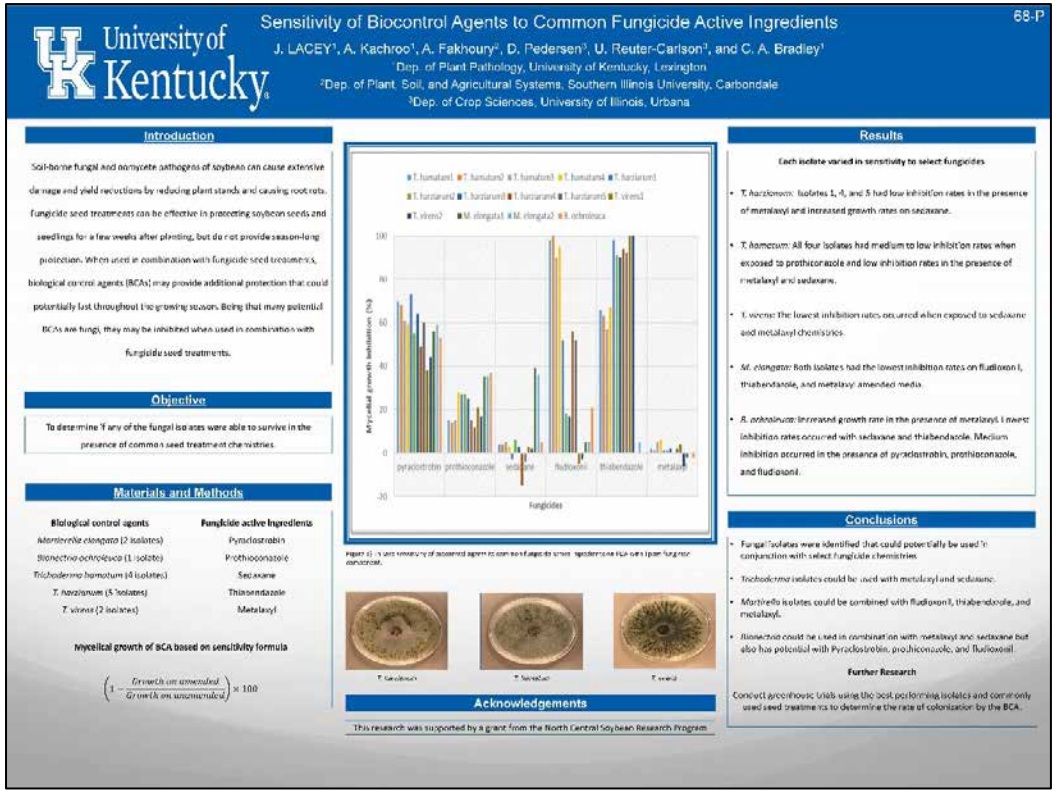
Research poster organization

Basic poster organization generally includes sections for:

- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results
- Conclusions
- Literature cited/References

Acknowledgements and funding source may also be included.



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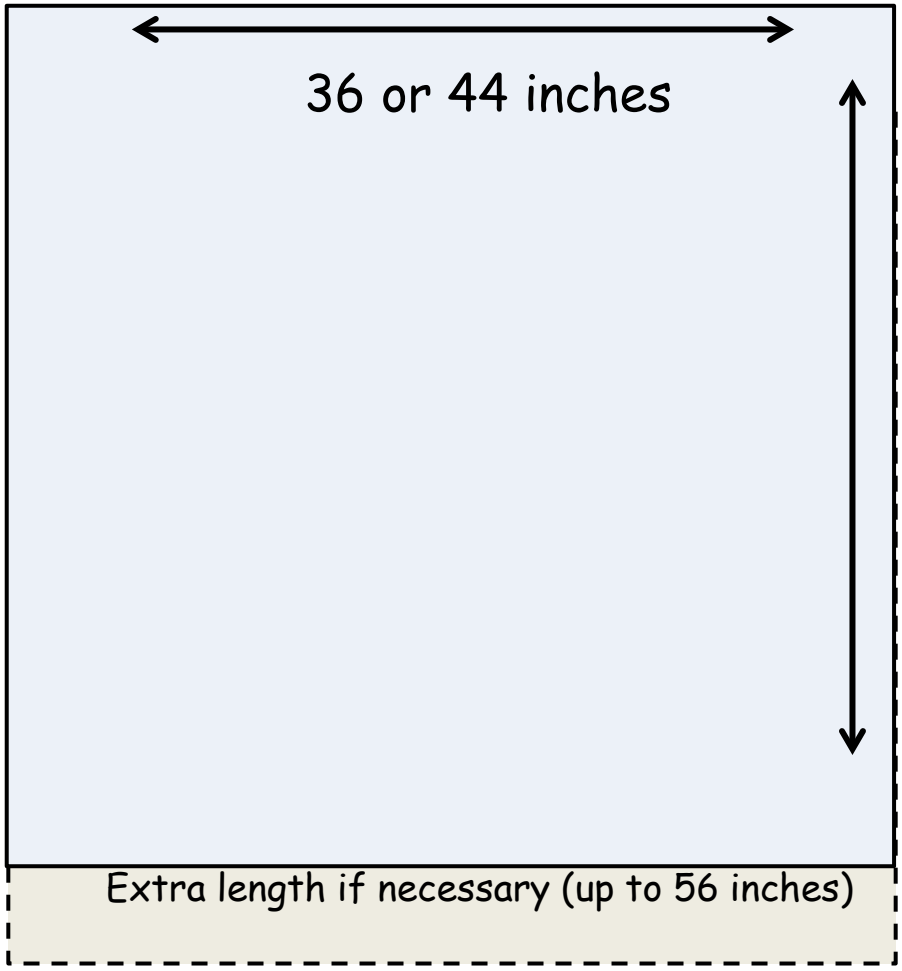
Poster size

You will have fewer issues printing your poster if you set up the desired print size **before** beginning to create the poster.

Start by finding out what the size requirements are for the meeting you will be attending.

Our poster printer paper comes in rolls that are 36 inches or 44 inches wide; at least one of the poster's dimensions must be no wider than the paper roll. The other dimension cannot be longer than the PowerPoint limit of 56 inches.



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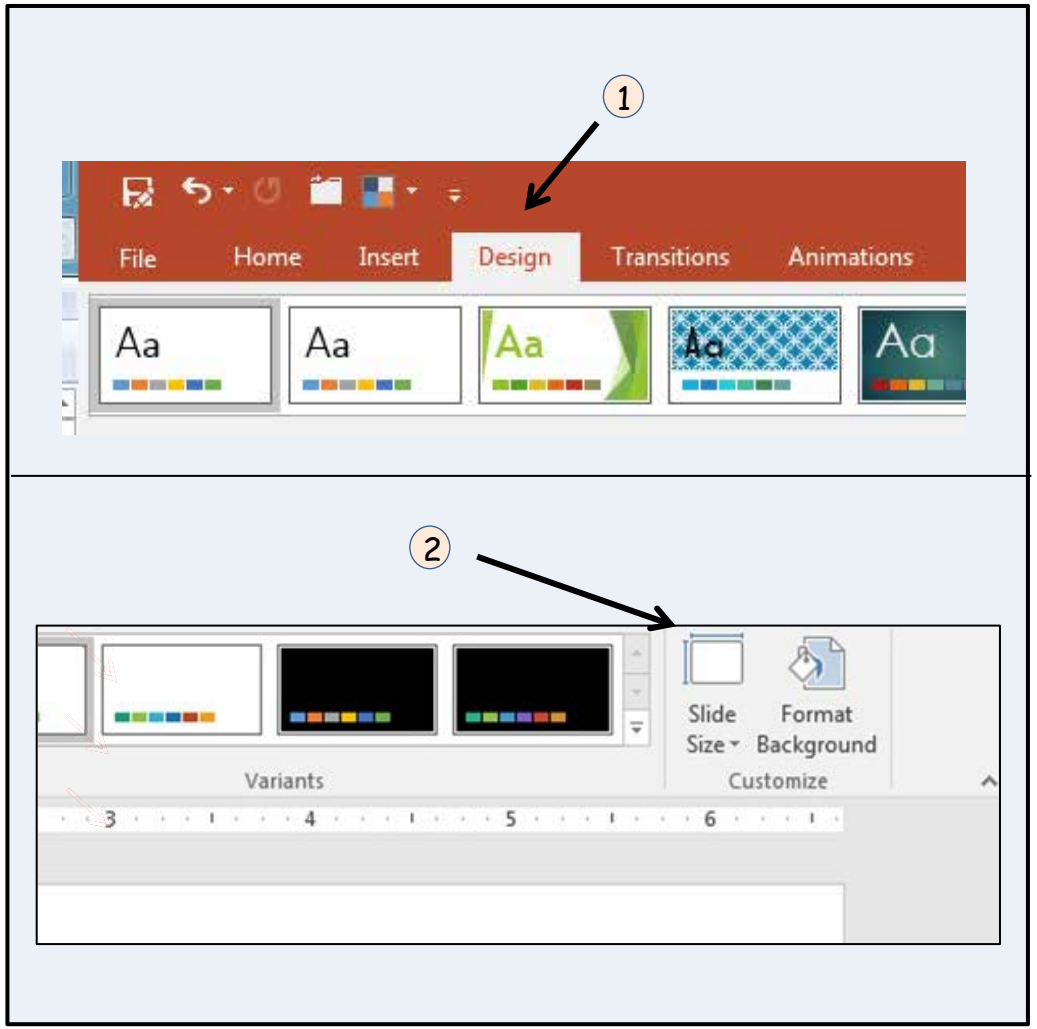
Setting poster size

To set the poster size in PowerPoint:

(1) Go to the <Design> tab at the top left of the PowerPoint program page.

(2) Select <Slide Size > at the far right.



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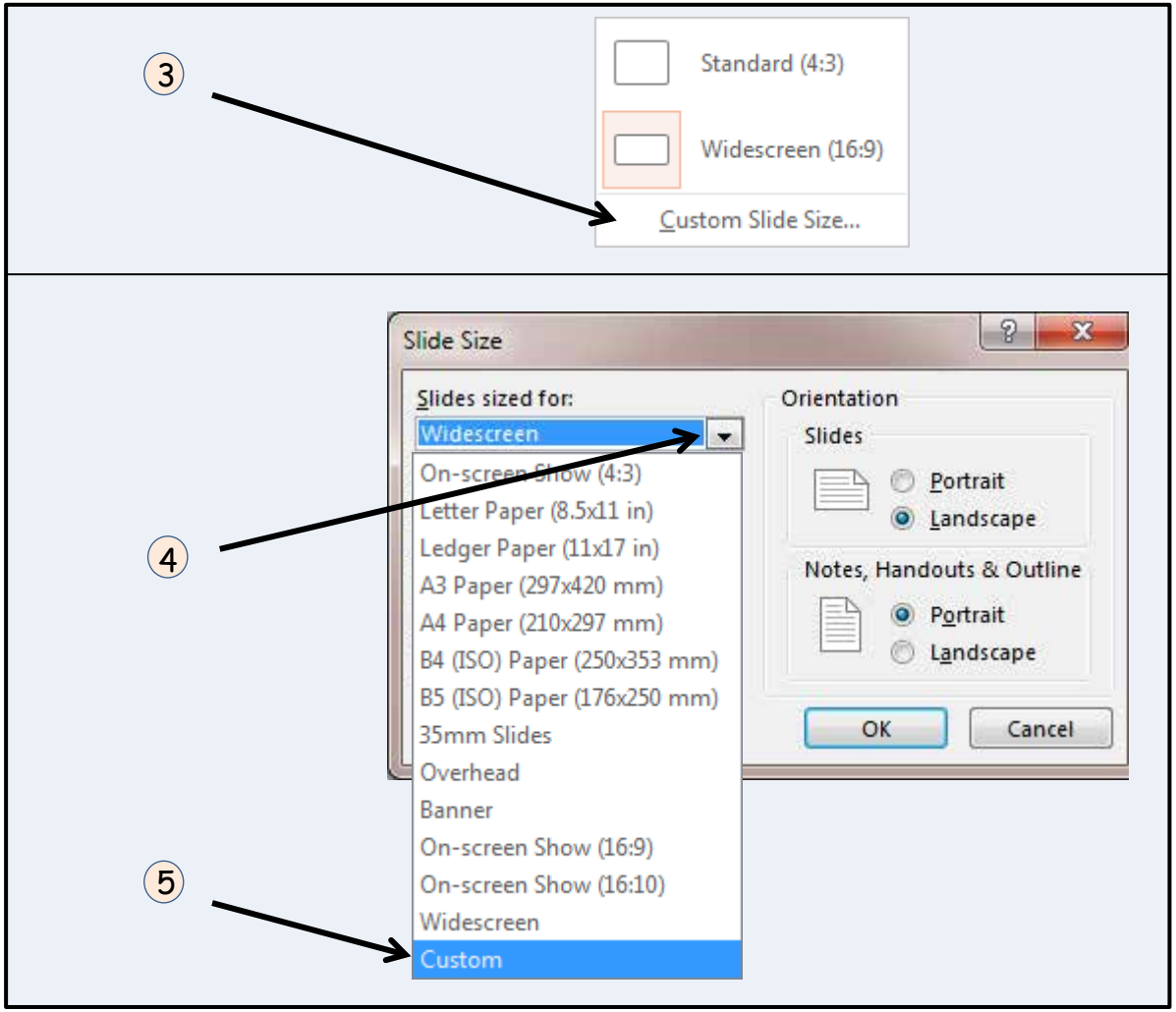
Setting poster size (cont'd)

(3) Select <Custom Slide Size> from the menu.

(4) Click the down arrow.

(5) Select <Custom> from the dropdown menu.



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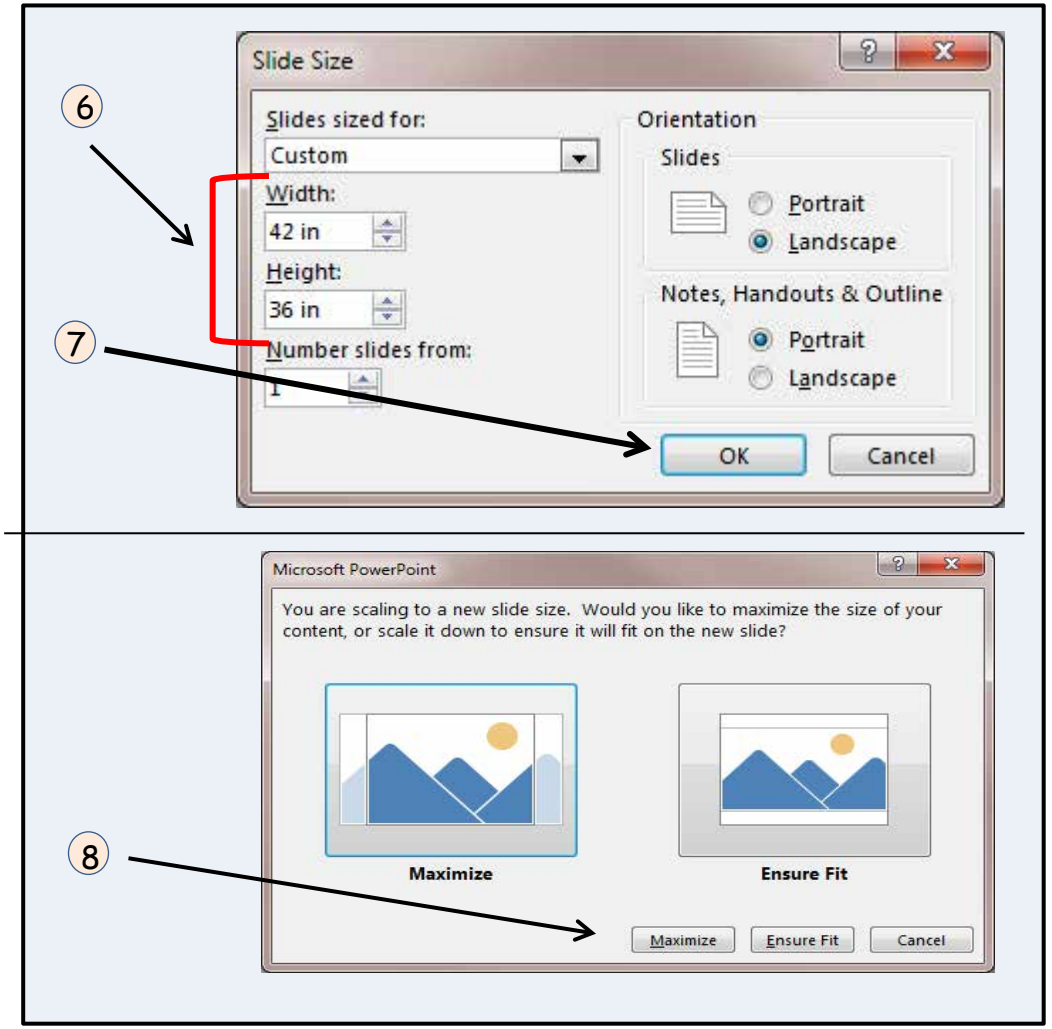
Setting poster size (cont'd)

(6) Enter the width and height for your poster.

(7) Click <OK>.

(8) Choose <Maximize> or <Ensure Fit> (This selection is important if you have already created your slide and are changing the dimensions, but it should not matter with a blank slide).



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Whoopsies!! Wrong poster size!

If you inadvertently create your poster so it is too large for the poster printer paper, you will need to reduce the slide size in PowerPoint. However, it is important to keep the same aspect ratio (ratio of height to width) or the slide will be distorted. To do this, calculate the new dimensions based on the original slide ratio.

For example, if your original slide is 45 by 54 inches, but you want the 45-inch side reduced to 44 inches; you then must calculate the other dimension.

(a) Calculate the ratio of the original slide: divide 45 by 54 (equals 0.833)
(c) Determine the other dimension: divide 44 by 0.833 (equals 52.82)
(c) The new dimensions are 44 by 52.82
(d) Double check your ratio: divide 44 by 52.82 (equals 0.833)
(e) Set the new slide size (see previous slide)

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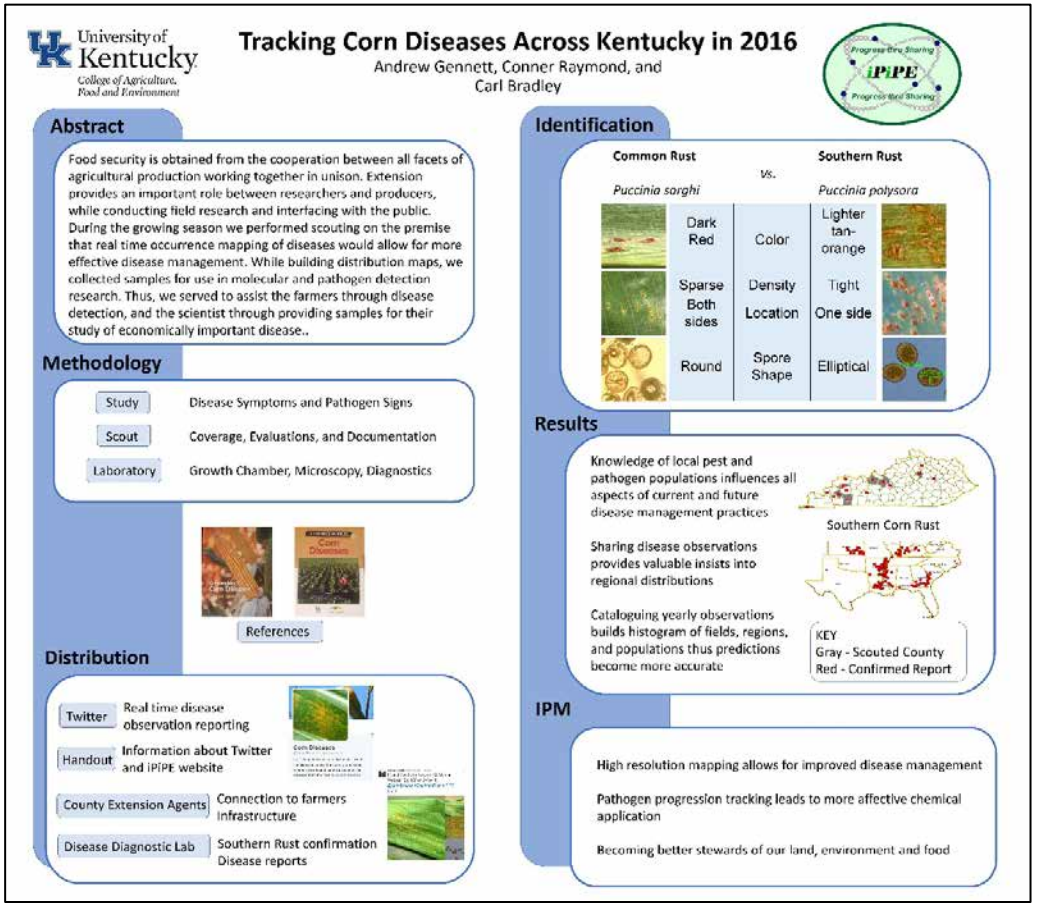
Choosing poster colors

It is best to avoid using a background color or background image for your entire poster because of the amount of ink that must be used.

Instead, reserve color for highlighting, headings, borders, logos, and color images.

A black font color on a white background is easiest to read.



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Choosing font type & size

Block type fonts (e.g. Arial) work well with posters because they are easy to read.

Font size matters … Refer to the guidelines to the right when selecting font sizes.

Remember: A poster is a visual medium, and images and figures can be more informative than many lines of text.

Suggested font sizes in Arial

The title should be greater than 72

Your name should be around 50-60

Headings should be around 48

Text should be at least 40

Images and figures should be large enough to see from several feet away (~5 inches high).

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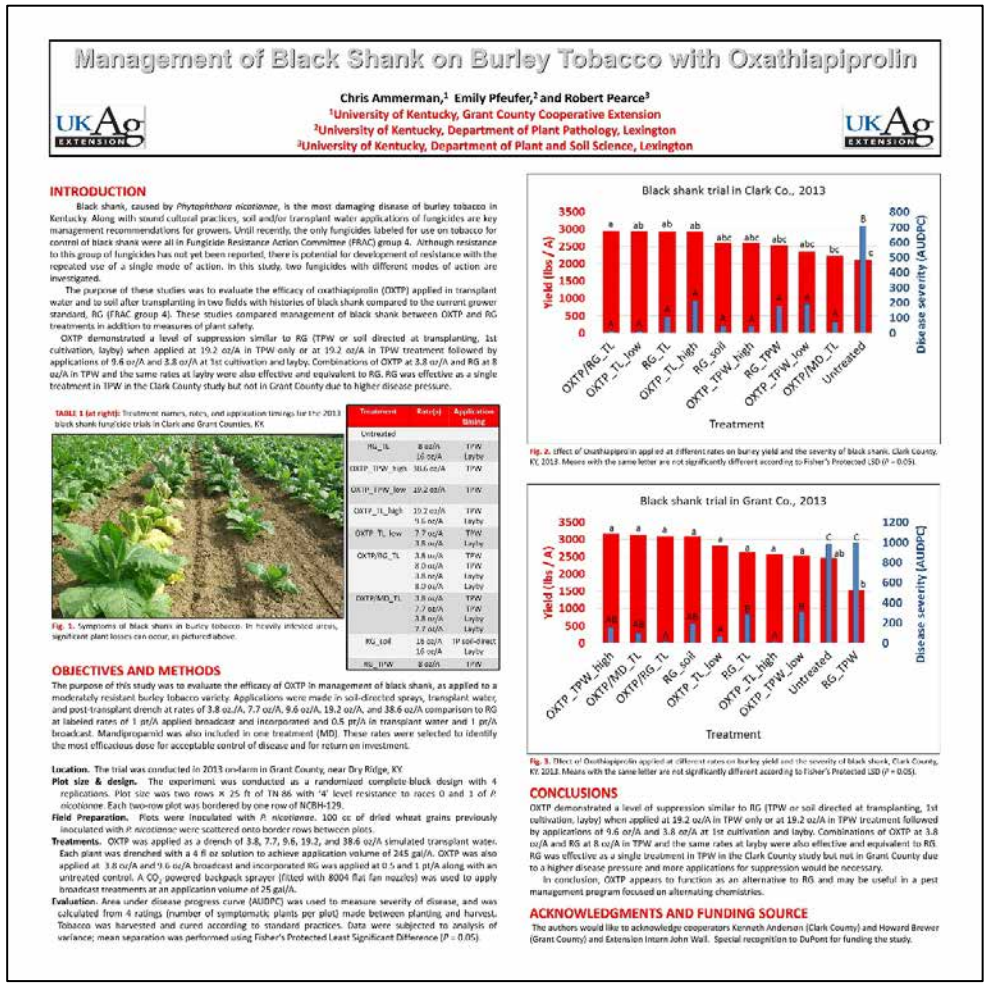
Preparing the text

Text can be prepared in PowerPoint or it can be imported from Word using Word's copy and paste function.

It is best to divide the poster into columns (generally, 2 to 3).

You can divide the poster into sections by inserting text boxes.

Leaving "white space" between columns and major sections will be more visually appealing.



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Adding tables

Tables can be generated in PowerPoint, but they are often easier to create in Excel and copied into PowerPoint. Tables can also be created in Word, but Excel is really the best way to go.

Table 1. Possible sources for overwintering inoculum. No *Colletotrichum* was recovered.

Sample type, variety, sample number	**Number of *Colletotrichum* isolates recovered**		
Fallen fruit, Honeycrisp, n=30	0		
Fallen fruit, Red Stayman, n=30	0		
Fire blight cankers, Honeycrisp, n=20	0		
Fire blight cankers, Red Stayman, n=20	0		
Fire blight cankers, Golden Delicious, n=20	0		
Bud scales, Honeycrisp, dormant, green tip, pink n=10	0	0	0
Bud scales, Red Stayman dormant, green tip, pink n=10	0	0	0
Bud scales, Golden Delicious, dormant, green tip, pink n=10	0	0	0

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Preparing figures

Figures can be generated in PowerPoint, but they are usually easier to create in Excel or some other program designed for this purpose.

Figures can be imported into Power Point using the copy and paste function, or you can save figures as JPEG (JPG) image files and insert them.

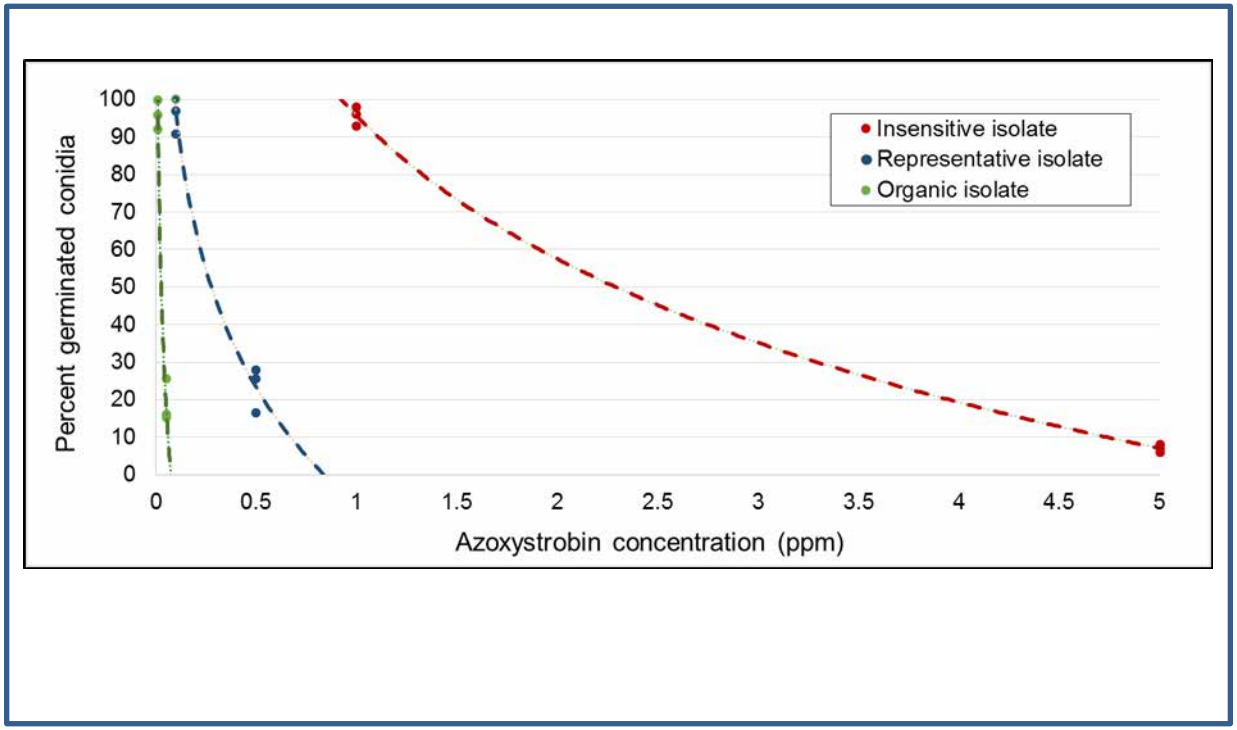

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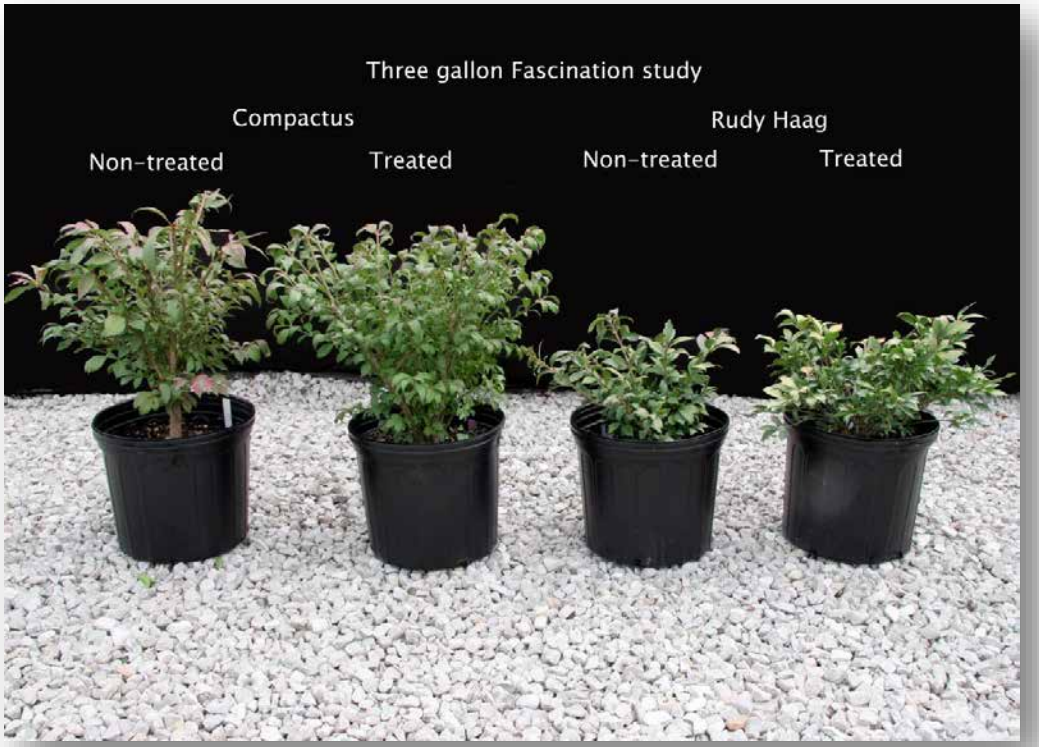
Image size & quality

Since posters require large pictures, it is important to have sharply focused, high-resolution images that can be enlarged to the desired size.

Take pictures with a good camera to ensure a high resolution. A plain, contrasting background will help images stand out. Avoid shadows by using uniform lighting.

Label the objects in your picture to provide more interest and enhance comprehension.



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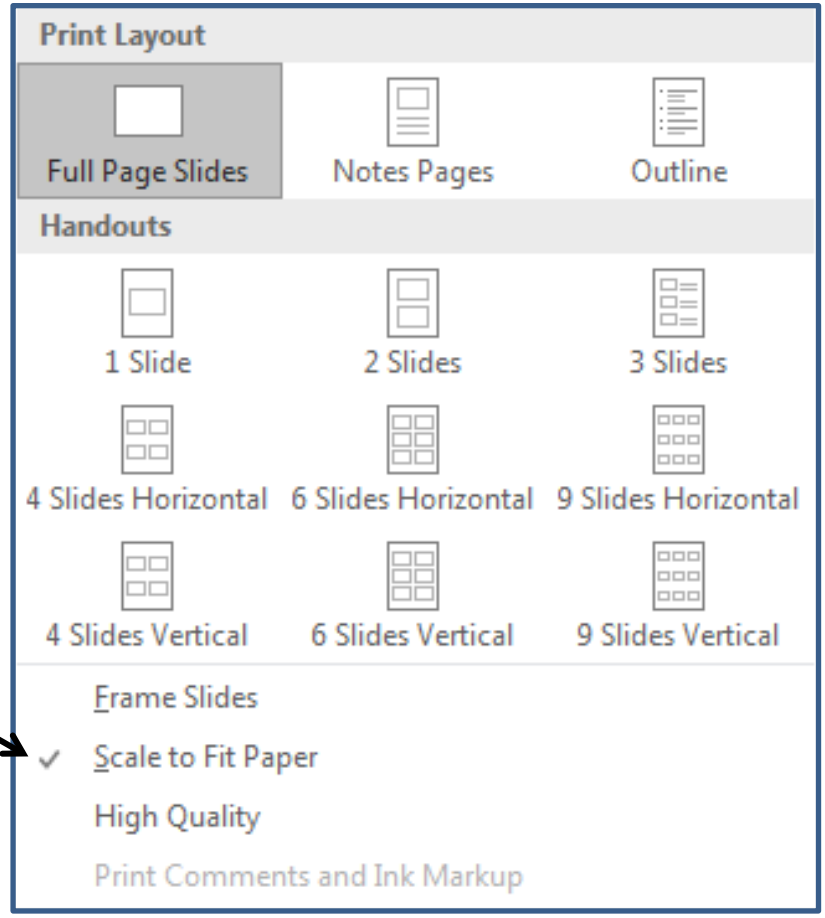
Preview the poster before final printing

Prior to printing, you and at least one other person should carefully proofread the finished poster.

You can print a smaller version on 8.5 by 11 inch paper by selecting the "Scale to Fit Paper" option.



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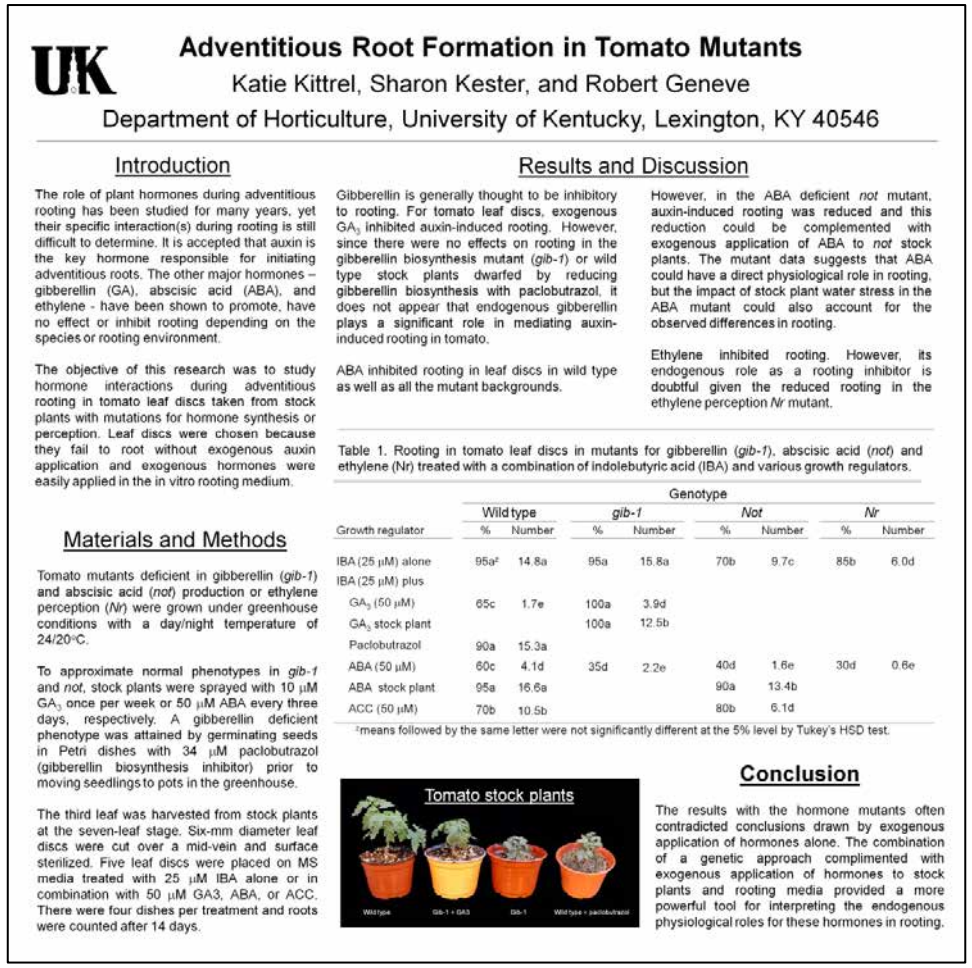
Printing the final poster (in-house)

Posters can be printed in-house on the department poster printer in room 216.

Please let office staff know at least 2 weeks in advance of printing so they can check supply levels and order any that are needed.

If you will need assistance with printing the poster, please schedule time with an office staff membera minimum of 48 hours in advance of the time you will need the poster completed.



Adventitious Root Formation in Tomato Mutants

Katie Kittrel, Sharon Kester, and Robert Geneve
Department of Horticulture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546

Introduction

The role of plant hormones during adventitious rooting has been studied for many years, yet their specific interaction(s) during rooting is still difficult to determine. It is accepted that auxin is the key hormone responsible for initiating adventitious roots. The other major hormones – gibberellin (GA), abscisic acid (ABA), and ethylene - have been shown to promote, have no effect or inhibit rooting depending on the species or rooting environment.

The objective of this research was to study hormone interactions during adventitious rooting in tomato leaf discs taken from stock plants with mutations for hormone synthesis or perception. Leaf discs were chosen because they fail to root without exogenous auxin application and exogenous hormones were easily applied in the in vitro rooting medium.

Materials and Methods

Tomato mutants deficient in gibberellin (*gib-1*) and abscisic acid (*not*) production or ethylene perception (*Nr*) were grown under greenhouse conditions with a day/night temperature of 24/20°C.

To approximate normal phenotypes in *gib-1* and *not*, stock plants were sprayed with 10 µM GA_3 once per week or 50 µM ABA every three days, respectively. A gibberellin deficient phenotype was attained by germinating seeds in Petri dishes with 34 µM paclobutrazol (gibberellin biosynthesis inhibitor) prior to moving seedlings to pots in the greenhouse.

The third leaf was harvested from stock plants at the seven-leaf stage. Six-mm diameter leaf discs were cut over a mid-vein and surface sterilized. Five leaf discs were placed on MS media treated with 25 µM IBA alone or in combination with 50 µM GA3, ABA, or ACC. There were four dishes per treatment and roots were counted after 14 days.

Results and Discussion

Gibberellin is generally thought to be inhibitory to rooting. For tomato leaf discs, exogenous GA_3 inhibited auxin-induced rooting. However, since there were no effects on rooting in the gibberellin biosynthesis mutant (*gib-1*) or wild type stock plants dwarfed by reducing gibberellin biosynthesis with paclobutrazol, it does not appear that endogenous gibberellin plays a significant role in mediating auxin-induced rooting in tomato.

ABA inhibited rooting in leaf discs in wild type as well as all the mutant backgrounds.

However, in the ABA deficient *not* mutant, auxin-induced rooting was reduced and this reduction could be complemented with exogenous application of ABA to *not* stock plants. The mutant data suggests that ABA could have a direct physiological role in rooting, but the impact of stock plant water stress in the ABA mutant could also account for the observed differences in rooting.

Ethylene inhibited rooting. However, its endogenous role as a rooting inhibitor is doubtful given the reduced rooting in the ethylene perception *Nr* mutant.

Table 1. Rooting in tomato leaf discs in mutants for gibberellin (*gib-1*), abscisic acid (*not*) and ethylene (Nr) treated with a combination of indolebutyric acid (IBA) and various growth regulators.

	Genotype							
	Wild type		*gib-1*		*Not*		*Nr*	
Growth regulator	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
IBA (25 µM) alone	95a[z]	14.8a	95a	15.8a	70b	9.7c	85b	6.0d
IBA (25 µM) plus								
GA_3 (50 µM)	65c	1.7e	100a	3.9d				
GA_3 stock plant			100a	12.5b				
Paclobutrazol	90a	15.3a						
ABA (50 µM)	60c	4.1d	35d	2.2e	40d	1.6e	30d	0.6e
ABA stock plant	95a	16.6a			90a	13.4b		
ACC (50 µM)	70b	10.5b			80b	6.1d		

[z]means followed by the same letter were not significantly different at the 5% level by Tukey's HSD test.

Conclusion

The results with the hormone mutants often contradicted conclusions drawn by exogenous application of hormones alone. The combination of a genetic approach complimented with exogenous application of hormones to stock plants and rooting media provided a more powerful tool for interpreting the endogenous physiological roles for these hormones in rooting.

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Printing posters
(UK-approved vendors)

You can also have your poster printed at an outside vendor. If the cost will be paid with UK funds, a UK-approved vendor must be used. Be sure to check for an updated list of approved vendors on UK's website.

Generally a PDF is preferred by local printing vendors, so save your PowerPoint as a PDF file before submitting.

Companies under UK contract that will print posters

Company Name & Website	Hours of Operation	Cost*	Notes
Advertiser Printers, Inc (API) http://www.apiprint.com 1890 Shooting Parkway, Suite 170 859-260-8649	Mon-Fri 8 AM to 5 PM available as needed for rush jobs	$75 for 36 X 42 inch poster	High resolution PDF preferred; other formats ok e-mail to jbarton@apiprint.com or use FTP, DropBox, WeTransfer, etc. 2 to 3 day turnaround time; delivers finished product
Copy Express http://copyexpresslex.com 1255 Eastland Drive 859-255-2679	Mon-Fri 8 AM to 5 PM	depends on size	Needs PDF Files can be sent via their FTP site, Dropbox, or e-mail Will deliver finished product
Ricoh Document Service Center http://www.uky.edu/dsc/ UK locations in: White Hall Classroom (257-1813) Medical Center (257-3392) WT Young Library (257-9376)	Mon-Fri 8 AM to 5 PM; WT Young office closed from 1 PM to 2 PM	$5 per square foot	Needs PDF already sized Will deliver finished product Requests 24 hours notice
Southland Printing http://www.southlandprint.com 1079 Majuan Rd, Lexington 859-276-1965	Mon-Fri 8 AM to 5 PM; Wade is in office by 6 AM	$4.50 per square foot; $5 for shipping tube	Needs high resolution PDF; will deliver finished product Send to john@southlandprint.com AND graphics@southlandprint.com; John writes up the order while graphics processes the order; Requests 2 to 3 days notice, but can do next day
Thoroughbred Printing http://www.thoroughbredprinting.com 904 North Broadway, Suite 100 859-226-4510	not listed on Web site		Needs high resolution PDF; e-mail if under 14MB, or larger files can be uploaded to FTP or Dropbox 1 to 3 day turnaround time Will deliver finished product

*Oct 2017

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