

Registration Information

Rochester Academy of Science 38th Annual Paper Session
Monroe Community College October 29, 2011

Name _____ Phone: (____) _____

Include your e-mail address if you wish to receive confirmation of receipt of your registration. E-mail: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Affiliation: _____

Title of Paper: _____

Author(s): _____

Will your report be an oral presentation or a poster? ___Oral ___Poster

Insert your abstract below as a .doc, .docx, or .rtf (rich text format) file—please use the abstract format shown in the Final Call for Abstracts.

Send this form AS AN E-MAIL ATTACHMENT to drobotson@monroecc.edu.
The deadline for receipt is October 15, 2011

Abstract Format

In order to print the abstracts in time for distribution at the paper session, we must receive them in the proper format. Please adhere to the following guidelines:

- Abstracts must be submitted **as an attachment to an email**, either as a Word document (.doc or.docx) or as a text file.
- Set the page margins at 1.5 inches,
- Use 12 point character size and the Times New Roman font.
- THE TITLE SHOULD BE IN UPPERCASE AND FOLLOWED BY A PERIOD.
- List the authors—First Name Last Name—and separate authors with commas.
- Include the complete mailing address of each author.
- Begin the abstract immediately below the authors' addresses and indent the first line 3 spaces.

Poster Format

We will have easels and tables to display posters that are mounted on a rigid support, such as cardboard or foam-core. Mounted posters may be up to 48 inches wide and 36 inches tall.

Suggestions for Effective Poster Presentations

Poster presentations provide more opportunity for discussion than do oral presentations. In addition, poster presentations are less formal and less stressful for students who are just entering the arena of scientific meetings. A poster requires careful planning and design, and a good poster leads the viewer logically from point to point. The following suggestions on poster design and production are drawn from an article by J. D. Woolsey, a professional graphic designer (Trends in Neuroscience, 12(9): 325-332, 1989).

1. *Posters are a visual medium*, and you should tell your story with illustrations and simple tables rather than expecting a viewer to read substantial chunks of text. Figure legends and table headings should be concise, providing just enough information to allow the viewer to understand the figure or table. Put the labels for lines and bars directly on graphs so a viewer does not need to look for a figure legend.
2. *Use different type sizes and styles to distinguish the sections of the poster.* Use 72 point bold type for the title and 48 or 36 point for the names and affiliations of the authors. Use 26 or 28 point type for section headings and 22 or 20 point for the text. Do not use type smaller than 20 point.
3. *Omit needless words.* Use the active voice wherever possible and eliminate redundancy and unnecessary words. Display information graphically and minimize text descriptions. Omit most of the details of methods, and avoid massive tables of data and complicated statistical analyses; a poster is not simply a published paper dismantled and pasted onto a board.
4. *Arrange the visual structure of the poster to flow smoothly from one section to the next.* Vertical columns are usually better than horizontal rows. Align at least the left margins of the items in a column, and align both margins if you can.
5. *Edit ruthlessly* to eliminate unnecessary text and visual elements. Well-aligned vertical columns with generous blank spaces between the columns allow a viewer to concentrate on the content of the poster. A poster with half of its area used to separate columns of text, figures, and tables is easier to read than a poster that fills every square centimeter of space.
6. *Use a single background color for your poster and choose a color that is restful to the eye.* Hot neon pink may be an attention getter, but it's a choice you will come to regret! Muted and unsaturated colors work better.

7. *Use typefaces that are easy to read.* Serif styles (fonts that have cross strokes at the ends of most letters, like the Times New Roman you are reading).