

Change colours to
your suit your
company branding.

Title that hints at the underlying issue or question

Format in “sentence case.”
This means only the “t” in
“title” gets capitalized¹.

Your name here
Your company affiliation and address here

All columns should have exactly the same width and
be separated from each other by exactly the same
amount of white space¹.

Introduction

This template has column widths and font sizes optimized for printing an A0. Try to keep your total word count under 500¹.

Your main text is easier to read if you use a “serif” font such as Palatino or Times¹. Use a non-serif font for your title and section headings¹, but limit different fonts to 2-3⁴.



Figure 1. Photograph or drawing to grab the attention of delegates, the eye catcher⁴.

Materials and methods

Be brief, and opt for photographs or drawings whenever possible to illustrate methods or experimental design, even for mathematical modeling projects¹.

For posters, *a picture paints a thousand words* is very applicable⁴.

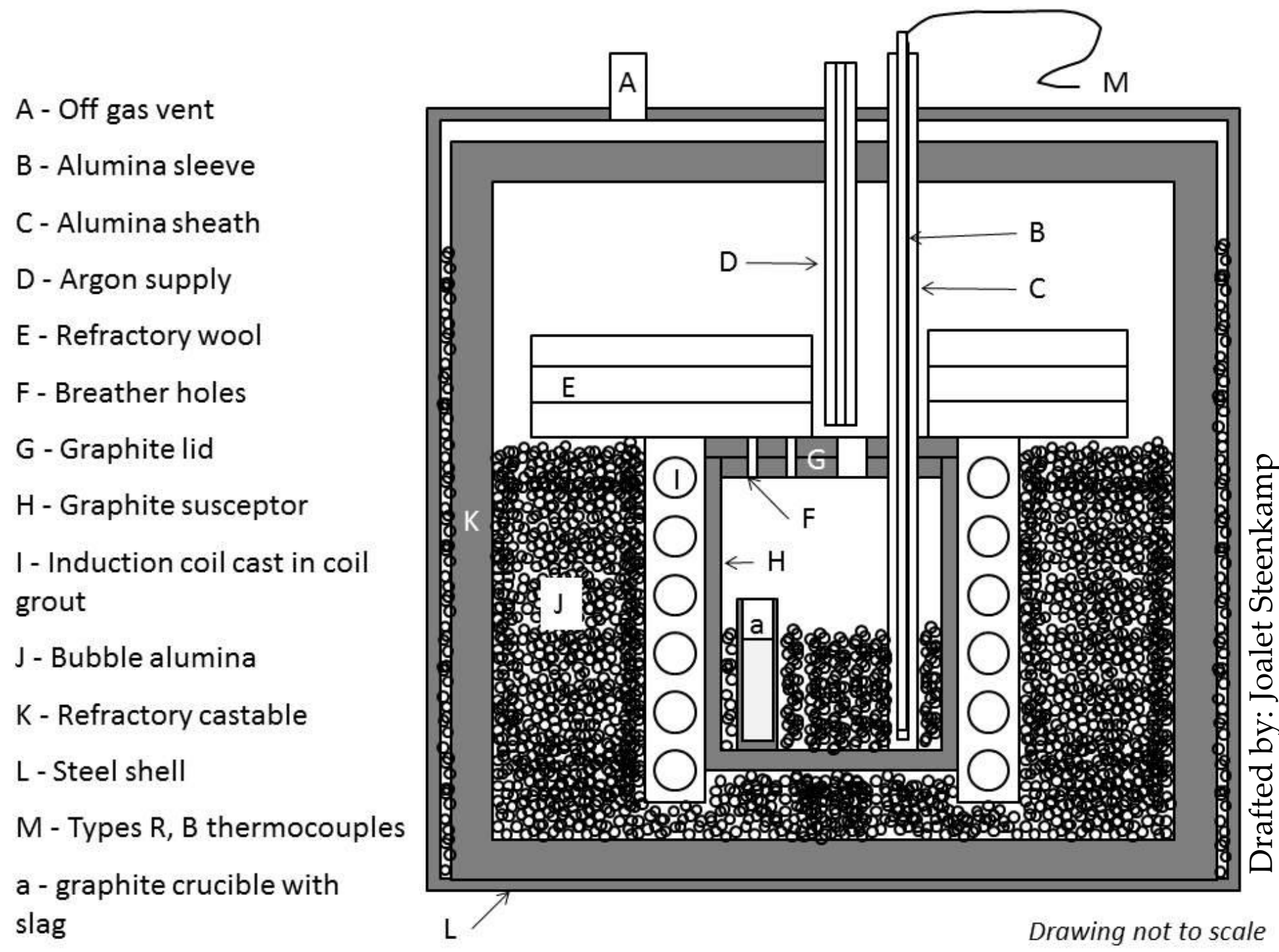


Figure 2. Illustration of important piece of equipment, or perhaps a flow chart summarizing experimental design¹.



Figure 3. Remember to give credit where credit is due to photographers, draftsmen or artists.

Results and discussion

The layout for this section should be modified from this template to best show off your graphs and other result-related illustrations. You might want a single, large column to accommodate a big map. Or perhaps you could arrange 6 figures in a circle in the center of the poster. Do whatever it takes to make your results graphically clear. Remember: Make your graphs big enough to read from 2 meters away^{1, 2, 3, 4}.

Paragraph format is fine, but sometimes a simple list of “bullet” points can communicate results more effectively¹:

- 9 out of 12 slabs contained inclusions (Figure 4a)
- MnS inclusions were most prevalent (Figure 4b)
- Oxide inclusions were larger (Figure 4c).

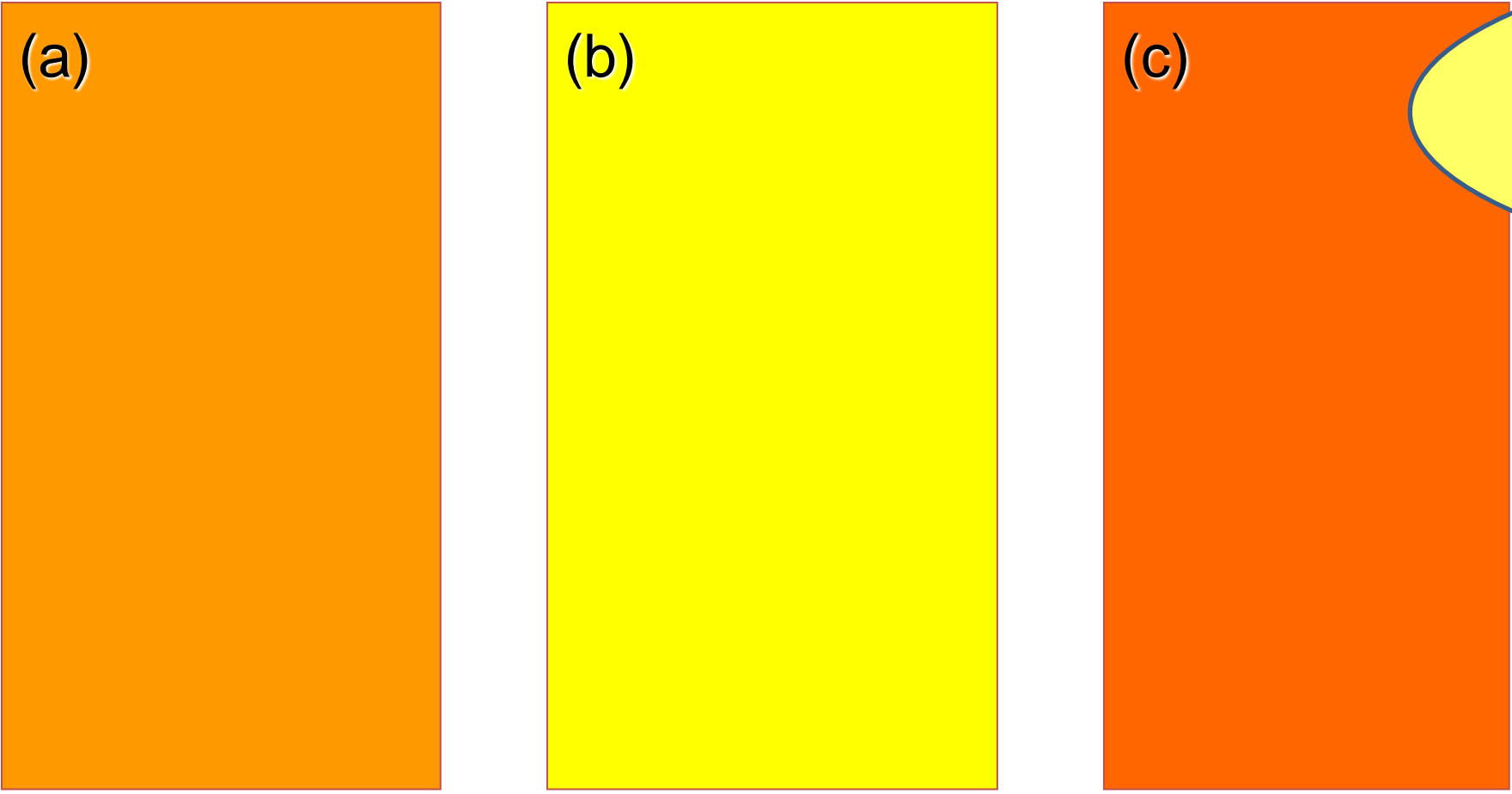


Figure 4. Make sure legends have enough detail to explain to the viewer what the results are, but don’t go on and on. Don’t be tempted to reduce font size in figure legends, axes labels, etc. as your viewers are probably most interested in reading your figures and legends^{1, 4}.

Often you will have some more text-based results between your figures. This text should explicitly guide the reader through the figures cross referencing (Fig. 4c) where applicable.

Provide references where applicable (Superintendent, personal communication).

Putting titles on graphs makes your graph instantly understandable¹. TELL your viewers what to look for.

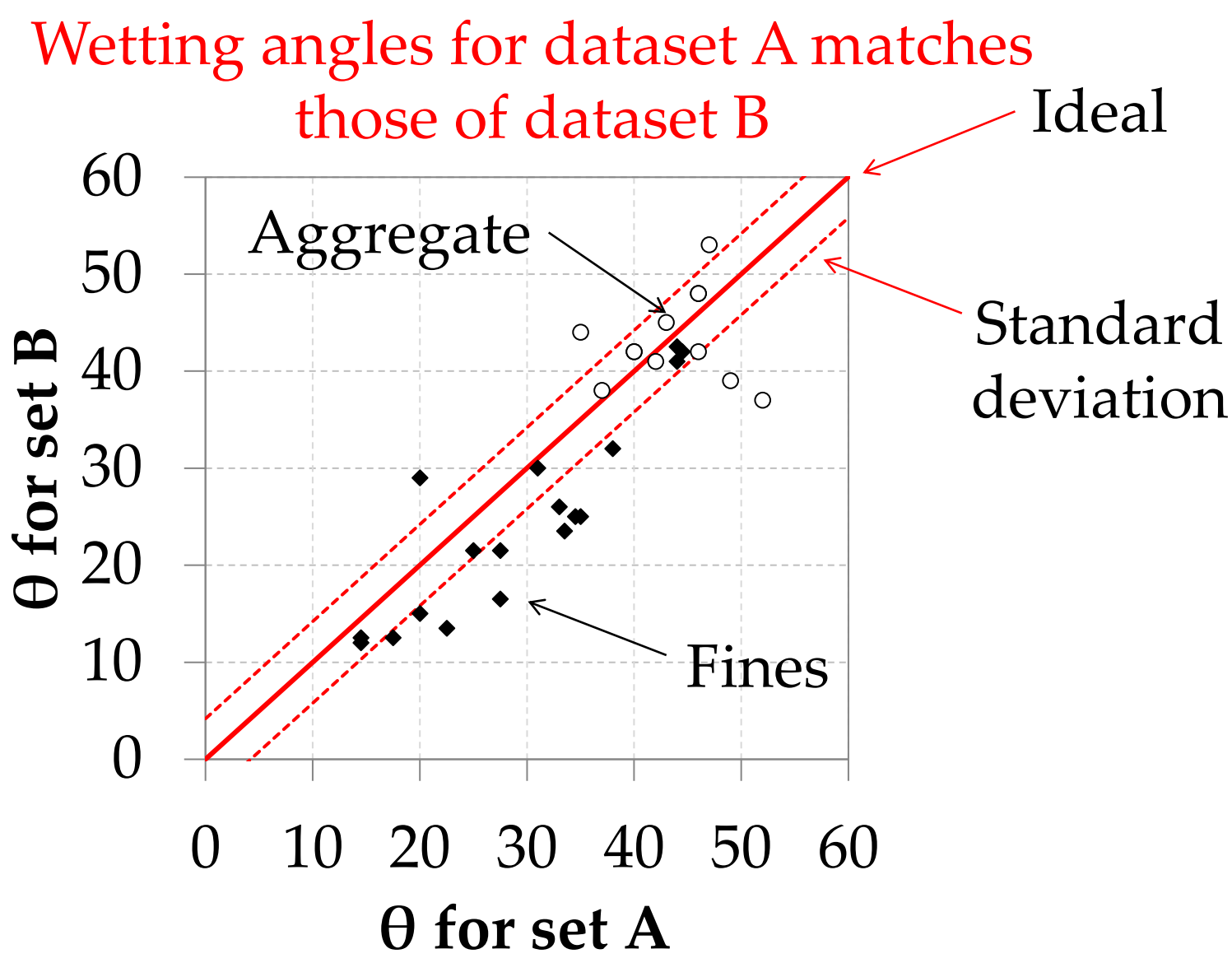


Figure 5. Label the lines manually (as above). The above figure would also be greatly improved with schematics indicating what $\theta = 0$ or $\theta = 60$ means¹.

Be sure to separate figures from other figures by generous use of white space¹.

When figures are too cramped, viewers get confused about which figures to read first and which legend goes with which figure¹.

Keep graphs simple but effective².

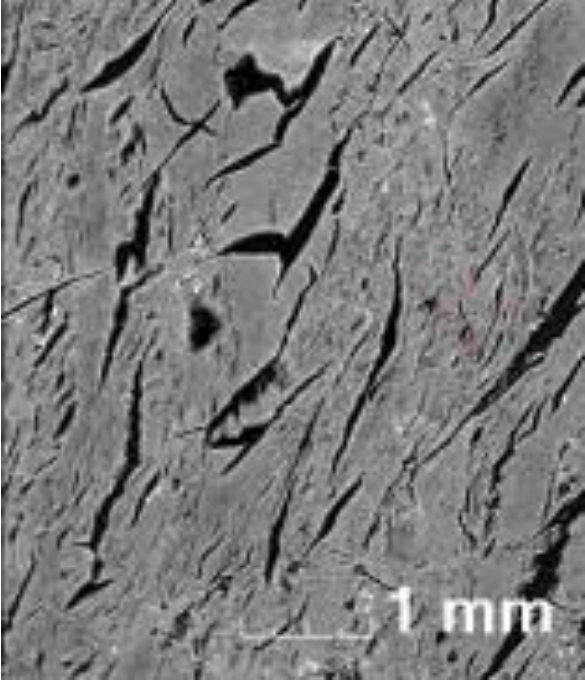
Figures are preferred but tables are sometimes unavoidable¹.

Adding small drawings or icons to tables to clarify¹.

Table 1. Total porosity per refractory sample determined by XRT.

	Ramming paste matrix	Ramming paste aggregate	Carbon block
a	26.1	13.7	7.6
b	17.7	20.4	11.2
c	22.7	17.2	13.8
Average	22.2	17.1	10.9

Black pores present in ramming paste matrix (grey)



Put a figure here that explores one particular outcome in a complicated table of results¹.

Figure 6. You can use connector lines and arrows to visually guide viewers through your results. Adding emphasis this way is much better than making the point with words in the text section¹.

Conclusions

You can, of course, start your conclusions sooner if your results section is “data light.” Conclusions should not be mere reminders of your results. Instead, you want to guide the reader through what you have concluded from the results. What is the broader significance? Why should anyone care? This section should refer back, explicitly, to the “burning issue” mentioned in the introduction. If you didn’t mention a burning issue in the introduction, go back and fix that -- your poster should have made a good case for why your did what you did. A good conclusion will also refer to the literature on the topic -- how does your research add to what is already published on the topic?

See section 6 on
<http://www.saimm.co.za/guidelines-for-authors>.
Adhere to citation guidelines exactly.

Literature cited

[1] C. B. Purrington, “Designing conference posters.” [Online]. Available: colinpurrington.com/tips/academic/posterdesign. [Accessed: 17-Oct-2014].

[2] “Scientific poster design.” [Online]. Available: hsp.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/ScientificPosters.pdf. [Accessed: 17-Oct-2014].

[3] M. L. Eggart, “Effective poster design for academic conferences.” [Online]. Available: [www.ga.lsu.edu/Effective Poster Design for Academic Conferences.pdf](http://www.ga.lsu.edu/Effective%20Poster%20Design%20for%20Academic%20Conferences.pdf). [Accessed: 17-Oct-2014].

[4] “Creating an academic poster.” [Online]. Available: www.canterbury.ac.uk/graduate-skills/preview/presentations/academic-poster-tutorial/poster-tutorial-print.pdf. [Accessed: 17-Oct-2014].

Acknowledgments

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For further information

Please contact email@XYZcompany.com. More information on this and related projects can be obtained at www.yoursite.com... (give the URL for company web site). A link to an online, PDF-version of the poster would be useful¹.

Add your company name and logo here¹