



7th Biennial ECHO Agriculture and Community Development Conference

Poster Session 2019

We are pleased to announce that our 7th Biennial ECHO Asia Agriculture and Community Development Conference 2019 will feature a poster session. This will provide attendees with another way to share and exchange information. If you plan to attend the conference in October 2019, please consider creating a poster for display at the conference venue. Your poster can then be viewed by other conference delegates at their leisure, as well as during designated times for poster presenters and other conference attendees to interact. There will be an opportunity during a late-afternoon or evening session to give a five-minute oral summary of your poster.

Below are some specifics on how to participate in our conference poster session.

Poster categories

Posters should relate to small-scale agriculture or community development. Practices and techniques presented should be those that are affordable and that can be implemented with local resources. We are looking for posters that fall within the following categories:

Research summaries

These posters relay information on findings learned from varying levels of experimentation. This is a good fit for scientists, graduate students, or student researchers. It is also a good fit for development practitioners to present knowledge gained from farmer field trials, observation trials conducted on project sites, or results of various surveys.

Development project summaries

This type of poster is less research-oriented, presenting lessons learned from the implementation of agriculture-related development projects. For example, a poster could shed light on the effectiveness of a particular development approach, crop production practice, or appropriate technology.

Crop evaluations

This is a distinct category focused on crops. Featured crops could include cereal grains, multipurpose trees, fruits, vegetables, forages, legumes, Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS) or any other category of plants found to improve the lives of farmers and gardeners. Whether the information is gleaned from a research or development project, this is a good way to share insights on how well a crop has performed or been adapted by farmers in your part of the world.

For information about presenter responsibilities, poster preparation guidelines, and example posters, see information below.



An Example Poster

[Download Full Version \(PDF\)](#)

Presenter responsibilities

Applicants must complete the [Poster Presentation Submission Form](#) before the start of the conference.

Abstracts can consist of a 3-5 sentence description of your poster; as far as a maximum length, we ask that they be no longer than 250 words. Providing this information in a timely manner will allow us to promote the poster session in our conference program. Additionally the poster presenter form will provide an opportunity for you to indicate whether or not you are okay with your poster being posted - as a PDF - on this website after the conference.

We also ask that each presenter be responsible for developing, printing, and bringing their own poster to the conference. This includes any expenses incurred. ECHO will provide the space and materials (e.g. easels, tape, push-pins) to display your poster. Below are some general guidelines and resources for developing a poster.

Printed poster preparation guidelines

Use of PowerPoint

Most commonly, posters to be printed are prepared on a single PowerPoint slide. It is important to know beforehand where you can have your poster printed. Students and scientists often have access to printers at their college or university. Alternatively, websites such as www.posterpresentations.com or www.makesigns.com/sciPosters_Templates.aspx provide printing services as well as powerpoint templates that can be downloaded free of charge. Paper sizes that can be run through a printer will determine which page setup options you select in PowerPoint. To be able to accommodate everyone's poster, we would prefer that a poster not exceed 120 cm (48 inches) in width or height. There are numerous publications online that give instructions on how to prepare a poster in PowerPoint. One such document, entitled Create a Poster in PowerPoint 2010, is found at <http://www.emich.edu/apc/guides/apcposterpowerpoint2010.pdf>.

Design considerations

- Presenters are free to be creative as far as background and color choices. The main consideration to keep in mind is readability. Keep the following in mind:
 - A text color that contrasts well with the background color will help the words stand out. Black text on a white background, for instance, works well.
 - Present information clearly and simply. People will be less likely to read your poster if it has too many words. Consider using colored graphs or photos in place of long numerical tables.
 - Keep the layout from being too crowded. Leave a 2.5 cm (1 in.) border around the edges and ample spaces around text boxes.
- Keep body text left-aligned or fully justified; do not right-justify the text.
- Use conventional fonts such as Arial, Helvetica or Tahoma, and only use one or two fonts. For a display poster developed from a single PowerPoint slide, suggested font sizes are 72-120 points for the title and 24-48 points for body text. Headings of more than six words should be in upper and lower case instead of all capitals. Never write whole sentences in all capitals or underline; use bold characters to stress your point.
- Bullets are a great way to make a simple and clear point.
- Do not attempt to put too much information on your poster! The poster should give enough information to the viewer to explain the gist and then allow the viewer to gather more information from the presenter one-on-one.
- Spell check and proof-read before printing a final version.
- A document entitled Poster-making 101 contains much more advice on design considerations and is found at <http://abacus.bates.edu/~bpfohl/posters/>.
- A sample poster can be viewed at http://www.echocommunity.org/en/pages/eiac_poster_presentation_guidelines

Poster elements

Each poster should have the following blocks of information:

- **Title and authors:** This information is shown at the top of the poster. Any organizational logos are often shown here as well.
- **Background and Introduction:** This section presents the “why” of your research or project. Provide a sense of context, including the location in which your work was done. Explain a problem (e.g., crop production constraints in a given area) or set of issues that your research or development project addresses.
- **Purpose or Objectives:** Present a short list of primary objectives, or a single over-arching goal of the work presented.
- **Methodology:** This section presents the “how” of your work. It is impossible in a poster to go into too many specifics. In broad terms, though, describe materials used, how the study or project was implemented, and how information and data were gathered and processed.
- **Results:** Here is where important findings are presented. In addition to brief statements, this section can also contain supporting tables, graphs and/or photos.
- **Conclusions or Outcomes:** Based on the findings presented in the Results section, outline conclusions or outcomes. This could involve listing key take-a-ways that you want people to remember and/or implications of your work to smallholder farmers. It is okay to have a combined Results and Conclusions or Results and Outcomes section.

Oral Poster Preparation Guidelines

This applies to those displaying a printer poster who would like to give a five-minute PowerPoint presentation of their poster during an evening session.

During one of the evening sessions there will be a time briefly present your poster to other conference delegates. Each presenter will be given 3 minutes to summarize their poster, with 2 additional minutes allotted for questions and answering. In order to accommodate all presenters, these guidelines will remain quite rigid, so we ask that you keep to the point. As with the printed poster, keep everything simple and short. Three minutes is enough time to present key points, but not enough to go deeply into long tables or complex graphs.