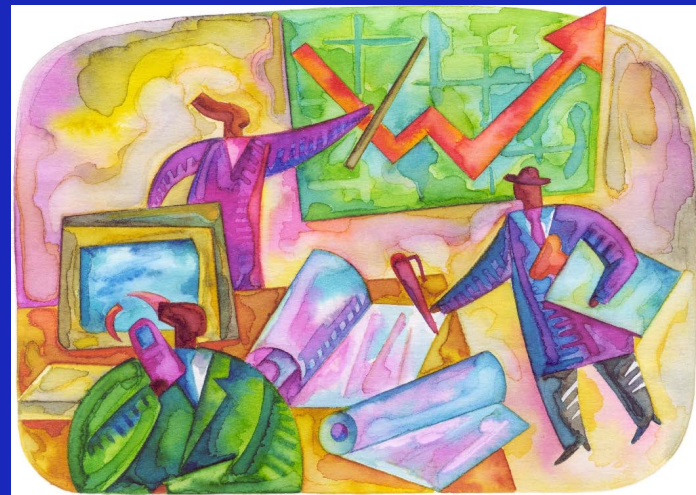


Scientific Poster Design

How to keep your poster from resembling an “abstract painting”



CCMR

Cornell Center for Materials Research

Cornell University, Ithaca, NY

<http://www.ccmr.cornell.edu>

A poster can be better than giving a talk

More efficient because:

- you totally bomb at giving talks
- can be viewed while you nap
- can hang in the department for years
- can reach folks not in your field of research

Posters serve as...

An advertisement of your hard work



Kool, wow!, check
this out!, you must
be smart!



It's just an illustrated abstract





Poster title goes here, containing strictly only the essential number of words...



Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here
Address/es Goes Here, Address/es Goes Here, Address/es Goes Here

Introduction

First ...

Check with conference organizers on their specifications of abstract and poster before you arrive at the poster session. Make the poster size and layout as professional as possible.

The poster should be 36 inches wide by 48 inches high (landscape format). Do not change the page size. You can scale the poster to a larger size when printing. You must use a professional printer or a professional service to print the poster. Do not use a standard printer.

Be sure to leave your contact information in the space allocated by the conference organizers (e.g., 36 inches by 48 inches). Do not make your poster larger than necessary. Do not use a standard printer.

Method

Tip for making a successful poster ...

- Rewrite your paper in poster format. (Simply everything and use a small font.)
- Headings should be fun. Do not use too many and use a small font.
- Use a small font for the text. Do not use a small font for the text.
- When laying out your poster, leave breathing space around the text. Do not crowd the poster.
- Try using photographs or diagrams. Do not use too many.
- (Optional) Check and get someone to proofread.

Results

Importing/Exporting files ...

Images such as photographs, graphs, diagrams, logos, etc. can be used on the poster.

To make a small image in your poster, go through the menu: Insert > Picture > From File. In the file dialog, click on the file you want to use. Then click on the 'Insert' button.

The image will be inserted into the poster. To make a larger image, go to the menu: Format > Size > Width > 100%. To make a smaller image, go to the menu: Format > Size > Width > 50%.

Do not use images that are too large.

Printing and Lamination

Once you have completed your poster, bring it to the VU to printing. (We will process it and deliver it to you.) Do not use a standard printer.

Simply highlight the essential regions.

Conclusion

For more information on Poster Design, Scanning and Digital Photography, and Image Editing.

Contact: Medical Illustration Unit, Princeton Medical Center, Princeton, NJ 08540. Phone: 609-275-2000. Email: medil@princeton.edu. Website: www.medil.princeton.edu.

Acknowledgements

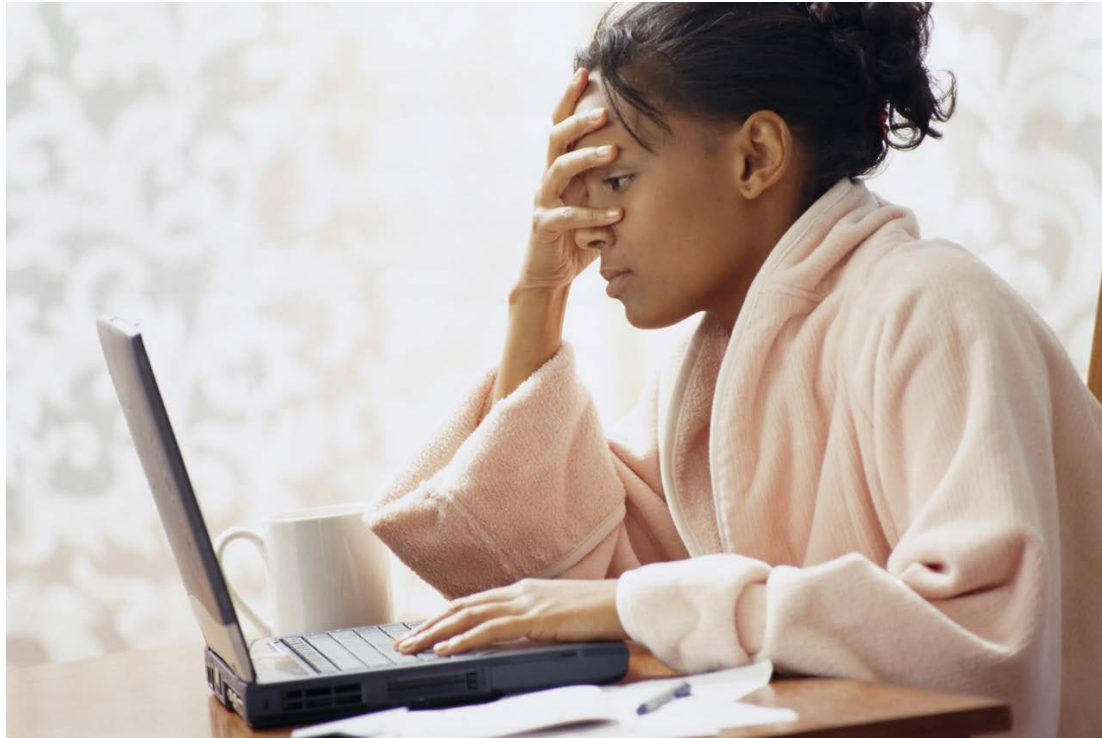
Just highlight the essential regions with your own text. Do not use a standard printer.

Is my abstract effective?

- Why should anyone care?
- What am I adding to current knowledge?
- Do I need to explain methods?
- Have I told them what I found and recommend?



A portrait of a grad student

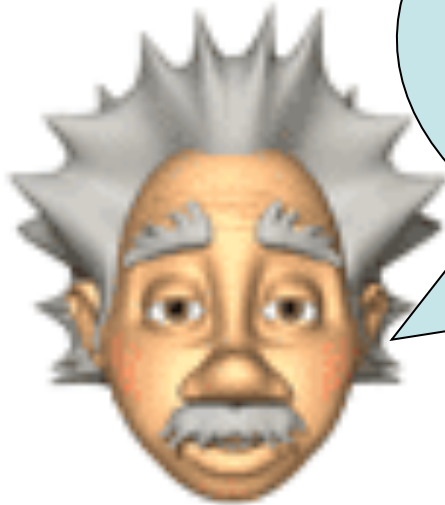


@#&%!@#\$, I have 12 hours to throw this thing together and get it printed before it's due.

How do I get months and years of research onto my poster?

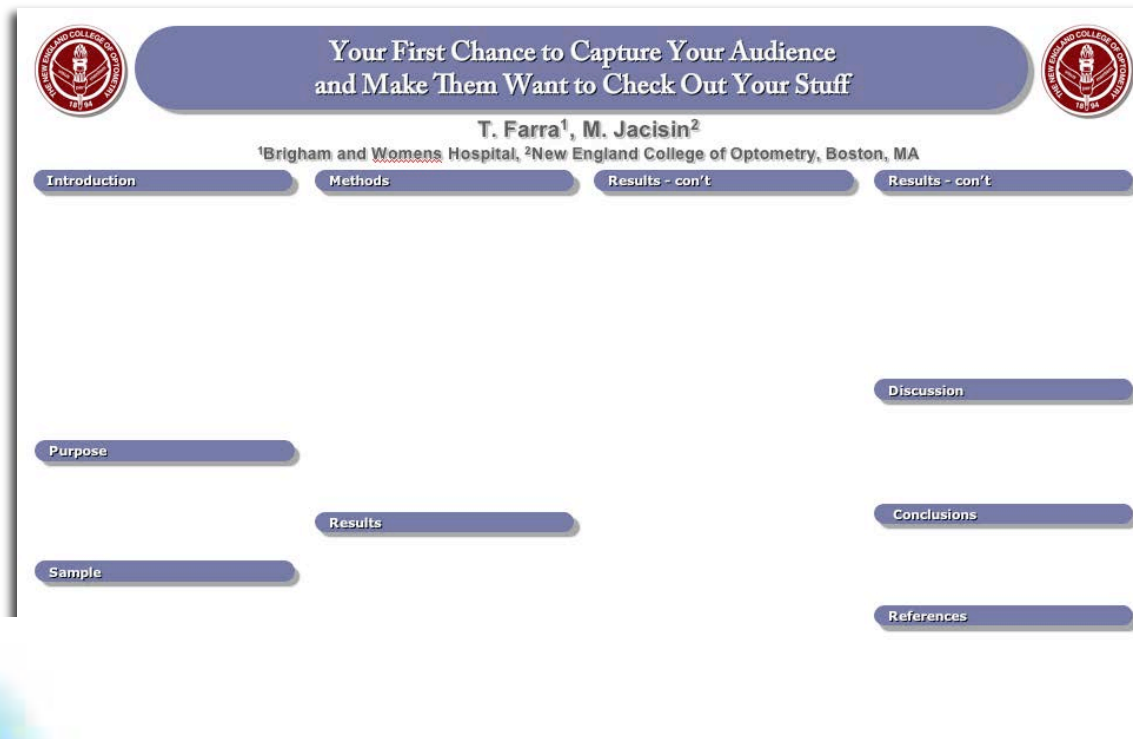


- Your poster is a short story
- Describe a few major points
- Arouse the reader's interest to read on
- Limit it to 250 words



Recite after me,
Less is best!

Simplify your paper into poster format

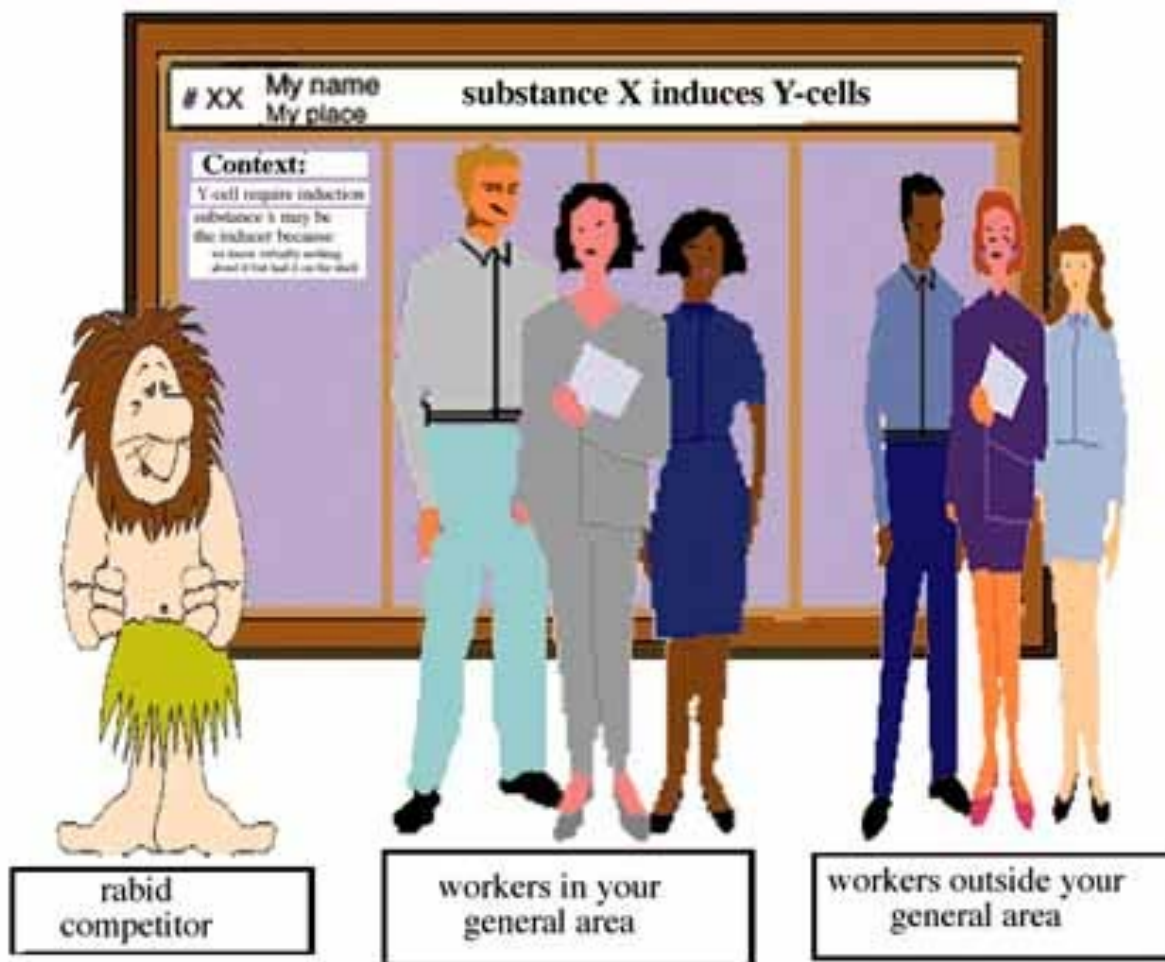


The diagram illustrates a poster layout template. At the top, a blue header bar contains the text "Your First Chance to Capture Your Audience and Make Them Want to Check Out Your Stuff" in white, flanked by two circular logos. Below the header, the author's name "T. Farra¹, M. Jacisin²" is centered, followed by their affiliations: "¹Brigham and Womens Hospital, ²New England College of Optometry, Boston, MA". The main body of the poster is divided into sections by blue bars with white text. The top row includes "Introduction", "Methods", "Results - con't", and "Results - con't". The middle row includes "Purpose", "Results", "Discussion", and "Conclusions". The bottom row includes "Sample" and "References".



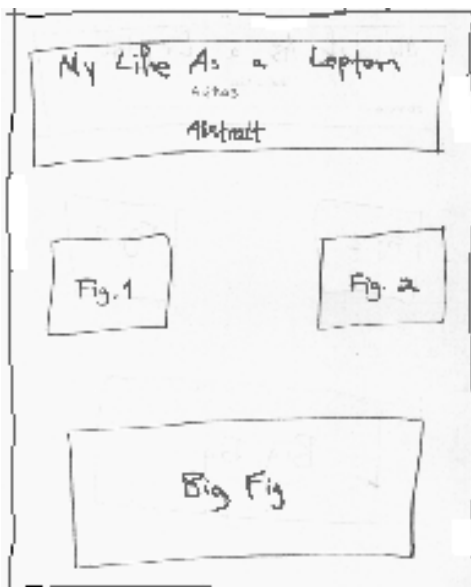
Find out the size required!

Who's my audience?



[illegible]

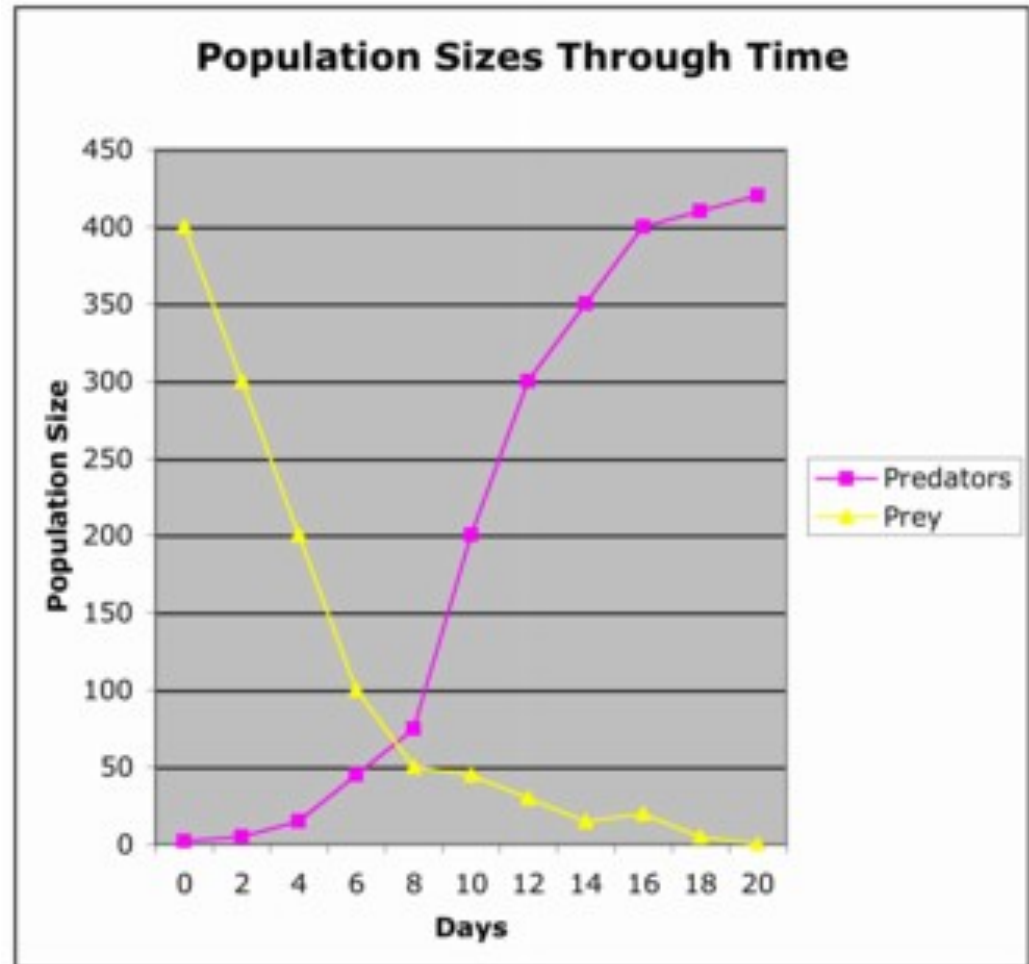
Carefully
omits
interpretations

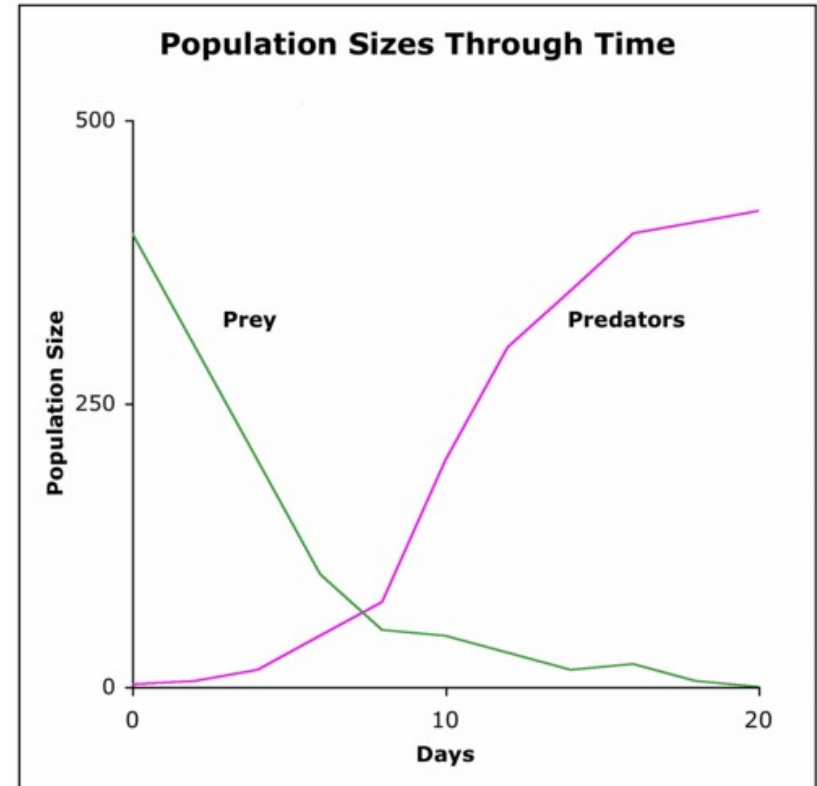
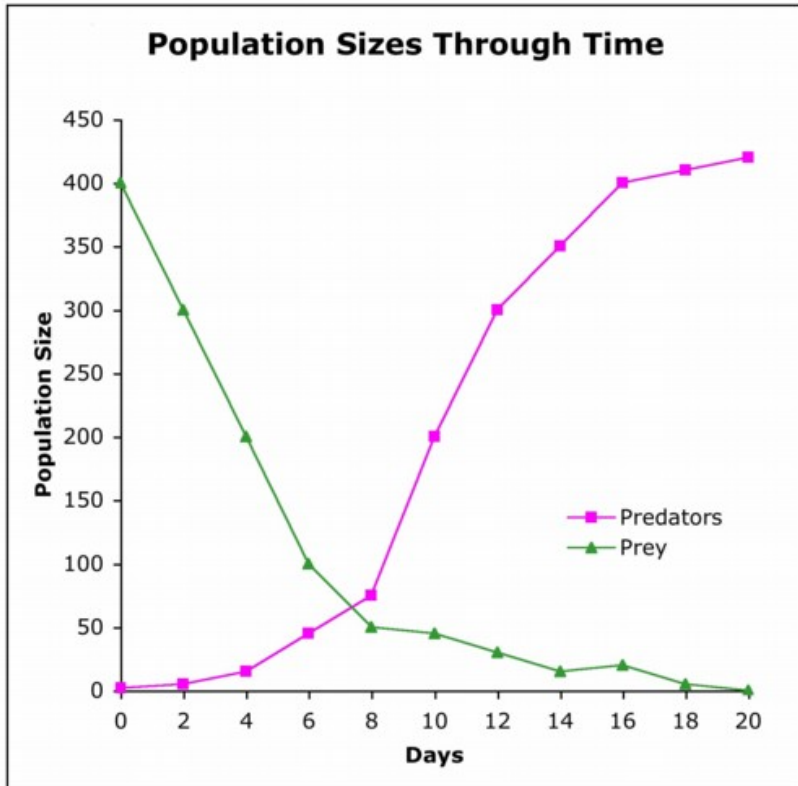


Start putting
together your
2 main elements

1) Simple, effective data displays

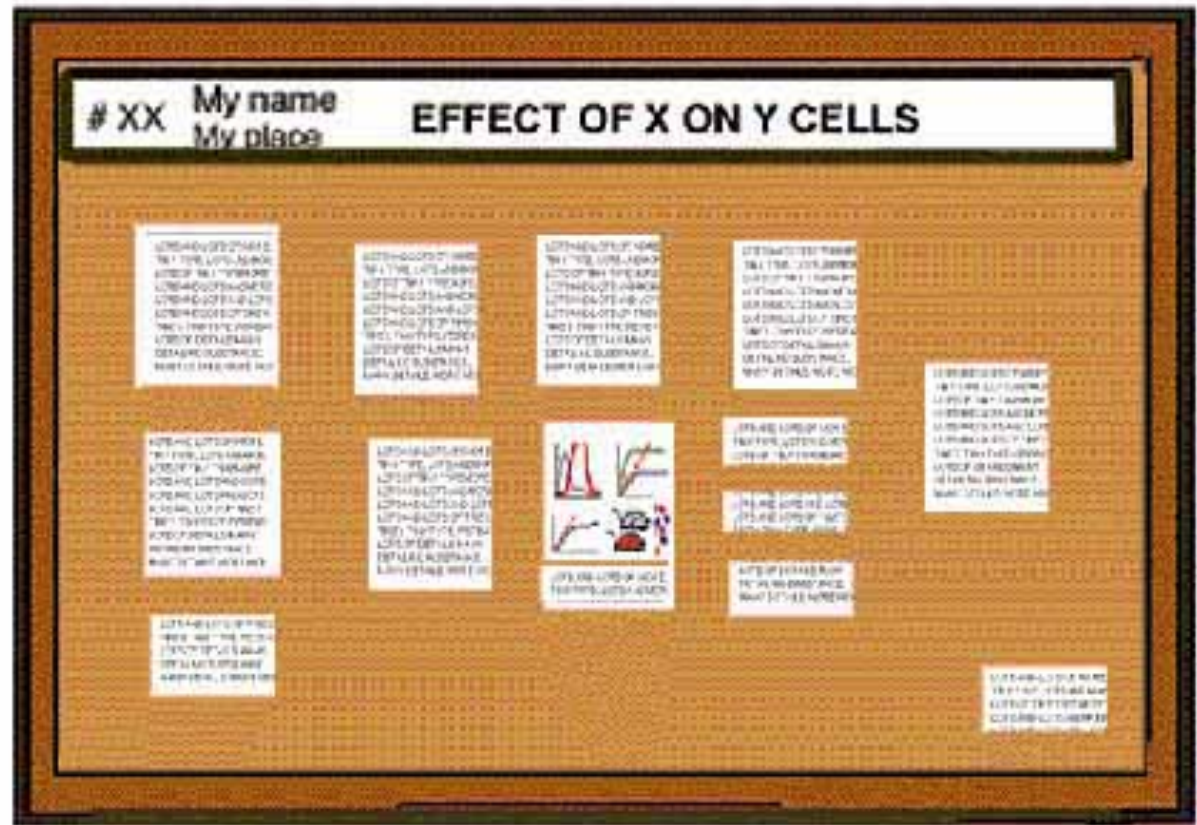
Don't make them stand on their heads to read your data!





2) Small blocks of supporting text

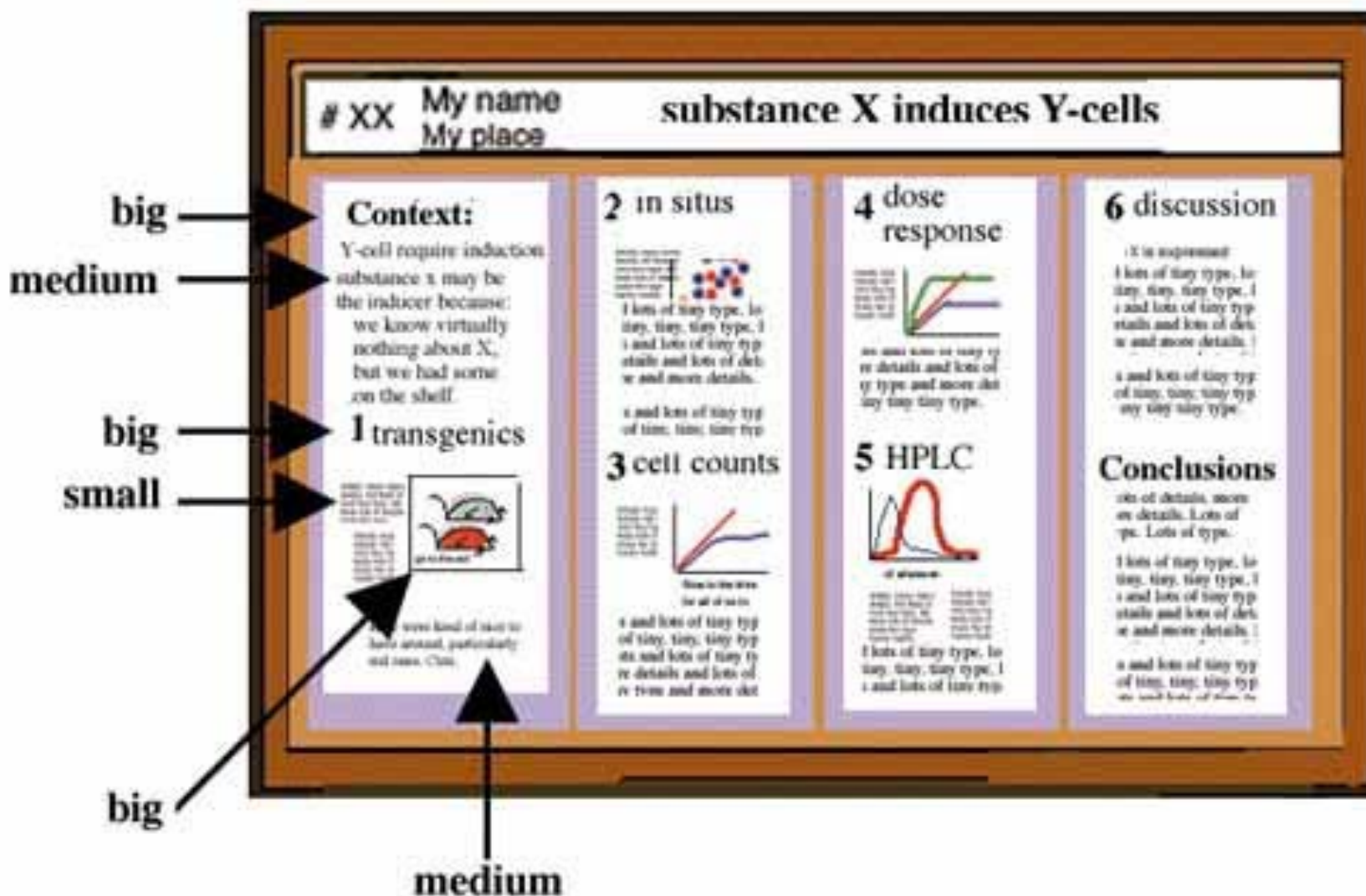
The need for chairs in front of your poster will not go over well

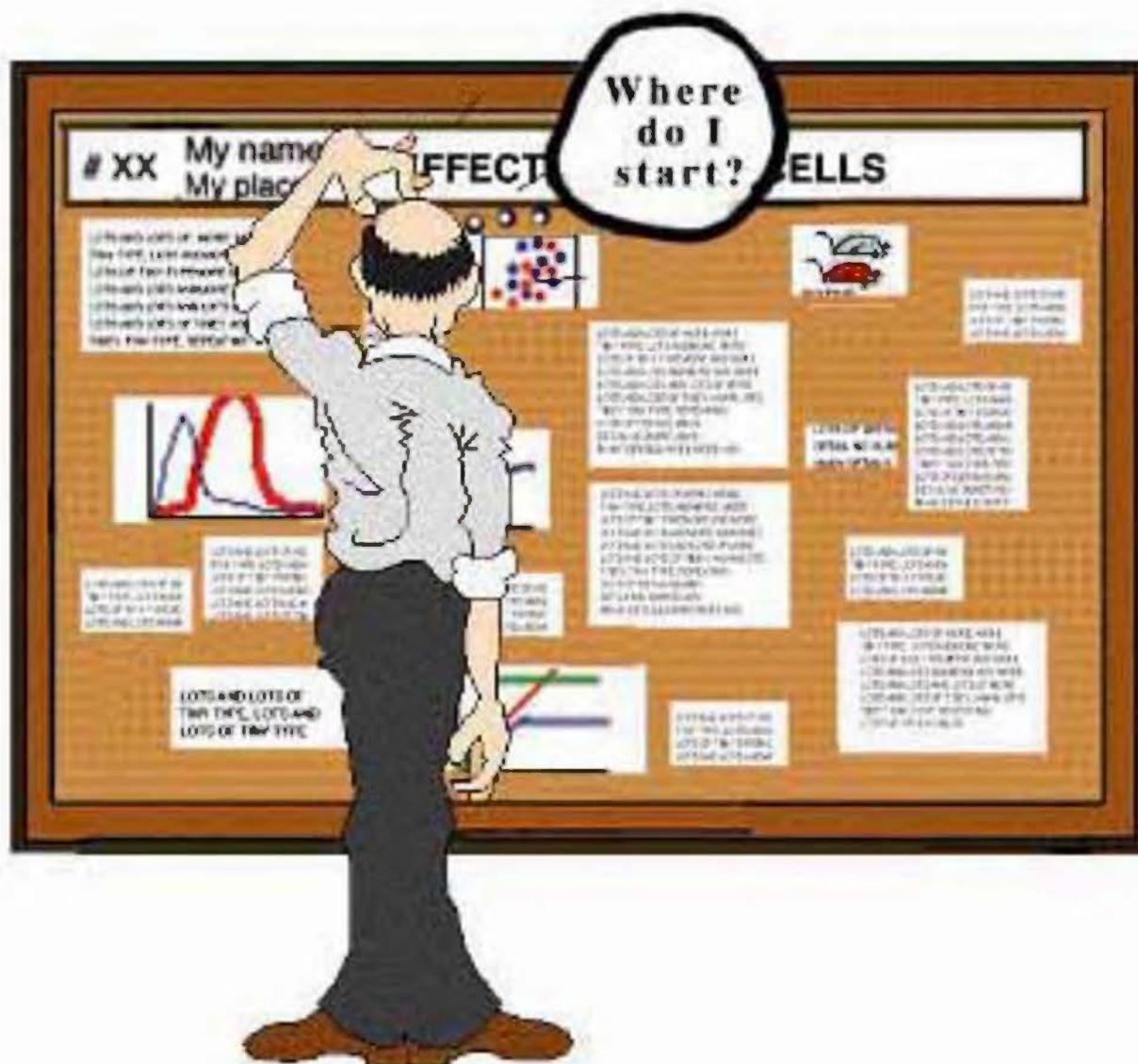


Your copy should answer...

# XX	My name My place	EFFECT OF X ON Y CELLS
Why?	Methods?	What do I recommend?
What am I adding?	What did I find?	

I could actually read this







Pick a software program

Although you'll probably gravitate towards PowerPoint,
consider a true design program.

PowerPoint



- OK, but the colors will fool you
- Easy to use
- Inflexible
- Designed for overhead projection

Adobe Illustrator or InDesign



- Excellent
- More difficult to learn
- What you see is what you get
- Others: Canvas, Publish-It, Corel Draw, LaTeX, etc.



Let's design a poster!

[illegible]

The Secrets of Readable Text:

**# XX My name
My place**

EFFECT OF X ON Y CELLS

INTRODUCTION

LOTS AND LOTS OF
THIS TYPE, LOTS AND
LOTS OF THIS TYPE

LOTS AND LOTS OF MORE, MORE,
THIS TYPE, LOTS AND MORE, MORE
LOTS OF THIS TYPE AND MORE
LOTS AND LOTS OF MORE AND MORE
LOTS AND LOTS OF THIS TYPE
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LOTS AND LOTS OF THIS TYPE

RESULTS

HPLC

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CELL COUNTS

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DOSE RESPONSE

LOTS AND LOTS OF
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LOTS AND LOTS OF THIS TYPE
LOTS AND LOTS OF THIS TYPE
LOTS AND LOTS OF THIS TYPE

conclusions

LOTS AND LOTS OF
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LOTS OF THIS TYPE
LOTS AND LOTS OF THIS TYPE
LOTS AND LOTS OF THIS TYPE
LOTS AND LOTS OF THIS TYPE

**Large type
states methods,
not results**

**Results
artfully buried in a
methods description**

**Carefully
omits
interpretations**

Poster title goes here, containing strictly only the essential number of words...

Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here
Address Goes Here, Address Goes Here

Introduction

Check all contents against the specifications of the presentation, including the following: machine-readable format, font size, and margins.

The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides.

Abstract

Abstract should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides.

Method

Method should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides.

Results

Results should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides.

Conclusion

Conclusion should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides. The presentation should be 10-15 minutes long, with a maximum of 10 slides.

- Leave breathing space around your text
- Plain fonts even serif here
- Same size and style
- Left-aligned
The reason is...



Hi there, my name is mitch collinsworth
and I would like to tell you about myself and how
I got this job at cornell. Well you see, my
uncle had a friend who knew my cousin on
the other side and his daughter worked for
facilities. I was down on my luck and my sister
told me she knew a guy who's
nephew's
wife's kid worked for this guys
father
and what can I say , he hired



Hi there, my name is mitch collinsworth and I would like to tell you about myself and how I got this job at cornell. Well you see, my uncle had a friend who knew my cousin on the other side and his daughter worked for facilities. I was down on my luck and my sister told me she knew a guy who's nephew's wife's kid worked for this guys father and what can I say, he hired me with no questions asked and just told me to keep my mouth shut. So here I am at CCMR.

Conclusions first!

- Put the most important part first!
- Short and to the point!
- Upper left hand corner

Your Ingenious Teaser Right Here to Woo Them Down to the Body

Therapeutic Neuroscience Department

Conclusions first: 44 pt bold
 Always put the most important part - your conclusions - first! Place your conclusions in the upper left hand corner of your poster.
 Prepare your material from the reader's perspective. What was done, by who and your conclusion has to be understood within a couple of second's reading! Use active voice when writing the text. **Text size: 34 pt regular**

used source: Karolinska Institutet
 Image caption: 28pt regular

Introduction
 Posters are primarily visual presentations. Your poster should be dominated by self-explanatory illustrations such as graphs and pictures while the amount of text should be kept to the minimum.

Your aim
 Your poster is an advertisement for your research and as such it needs to be eye-catching and straight to the point. You only have seconds, or at best a few minutes to attract the attention of the visitor to a poster session. Keep your message short and clear

Your message
 Keep your message clear and your text concise. Decide what is relevant for this poster and try to get your message across to your target group.

Layout, photos and print
 Contact [Mediahuset](#) at University Library for help with layout and image enhancement. For printouts and professional photographers contact [Björnsjö & Sjöström](#). For more information: [www.bjornsjosjostrom.se](#)

Always write a descriptive caption 28pt regular

Always write a descriptive caption 28pt regular

Tips:
 The best font for text blocks that are as short as they should be on a poster is a Sans Serif typeface family. Therefore, use sans serif fonts such as Arial or ~~Mungo~~ sans rather than serif fonts like Times or Courier.
AVOID CAPITAL LETTERS IN TEXTS THAT ARE LONGER THAN ONE LINE, SINCE THEY ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO READ.

Handouts
 If you succeed in getting the reader's attention, provide her/him with more detailed information in the form of handouts or printed articles. Include references on your handout instead of your poster.

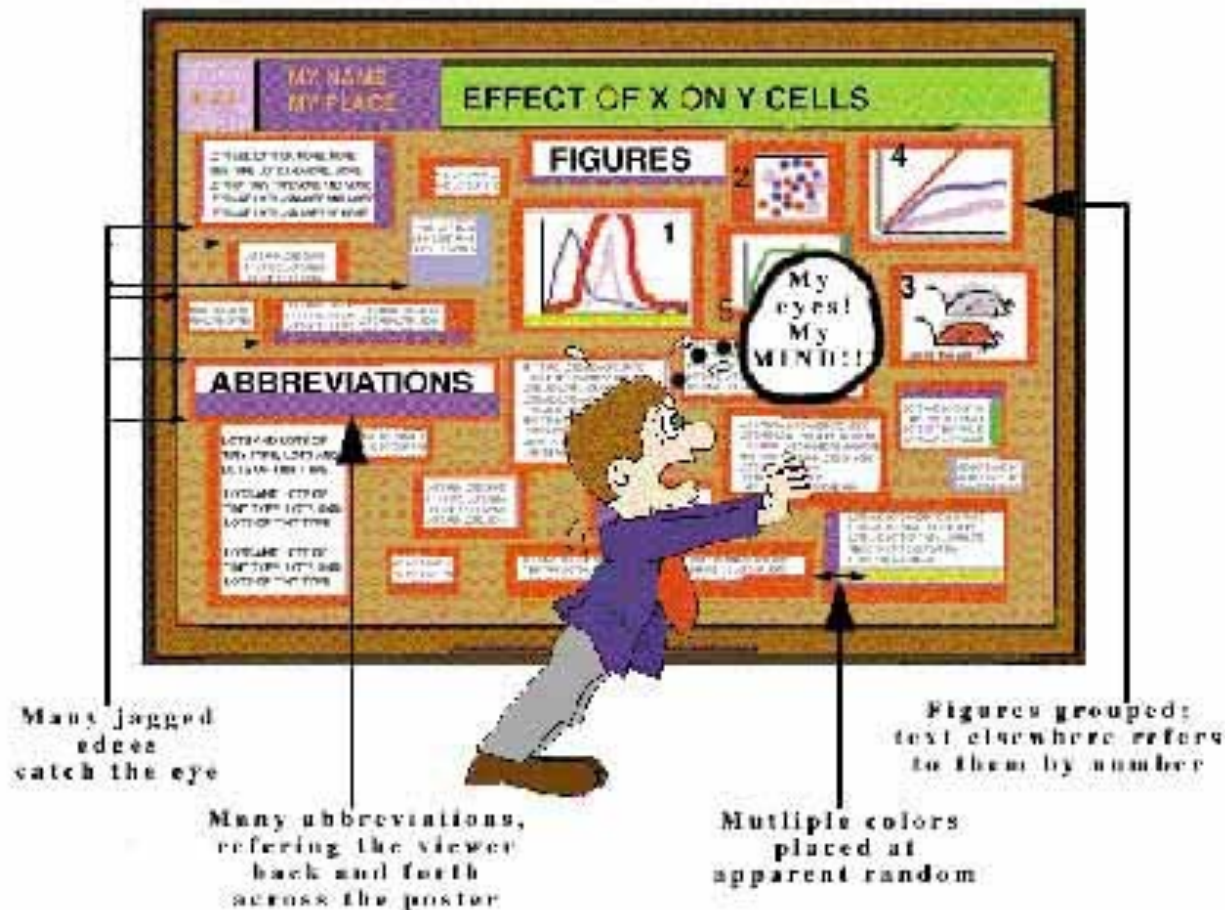
It is always nice to put in a picture and write some few short notes of what's going on in the future. Put handouts, business cards, nearby - on a table or in an envelope hung with the poster.

Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm
 Phone: +46 (0)8 7461 1000
 Fax: +46 (0)8 7461 1001

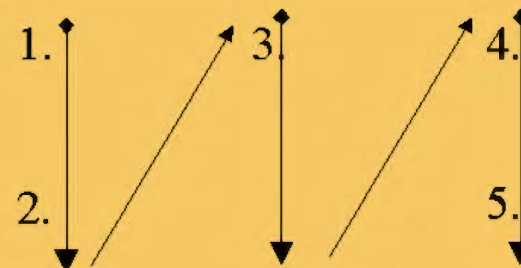
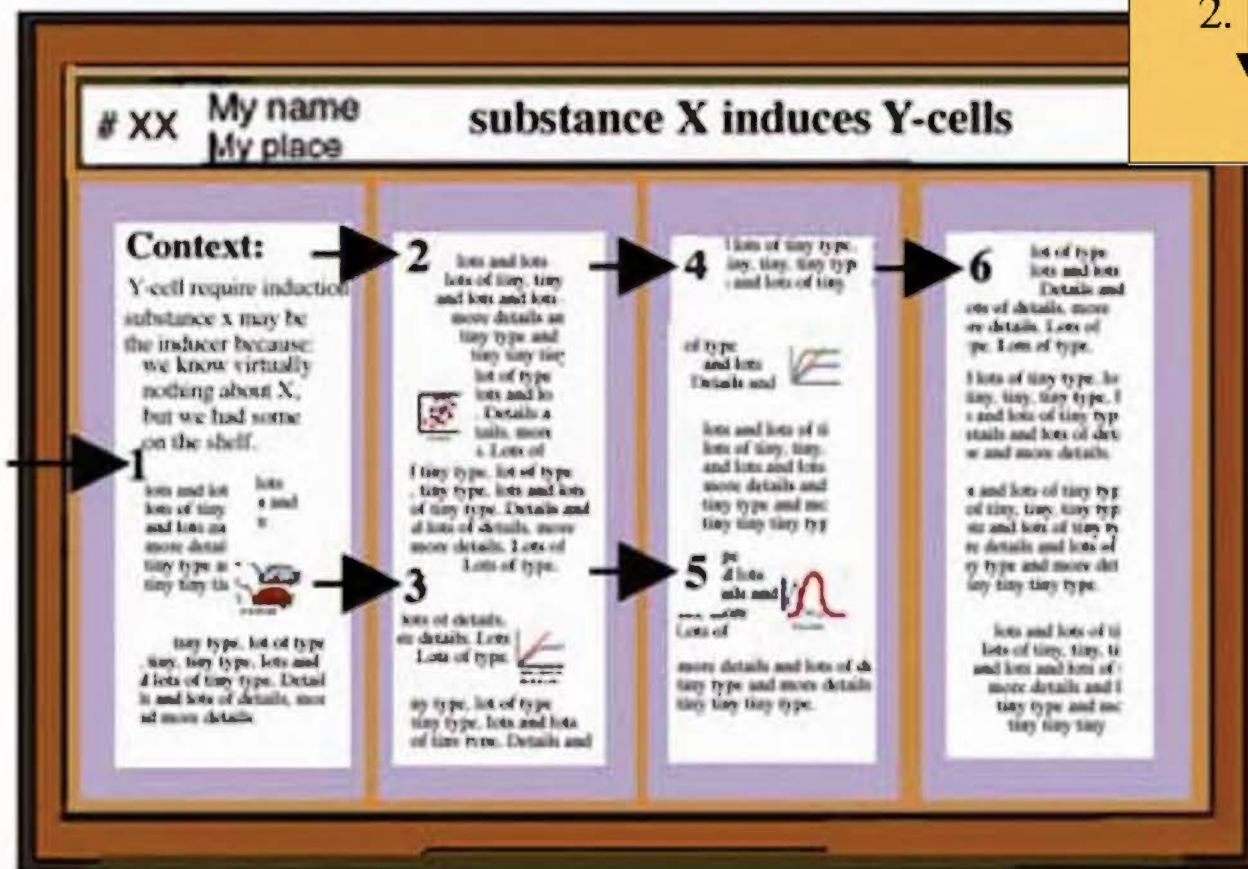
Mediahuset, Stockholm
 Phone: +46 (0)8 7461 1000
 Fax: +46 (0)8 7461 1001

Björnsjö & Sjöström, Stockholm
 Phone: +46 (0)8 7461 1000
 Fax: +46 (0)8 7461 1001

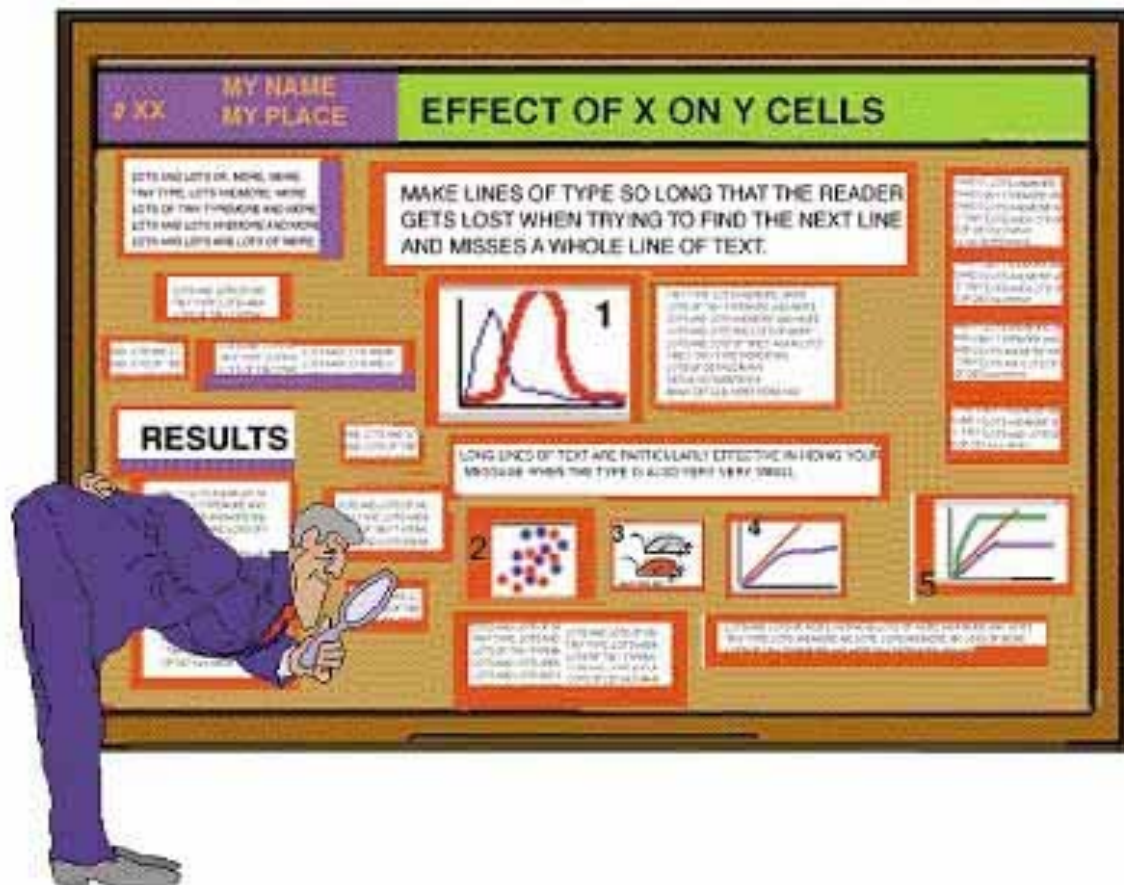
Easy for the eye to follow



Utter chaos will make folks dizzy!



Can anyone read your body text?



Text sizes:

Title: 85 point

Authors: 56pt

Sub-headings: 36pt

Body text: 24pt

Captions: 18pt

Karolinska Institutet

Your Ingenious Teaser Right Here to Woo Them Down to the Body

The name of the poster 24pt regular

Conclusions first: 44 pt bold
 Always put the most important part - your conclusions - first! Place your conclusions in the upper left hand corner of your poster. Prepare your material from the reader's perspective. What was done, by who and your conclusion has to be understood within a couple of second's reading! Use active voice when writing the text. textsize: 34 pt regular

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Handouts
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Use pictures or illustrations! Image caption 24pt regular

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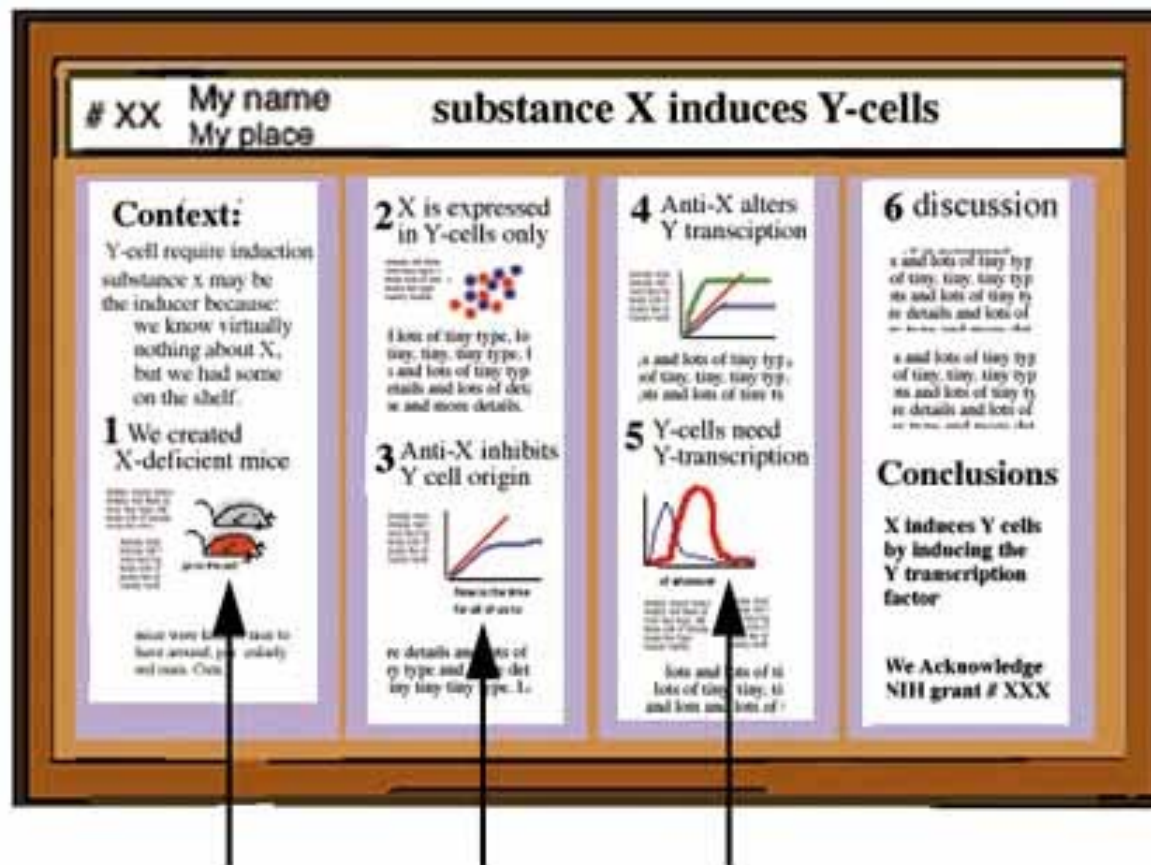
Karolinska Institutet, Huddinge
 P.O. Box 261, SE-141 86 Huddinge
 Sweden

Valley Center, Biotechnology
 P.O. Box 100, SE-141 86 Huddinge

Telephone 08 63 61 20
 Fax 08 63 61 60

Web: www.karolinska.se
 E-mail: media@karolinska.se

Images and graphs say much more than words



Keep posters visual!

BE STATE UNIVERSITY



Southern Flounder Exhibit Temperature-Dependent Sex Determination

J. Adam Luckenbach*, John Godwin and Russell Boeski
Department of Zoology, Box 7617, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695



Introduction

Southern flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) support valuable fisheries and show great promise for aquaculture. Female flounder are known to grow faster and reach larger adult sizes than males. Therefore, information on sex determination that might increase the ratio of female flounder is important for aquaculture.

Objective

This study was conducted to determine whether southern flounder exhibit temperature-dependent sex determination (TSD) and if growth is affected by rearing temperature.

Methods

- Southern flounder blood and urine were assayed to collect eggs and sperm for *in vitro* fertilization.
- Fertilized larvae were reared from a natural diet on filter-sterilized to high protein pelleted food and fed until saturation at least twice daily.
- Fish reaching a mean total length of 40 mm (the juvenile flounder) were stocked at equal densities into one of three temperatures (18, 23, or 28°C) for 245 days.
- Crustaceans were preserved and later sectioned at 2-6 microns.
- Sex-distinguishing markers were used to distinguish males (gonatogenesis) from females (oogenesis).

Histological Analysis

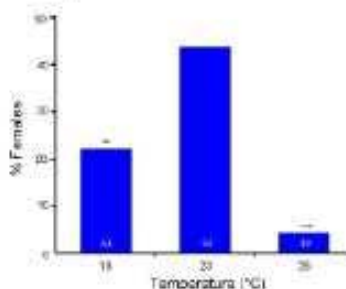


Male Differentiation

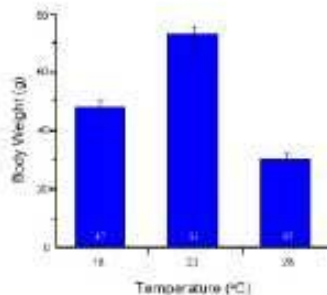


Female Differentiation

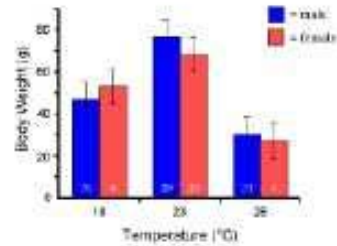
Temperature Affects Sex Determination



Rearing Temperature Affects Growth



Growth Does Not Differ by Sex



Results

- Sex was discernible in most fish greater than 120 mm long.
- High (28°C) temperatures produced 8% females.
- Low (18°C) temperatures produced 22% females.
- Mid-range (23°C) temperatures produced 44% females.
- Fish raised at high or low temperatures showed reduced growth compared to those at the mid-range temperature.
- Up to 245 days, no difference in growth existed between sexes.

Conclusions

- These findings indicate that sex determination in southern flounder is temperature-sensitive and temperature has a profound effect on growth.
- A mid-range rearing temperature (23°C) appears to maximize the number of females and promote best growth in young southern flounder.
- Although adult females are known to grow larger than males, no difference in growth between sexes occurred in age-0 to 1-year southern flounder.

Acknowledgements

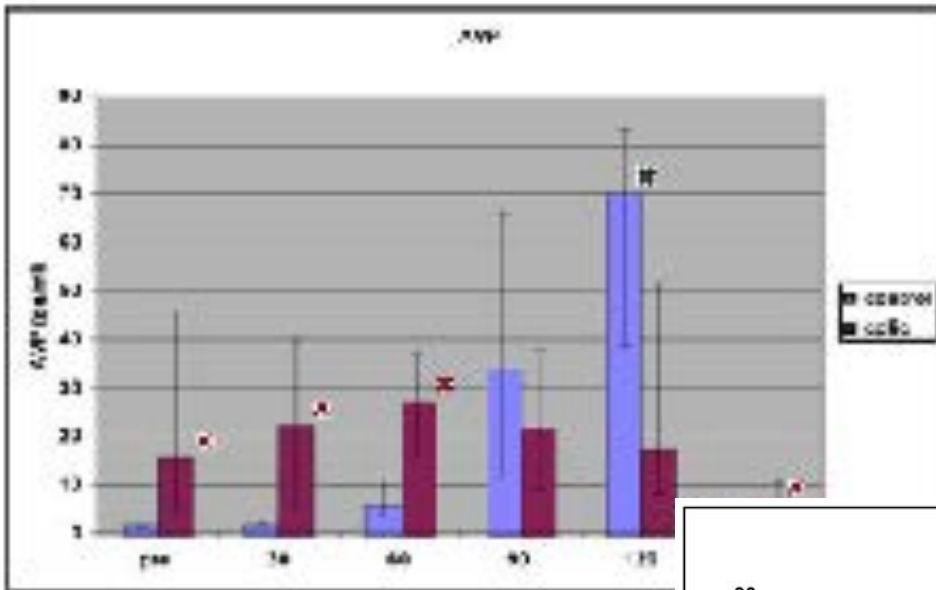
This research was supported by the National Science Foundation of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the University of North Carolina Sea Grant College Program for funding this research. Special thanks to Lisa Wray and Beth Wray for help with the work.

Picture perfect photos

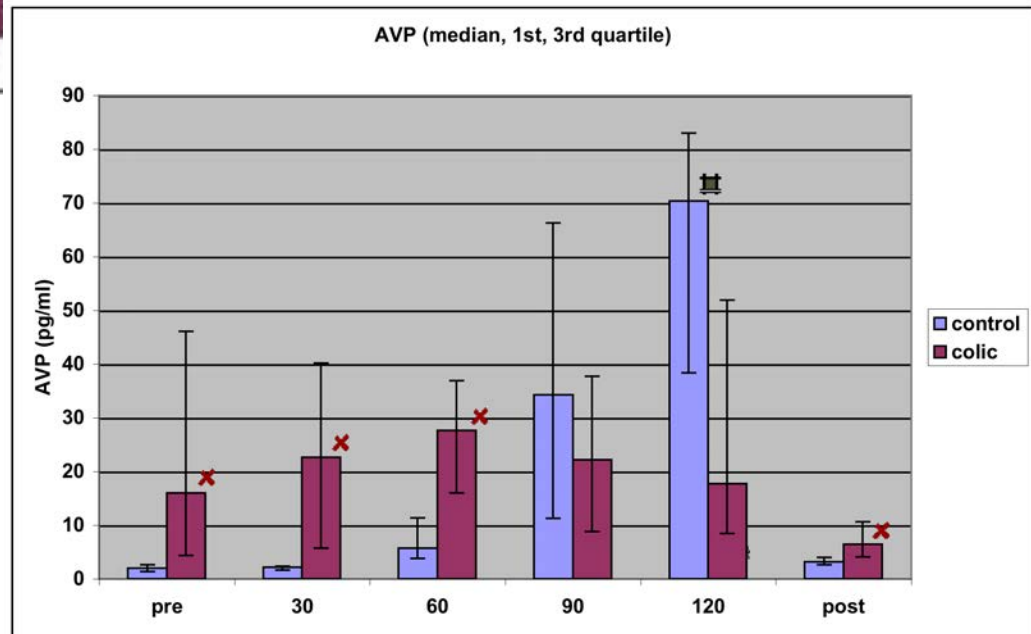
- Avoid resolution overkill!
At least 150 dpi, but no more than 300 dpi
- Save photos as jpg or png
Line art as a png (graphs)
- Web images are usually
poor resolution

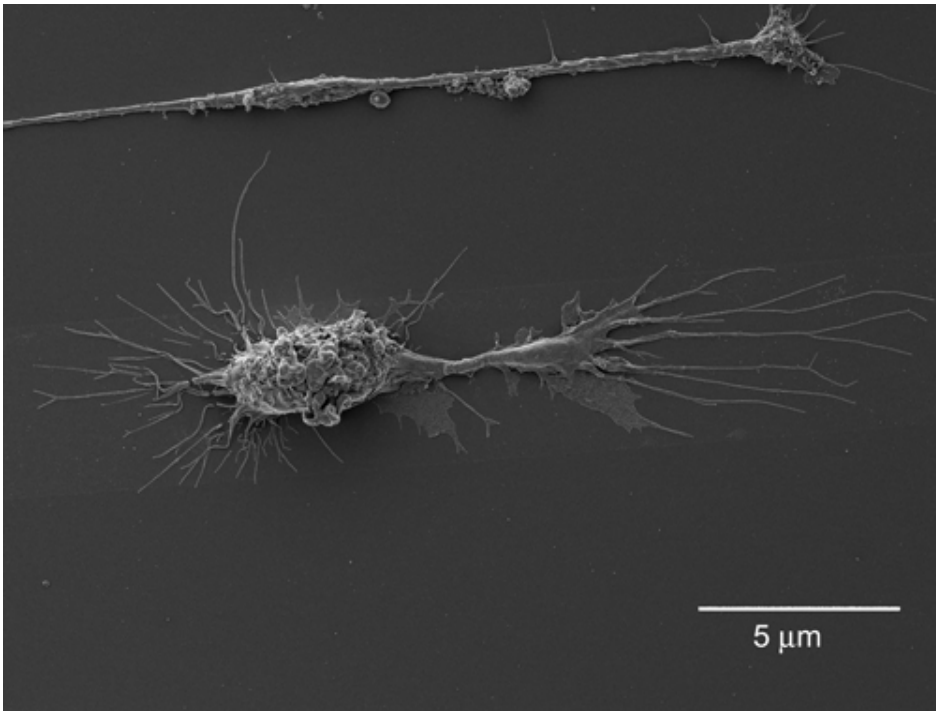


jpg



png

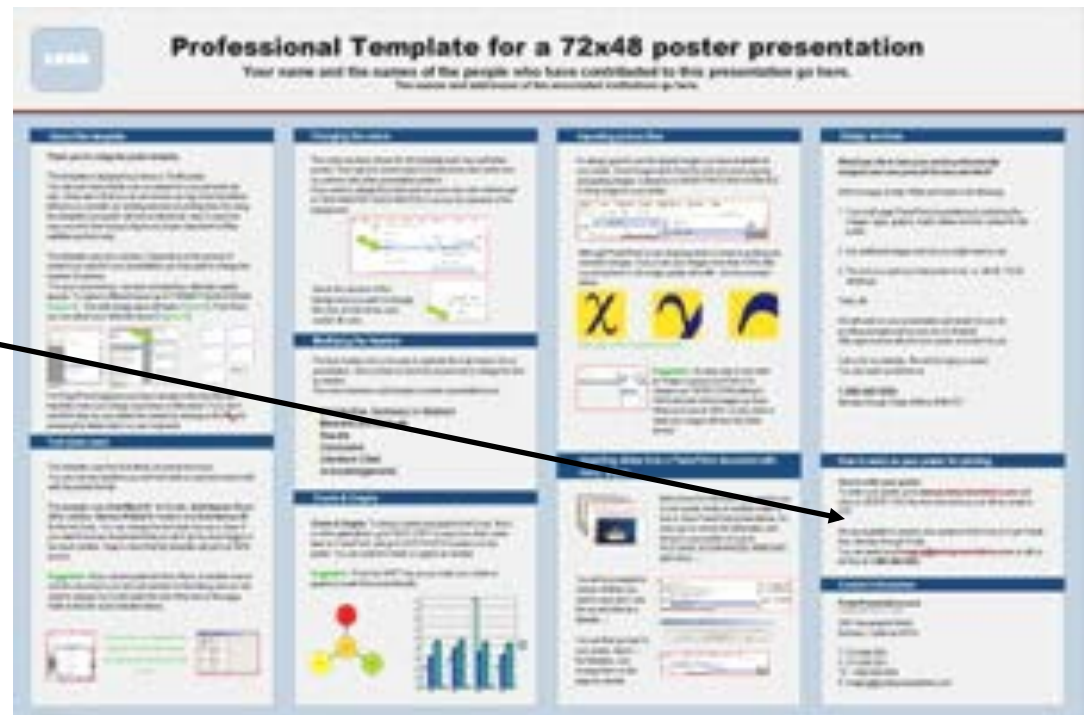




Your cool images
mean nothing
without a
scale bar or
description

Don't forget your funding acknowledgements

CNF-NSF-BMR, etc
Your department can
provide you with the
required wording



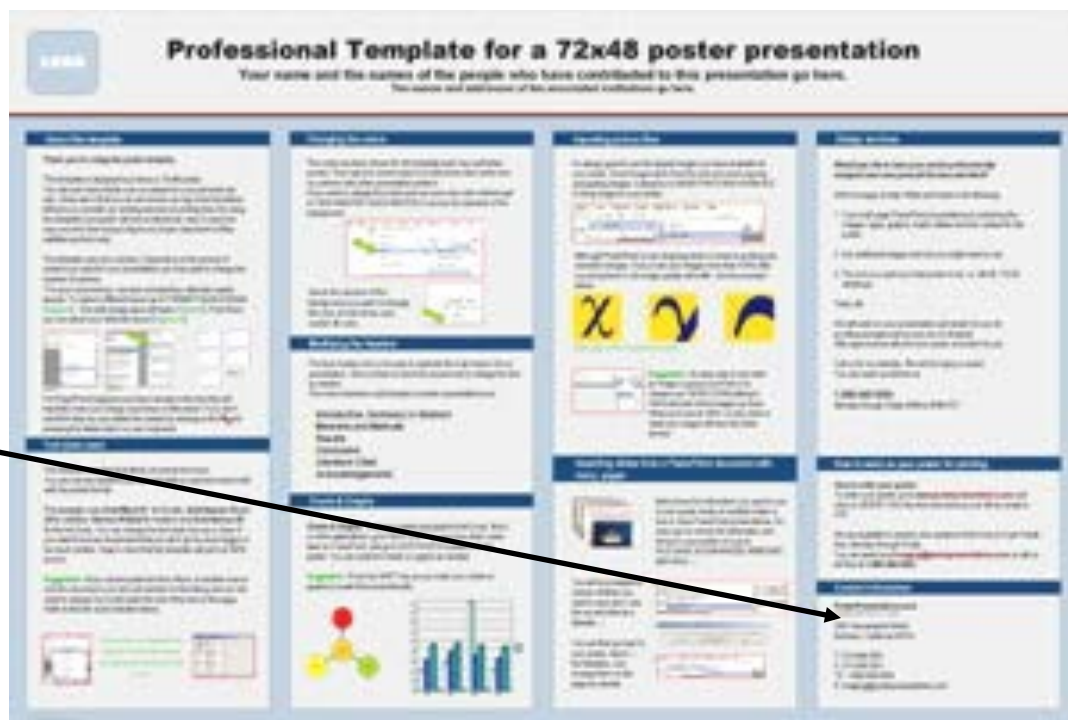
Your contact info!!!

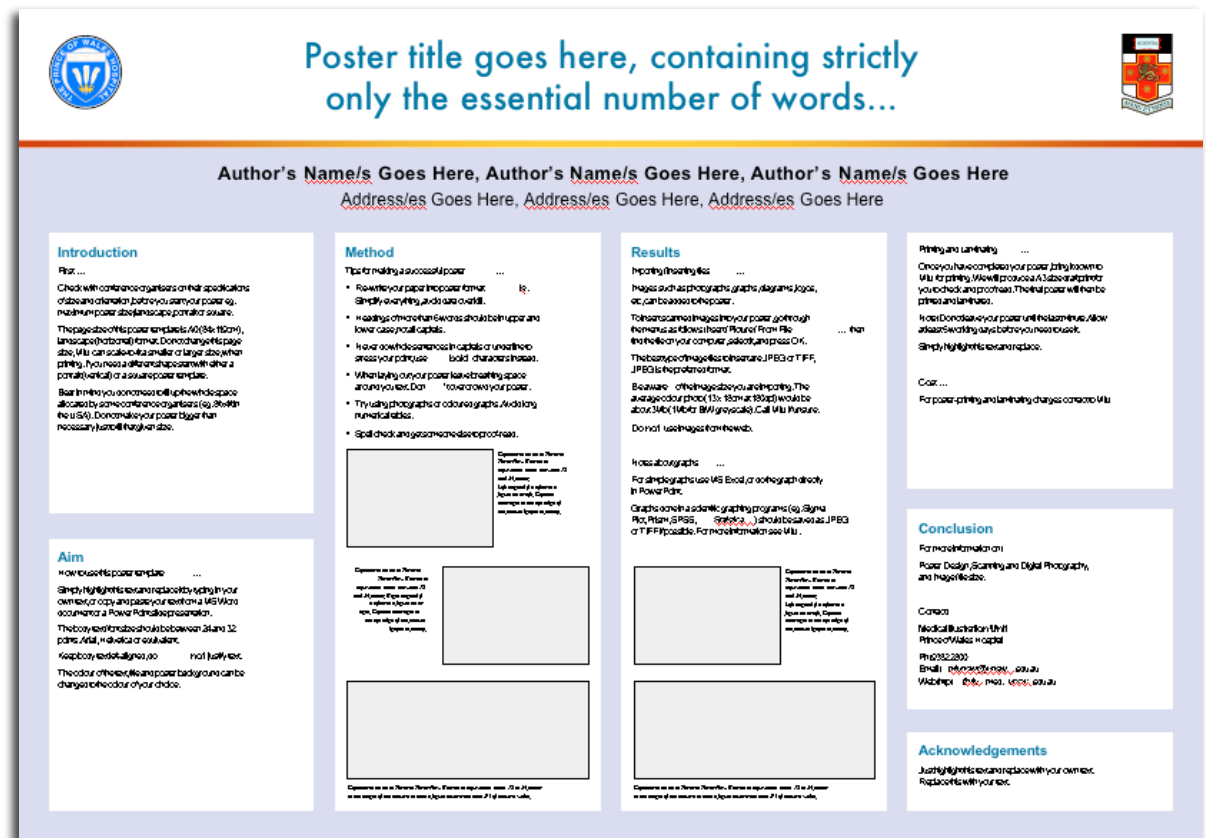
Without it you'll become

“ya know, those guys with the awesome poster”

Include all
contact info:

- Mail address
- Phone
- E-mail





Whoa! Where's my sunglasses?

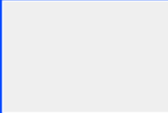


POSTER TITLE GOES HERE, CONTAINING STRICTLY ONLY THE ESSENTIAL NUMBER OF WORDS...



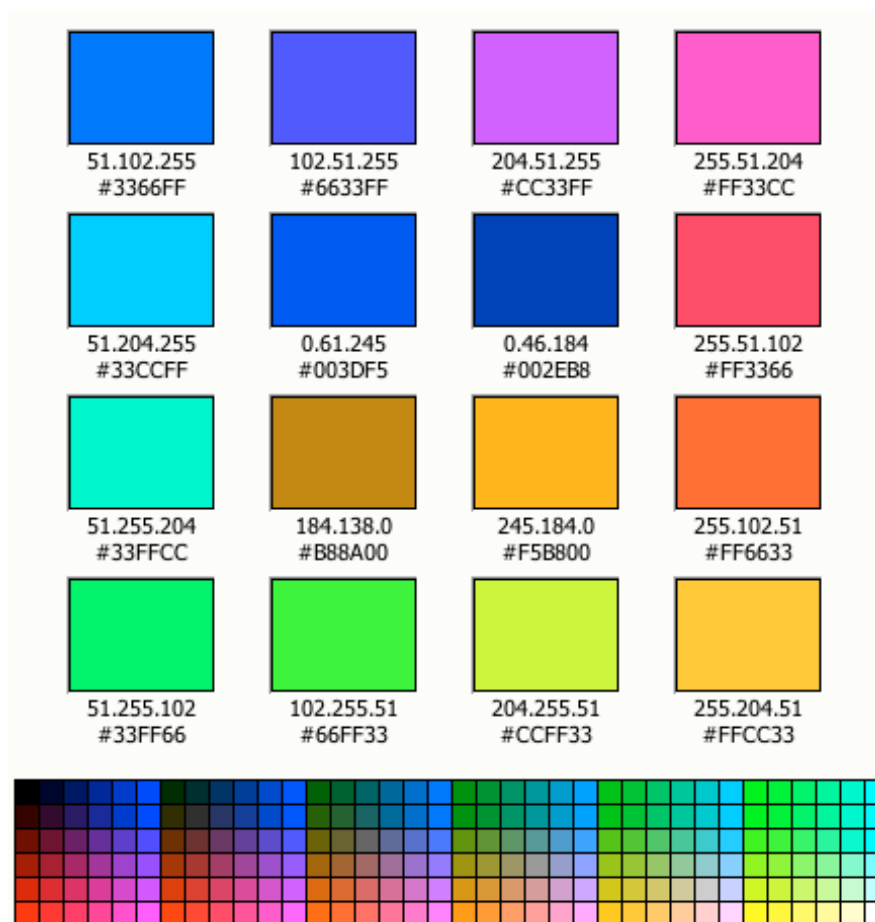
Author's Name/Name Goes Here, Author's Name/Name Goes Here, Author's Name/Name Goes Here

Address/Address Goes Here, Address/Address Goes Here, Address/Address Goes Here

Introduction	Method	Results	References
First ... Check with conference organisers on their specifications of abstract dimension before you submit your poster. A maximum poster size is 100cm x 70cm (portrait or landscape). The page size of this poster template is A0 (841 x 1189mm) landscape (horizontal) format. Do not change the page size. We can produce a smaller or larger size when printing. If you need a different shape poster with other dimensions (vertical or a square poster template), bear in mind you sometimes will require a wide space allocated by some conference organisers (e.g. 841mm x 1189mm). Do not make your poster bigger than necessary just to fill a space. Check with conference organisers on their specifications of abstract dimension before you submit your poster. A maximum poster size is 100cm x 70cm (portrait or landscape). The page size of this poster template is A0 (841 x 1189mm) landscape (horizontal) format. Do not change the page size. We can produce a smaller or larger size when printing. If you need a different shape poster with other dimensions (vertical or a square poster template), bear in mind you sometimes will require a wide space allocated by some conference organisers (e.g. 841mm x 1189mm). Do not make your poster bigger than necessary just to fill a space.	Methods Tips for making a successful poster ... - Rewrite your paper in poster format. Simplify everything and make it visual. - Headings should be short and words should be upper and lower case, not all capitals. - Leave some white space in captions or small text areas; your picture will stand out better. - When laying out your poster, leave breathing space around your text. Don't crowd your poster. - Thickening photographs or diagrams helps. Avoiding numerical tables. - Spelling check and grammar check are essential.  Figure 1: A line graph showing a steady increase from 1990 to 2000. The x-axis represents years (1990, 1995, 2000) and the y-axis represents a value (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100). The line starts at approximately 10 in 1990 and rises to approximately 90 in 2000.	Results Importing/inserting files ... Images such as photographs, graphs, diagrams, logos, etc. can be added to the poster. To save space, images in your poster go through a compression process. From the File menu, select 'Save As' and 'Save As Type' to save your image as a JPEG or TIFF file. This will save space and improve the quality of the image. Be aware of the image size you are importing. The average desktop monitor (15" x 10") will display about 1024 x 768 pixels. If you are using a larger monitor, you will need a larger image. If you are using a smaller monitor, you will need a smaller image. For photographs use MS Word or a photograph directly in Power Point. Graphs can be added to your presentation using the 'Insert' menu. Select 'Chart' and 'Chart Wizard'. This will create a chart for you. You can then edit the chart to suit your needs.	References References should be listed in alphabetical order of the author's name. Use the following format: Author, A. (Year). Title of the work. Publisher. For example: Smith, J. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin. For a book with two authors: Smith, J. and Jones, K. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin. For a book with three authors: Smith, J., Jones, K. and Brown, L. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin. For a book with four authors: Smith, J., Jones, K., Brown, L. and White, M. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin. For a book with five authors: Smith, J., Jones, K., Brown, L., White, M. and Black, N. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin. For a book with six authors: Smith, J., Jones, K., Brown, L., White, M., Black, N. and Grey, O. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin. For a book with seven authors: Smith, J., Jones, K., Brown, L., White, M., Black, N., Grey, O. and Blue, P. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin. For a book with eight authors: Smith, J., Jones, K., Brown, L., White, M., Black, N., Grey, O., Blue, P. and Green, Q. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin. For a book with nine authors: Smith, J., Jones, K., Brown, L., White, M., Black, N., Grey, O., Blue, P., Green, Q. and Yellow, R. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin. For a book with ten authors: Smith, J., Jones, K., Brown, L., White, M., Black, N., Grey, O., Blue, P., Green, Q., Yellow, R. and Purple, S. (2000). The future of the world. London: Penguin.
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This attracts attention but tires out the eye

Be careful with the primary colors





Blue on Red appears blurry to the human eye.

Yellow on white is hard to read

Red on Blue appears blurry to the human eye.



• aeiko



• Peach Green & Seeds



• Rust

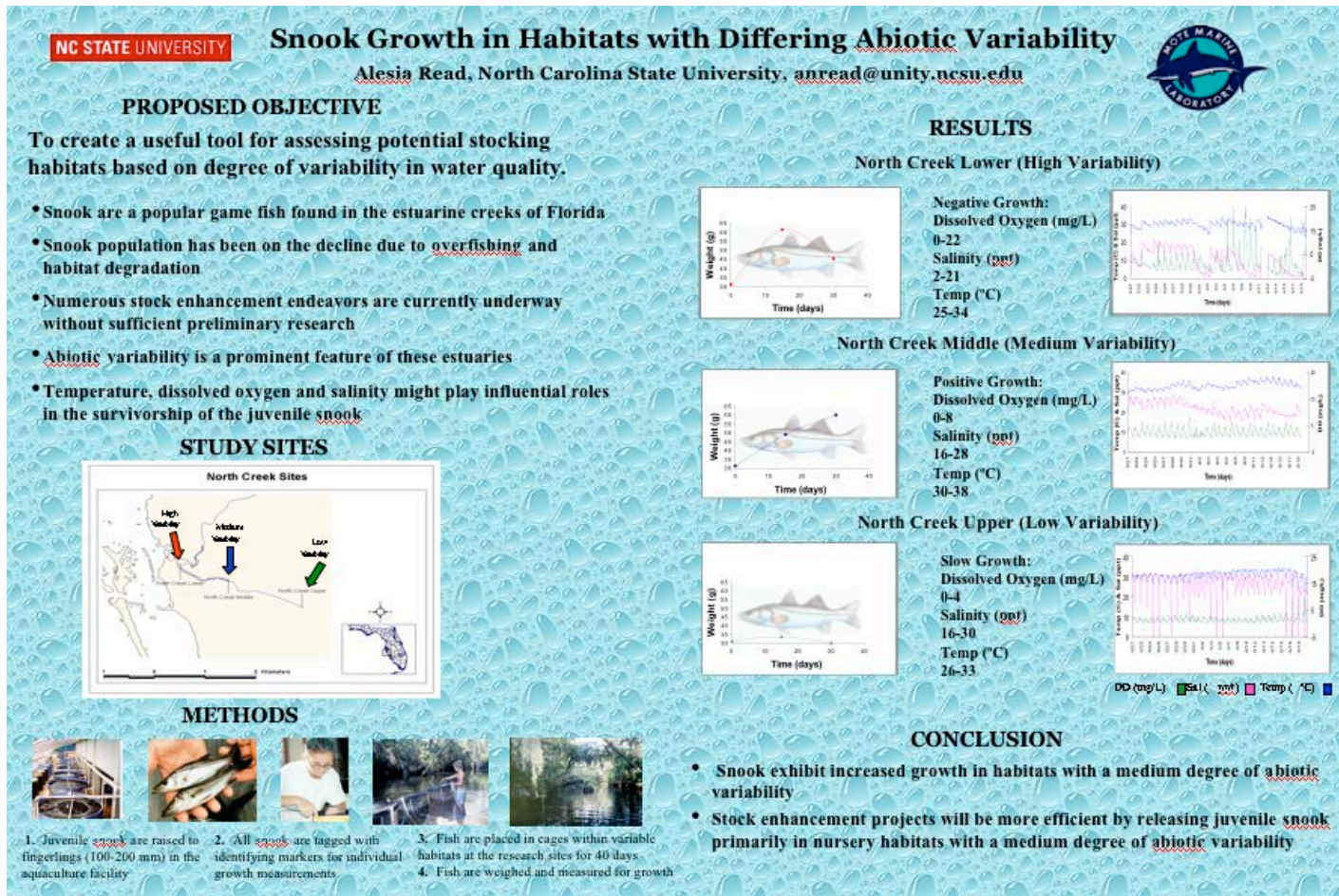


• dollar



<http://www.colorschemer.com/online.html>

Be aware of busy backgrounds





Southern Flounder Exhibit Temperature-Dependent Sex Determination

J. Adam Luckenbach*, John Godwin and Russell Boeski

Department of Zoology, Box 7617, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695



Introduction

Southern flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) support variable behavior and show great promise for aquaculture. Female flounder are known to grow faster and reach larger adult sizes than males. Therefore, information on sex determination may help increase the ratio of female flounder in aquaculture.

Objective

This study was conducted to determine whether southern flounder exhibit temperature-dependent sex determination (TSD), and if growth is affected by rearing temperature.

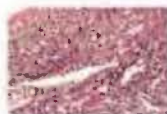
Methods

- Southern flounder broodstock were strip-spawned to collect eggs and sperm for *in vitro* fertilization.
- Fertilized larvae were reared from a natural diet (rotifers *Artemia*) to high protein (protein-based food) and fed until saturation in larval rearing (20%).
- Upon reaching a mean total length of 40 mm, the juvenile flounder were stocked at equal densities into one of three temperature (18, 23, or 28°C) for 245 days.
- Flounder were preserved and later sectioned at 2- μ m sections.
- Sex-distinguishing markers were used to distinguish males (gonatogenesis) from females (gonadosis).

Histological Analysis

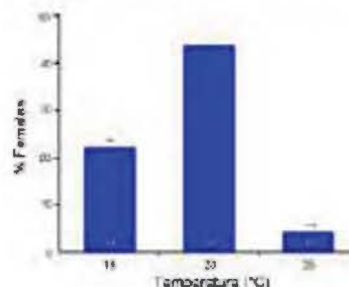


Male Differentiation



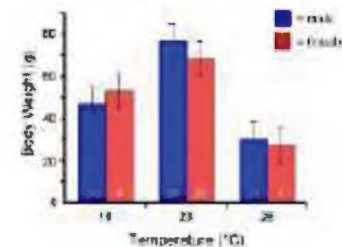
Female Differentiation

Temperature Affects Sex Determination



P < 0.01 and *P < 0.001 represent significant difference from 1:1 male:female sex ratio.

Growth Does Not Differ by Sex



Results

- Sex was discernible in most fish greater than 120 mm long.
- High (28°C) temperatures produced 5% females.
- Low (18°C) temperature produced 22% females.
- Mid-range (23°C) temperature produced 48% females.
- Flounder at high or low temperatures showed reduced growth compared to those at the mid-range temperature.
- Up to 245 days, no difference in growth existed between sexes.

Conclusions

- These findings indicate that sex determination in southern flounder is temperature-sensitive and temperature has a profound effect on growth.
- A mid-range rearing temperature (23°C) appears to maximize the number of females and promote better growth in young southern flounder.
- Although adult females are known to grow larger than males, no difference in growth between sexes occurred in age-0 to 1 year southern flounder.

Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge the following: Kenneth Johnson of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the University of North Carolina for their advice; Thomas and Andrea for technical assistance; and the staff of the North Carolina State University for their support.

A little different!

NC STATE
UNIVERSITY

Southern Flounder Exhibit Temperature-Dependent Sex Determination



J. Adam Luckenbach*, John Godwin and Russell Borski
Department of Zoology, Box 7617, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695

Introduction

Southern flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) support valuable fisheries and show great promise for aquaculture. Female flounder are known to grow faster and reach larger adult sizes than males. Therefore, information on sex determination that might increase the ratio of female flounder is important for aquaculture.

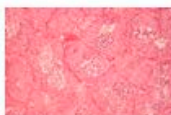
Objective

This study was conducted to determine whether southern flounder exhibit temperature-dependent sex determination (TSD), and if growth is affected by rearing temperature.

Methods

- Southern flounder ~~hatched~~ were strip spawned to collect eggs and sperm for *in vitro* fertilization.
- Hatched larvae were weaned from a natural diet (~~zooplankton~~) to high protein ~~pellets~~ feed and fed until satiation at least twice daily.
- Upon reaching a mean total length of 40 mm, the juvenile flounder were stocked at equal densities into one of three temperatures 18, 23, or 28°C for 245 days.
- Gonads were preserved and later sectioned at 2-6 microns.
- Sex-distinguishing markers were used to distinguish males (spermatogenesis) from females (~~oogenesis~~).

Histological Analysis

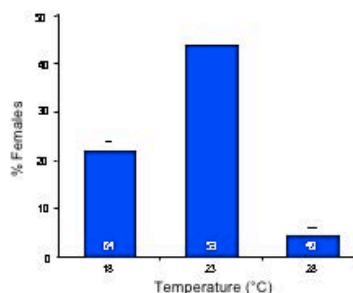


Male Gonad section



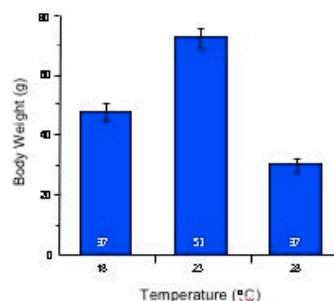
Female Gonad section

Temperature Affects Sex Determination

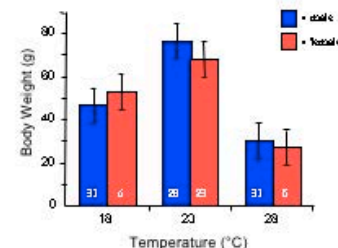


(** P < 0.01 and *** P < 0.001 represent significant deviations from a 1:1 male:female sex ratio)

Rearing Temperature Affects Growth



Growth Does Not Differ by Sex



Results

- Sex was discernible in most fish greater than 120 mm long.
- High (28°C) temperature produced 4% females.
- Low (18°C) temperature produced 22% females.
- Mid-range (23°C) temperature produced 44% females.
- Fish raised at high or low temperatures showed reduced growth compared to those at the mid-range temperature.
- Up to 245 days, no differences in growth existed between sexes.

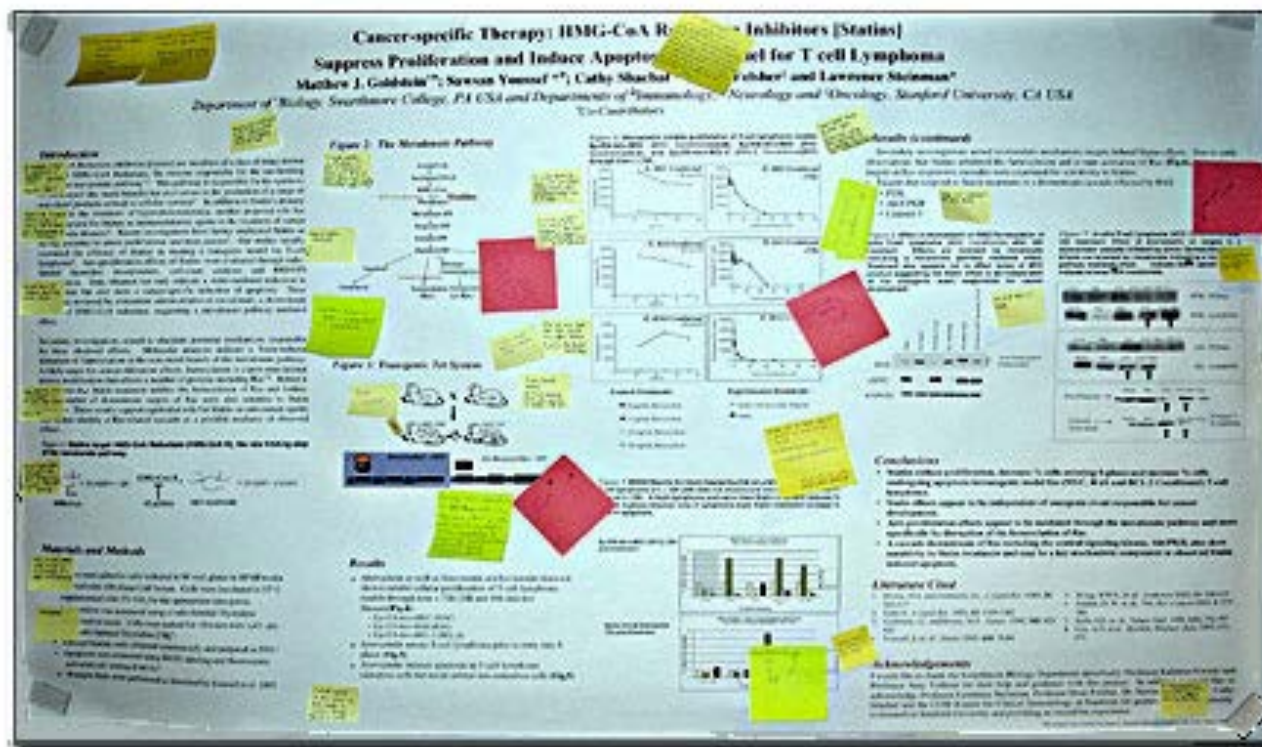
Conclusions

- These findings indicate that sex determination in southern flounder is temperature-sensitive and temperature has a profound effect on growth.
- A mid-range rearing temperature (23°C) appears to maximize the number of females and promote better growth in young southern flounder.
- Although adult females are known to grow larger than males, no difference in growth between sexes occurred in age-0 (< 1 year) southern flounder.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF) Grant #1008000. We thank the following for their assistance: Dr. John Godwin, Dr. Russell Borski, and the staff of the North Carolina State University Aquaculture Research Station.

Edit, Edit, Edit and Evaluate!



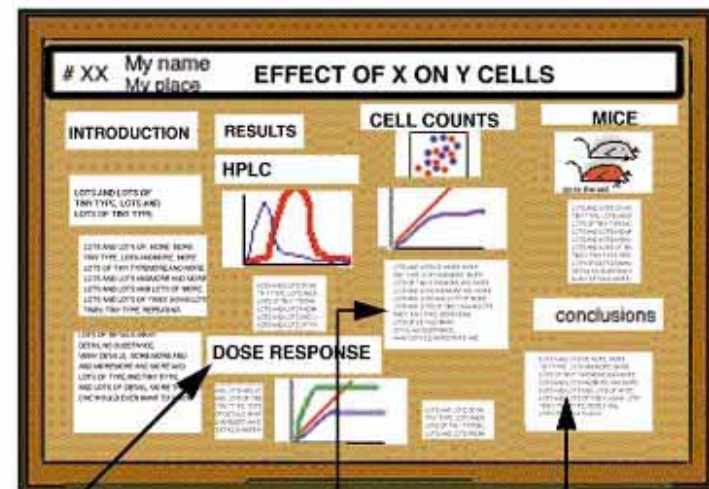
Print out a letter size draft

Can you read the type?

Are these the colors you really want?

Does it look too busy?

Do my main points pop?



Large type
states methods,
not results

Results
artfully buried in a
methods description

Carefully
omits
interpretations

CCMR has 2 poster printers!

Our wonderful computing facilities offers
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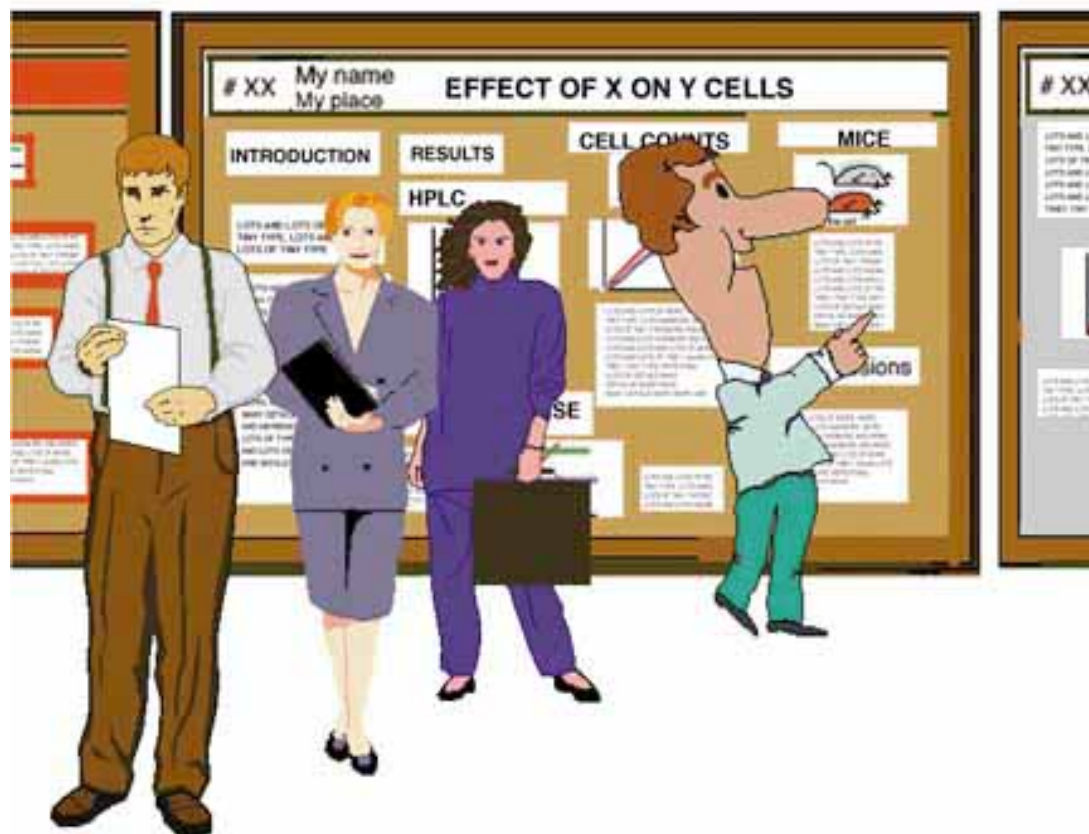
The secret of a good poster:
“Ugly design print ugly poster”

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You're not done yet...

Prepare a 3-5 minute verbal explanation

Is he ever
going to
SHUT UP???



Prepare mini size poster handouts



- Provides a written record for interested folks
- Makes you look together
- Be sure to include complete contact information
- Might even get you a job!



Let's judge some designs
and see what you've learned

Using a Windbreak Habitat Model Across Broad Landscapes: The Effect of Local Landscape Composition and Geographic Location

George Hess¹, John Poulsen², Raymond O'Connor³, Jeff Bay³

1. Windbreaks as Habitat

Agricultural lands — fields, pastures, and orchards — are managed to produce food and fiber for people. In the U.S. Great Plains, an extensive agricultural landscape, windbreaks have been planted to protect fields, crops, livestock, and livestock from the prevailing wind. Windbreaks provide some of the most needed habitat for birds and other wildlife that people have come to value. Windbreaks make up about 25% of the wooded cover in Nebraska, much of the other wooded cover occurring along riparian corridors.

Although they protect soil from wind erosion and provide habitat for some species, windbreaks also contribute to the fragmentation of prairie grasslands. Prairie grasslands regularly support prairie wildlife such as prairie prairie chickens, upland sandpeps, and prairie dogs.

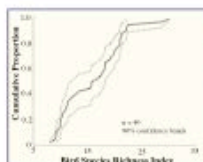
- First windbreaks were planted using tree species common to the area.
- Most single windbreaks 10 to 15 years old.
- Habitat characteristics of each windbreak were measured in 1994.
- Thirty-five farmers allowed windbreaks to mature in 1994.



2. Regional Evaluation of Windbreaks

The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program's Agricultural Land Group — charged with assessing the ecological condition of U.S. agricultural lands — undertook a pilot study to evaluate the habitat value of windbreaks on a regional basis. We decided to use a bird species richness index to measure the habitat value of individual windbreaks.

We selected a random sample of 40 windbreaks in Nebraska, based on a screening question on a USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service agricultural survey. In July 1994, field crews measured attributes of 40 windbreaks (see list of the farmers referred to participants). The data were used to estimate the value of windbreaks in breeding bird habitat in Nebraska.



3. Bird Species Richness Index

We used the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Bird Species Richness Index (BSRI), which estimates the number of breeding bird species a single windbreak can support based on four windbreak attributes.

- Area has the greatest impact on bird diversity; larger windbreaks support more species. Area was measured by calculated per acre.
- Height: Taller windbreaks provide more niches. Height was measured by photographic analysis.
- Vertical Structure: A more structurally complex windbreak provides more habitat niches measured by point sampling.
- Shape: Irregular shapes provide more habitat niches. Shape was measured.

- Using regression factors associated with each sample, we estimated the habitat value of windbreaks for the region (graph left).

- We estimated that half of Nebraska's windbreaks support fewer than 10 breeding bird species (graph left).

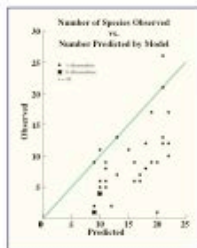
- We also estimated that between 87% and 98% of windbreaks are smaller than 1.5 hectares (data not shown), suggesting that few Nebraska windbreaks provide habitat for forest interior or area sensitive birds.

4. Validating BSRI Model

In 1995, a team of three ornithologists revisited 35 of the 40 windbreaks 10 years after their initial visit. They collected data on each windbreak and compared it to the data collected in 1994.

Each windbreak was visited two times. Data were collected between one full hour before and one hour after sunrise. All observed birds were identified and recorded using spot mapping techniques. Tape recorded observations of the same species were played on the field tape through the windbreak for each visit.

Because the windbreaks were mature, we assumed all species were detected.



5. Results of Validation

The model overestimates the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks (graph left). However, the relative qualitative ranking of windbreaks is generally preserved. A total of 30 species were observed.

For strong, significant relationships were found between deviation of observed from predicted number of species and any windbreak attributes or the geographic location of individual windbreaks.

Forest interior, area-sensitive, and forest edge species occurred in the larger, taller, more complex windbreaks.

Openland and grassland species occurred in the smaller, shorter, less complex windbreaks.

6. Failure of the Model

There are several possible explanations for the failure of the model to predict accurately the number of bird species in the windbreaks.

1) Geographic differences in species richness. The model was developed in Kansas, which has 5-20 more species of bird than Nebraska. Breeding bird surveys species (Nebraska map of North America).

2) Dependence on different windbreak characteristics. The number of species in Nebraska's windbreaks depends differently on windbreak characteristics than did for number of species in Kansas.

3) Dependence on landscape-scale characteristics. The number of species in Nebraska's windbreaks depends on characteristics of the surrounding landscape.

7. Local Landscape-Scale Effects

Land cover data were collected for the quarter-section (100 acres) of the containing the sample windbreak. Cover categories were: tree, wooded, crop, grass/forage, forest, forest edge, and water. Forest and water were also recorded present (absent).

Landscape metrics computed included relative cover distributions, total edge length, edge:area ratio, number of patches, mean patch size, mean perimeter per patch, and size of largest field.

The relation between observed and predicted number of species was not significantly related to any of the landscape metrics. This suggests that neither a region's number of species using a windbreak depends primarily on landscape attributes.

8. Conclusions

1) The Bird Species Richness Index for windbreaks cannot be considered simple to describe species richness at large regional scales without either a carefully selected or a well-defined set of attributes for the landscape in a regional species pool.

2) Local landscape-scale composition and structure do not explain the failure of the model.

3) The presence of species pools in windbreaks is a function of landscape-scale characteristics. The model may be more useful for predicting the presence or absence of species pools than for predicting the total number of species present.

Acknowledgments: This work could not have been done without the many dedicated people at the National Agricultural Statistics Service who helped place and maintain the 1994 data collection effort, the field crews who collected the data, the farmers who allowed us to survey their windbreaks, the two windbreakists who spent six weeks traveling around Nebraska, and many other people from the University of Nebraska, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Funding was provided by the Environmental Protection Agency and the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

1. North Carolina State University, Forestry Department, Raleigh, NC
2. University of Maine, Department of Wildlife Ecology, Orono, ME
3. North Carolina State University, Statistics Department, Raleigh, NC



A bit text heavy
but not too bad.



Determining the Wear Resistance of Occlusal Splints in a Prospective Clinical Study

P. Ottl, P. Schmelz, A. Piwowarczyk, H.-Ch. Lauer

Dept. of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry (Director: Prof. Dr. H.-Ch. Lauer), ZZMK (Carolasana), J. W. Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany

Objective

- To determine quantitatively the wear resistance of a newly developed light-curing splint resin over a period in situ of six months.

Materials and Methods

Patients

n = 20 consecutive patients
(mean age: 34.7 years; 12 F, 8 M)

Inclusion criteria

- Natural dentition/fixed denture
- Complete dentition to at least the 1st molar and

for the stabilization splint sample:

- Insufficient occlusal support
- Increased occlusal loss of dental hard tissue

for the distraction splint sample:

- TMJ pain and
- Complete anterior dislocation of the disk without reduction with terminal reduction
- TMJ osteoarthritis



Fig. 1: Stabilization splint in situ

Resin splint material (Fig. 1)

- Light-curing (400–500 nm) resin made of high-molecular dimethacrylates with organic and inorganic fillers
- Does not contain methyl methacrylate

Study design

- Duration: 6 months
- Types of splints (maxilla, n = 10 each): stabilization splints, distraction splints
- Splint wear mode: 24 hours
- Examinations: before insertion (BI), at 4 weeks (4W), at 3 months (3M), at 6 months (6M)
- Occlusal adjustments were restricted to the time before 4W.

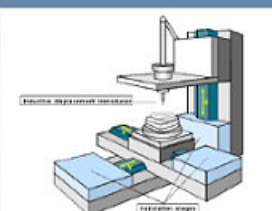


Fig. 2: Test setup

Measuring technology (Fig. 2)

- Vibration-isolated table framework
- 3 translation stages (for directions x, y, and z) (DC-Motor) (PI, Waldbrohm)
- DV 4 stereomicroscope (Zeiss, Oberkochen)
- WA 20 inductive displacement transducer/Spider8 digital 8-channel measurement unit/Catman 32 software V2.1 (HBM, Darmstadt)
- Local coordinate storage for occlusal contacts during baseline measurements
- Ten measurements each in regions 13, 23, 16, 26 (BI, 4W, 3M, 6M)
- Splint repositioned on remount cast

Results

- The medians of the occlusal vertical gaps/losses (wear, resin loss, water sorption, etc.) are shown in Fig. 3 (stabilization splints) and Fig. 4 (distraction splints).



Fig. 3: Occlusal vertical gaps/losses (mm) of the stabilization splint over a period in situ of six months (n = 10 stabilization splints)



Fig. 4: Occlusal vertical gaps/losses (mm) of the distraction splint over a period in situ of six months (n = 10 distraction splints)

- Statistical analysis (Mann-Whitney U-test, $p \leq 0.05$) showed no significant differences when comparing the corresponding results of stabilization and distraction splints.



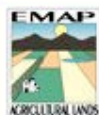
Figs. 5a and b: Lingual edge (maxilla) of the occlusal loss and occlusal loss after insertion of the splint (Fig. 5a) following six months of wearing.

Conclusions

- The present study clinically confirms the good wear resistance results of the new resin splint material obtained in a previous *in-vitro* study [OTTL et al., Dtsch Zahnärztl Z 52, 342 (1997)].
- Good wear resistance is of great importance for maintaining the therapeutic mandibular position during the treatment period (Figs. 5a and b).



Nice poster



A Framework for Assessing the Condition of Agricultural Lands

George Hess¹, Anne Hellkamp², Mike Munster³, Steve Peck³, Lee Campbell¹, Betty McQuaid⁴, Steve Shafer^{3,5}

Mission: To develop indicators of the condition of agricultural lands within an ecological framework, and to monitor and evaluate this condition on a regional basis.



Sustainable agriculture has been discussed, defined, and discussed in countless papers.

Definitions tend to be broad and encompass ecological, economic, social and even policy dimensions. Although these dimensions are universal, each may be measured independently.

In our efforts, we sought methods to examine only the ecological aspects of sustainability.

The ecological condition of agricultural land is defined by its productivity and the degree to which valued biotic and abiotic resources are conserved and protected.

Agricultural land in good condition is productive and does not compromise valued resources. **Sustainability** is the ability to maintain good condition over time.



Indicators were selected to reflect crop productivity and land stewardship.

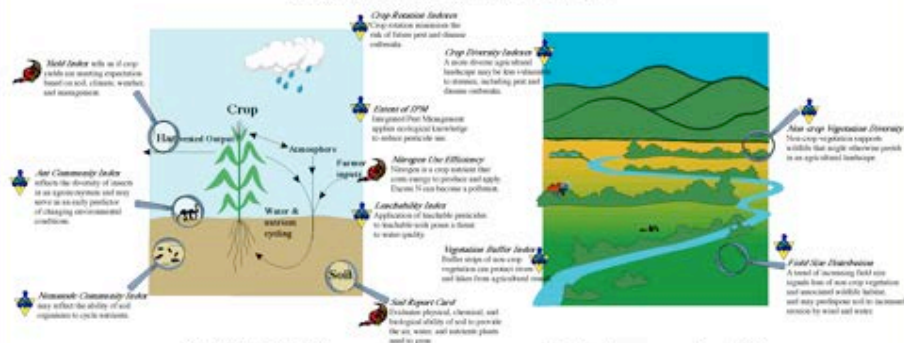
In making an assessment, condition is reported for each indicator. An overall condition may also be reported, but depends critically on the relative weighting of the goals for agricultural lands.

For sustainability, one can examine trends in crop productivity and stewardship practices.

Potential Indicators for Annually Harvested Herbaceous Cropland

As a starting point, we chose to concentrate our efforts on developing indicators for **annually harvested herbaceous cropland**—land planted with crops that are harvested every year whether the plants are annual or perennial. Common examples are corn, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa hay, and sorghum.

We also endeavored to supplement, rather than duplicate, existing efforts. Our conceptual framework is flexible enough to incorporate indicators based on data from other monitoring efforts. For example, an erosion indicator could be developed using the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's National Resource Inventory data.



Fields are for crops . . .

. . . but landscapes are for all of us.

Acknowledgements: The EMAP Agricultural Lands Resource Group thanks the many individuals and organizations that made this effort a success. The individuals are too numerous to mention, but organizations include the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, Forest Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and Natural Resources Conservation Service; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; North Carolina State University; University of Maine; Oregon State University; University of Nebraska; and, with 1 guess, the list of organizations is pretty long, too. Thanks to all!

1. North Carolina State University, Forestry Department, Raleigh NC;
2. Duke University Medical Center, Durham NC;
3. North Carolina State University, Department of Plant Pathology, Raleigh NC;
4. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Raleigh NC;
5. USDA Agricultural Research Service, Raleigh NC.



Where do I begin?

PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG INNER CITY LATINO CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Nazrat M. Mirza MD, ScD, Jill Merchant MS, Leslie Beker, PhD

Children's National Medical Center and George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, DC

Background: Obesity is a multi-causal and public health problem facing children and adolescents in the US. Of particular significance is the increasing prevalence of obesity and its complications among the Latino population. Among this ethnic group there is a strong sense of family and children are a priority. Because of the pressures placed on children, they may be a misplaced emphasis that children should not be denied food or other favorite meals at home. Obesity in children and adolescents is concerning not only because of the associated health and psychosocial consequences, but also because obese children tend to become obese adults. Since obesity is associated with being chronic disease, it will have an economic impact on the healthcare system.

Purpose of Study: To estimate the extent of obesity among inner city Latino children and adolescents with the overall goal of assessing the need for an obesity intervention program.

Study Design: Cross-sectional and review. Six charts of children and adolescents aged 4 to 17 years were randomly selected from staff child visits to Children's Hospital's Latino Clinic, DC, for the calendar year 2006. The charts were an average of 80% to 90% complete. Approximately 96,000 Latin Americans, predominantly from El Salvador, infants were enrolled from the clinic (available height, weight, blood pressure). Tumor classification, history, and physical findings associated with obesity complications (HbA1c, blood lipids, HDL) were tabulated from medical charts and weight. Data analysis was done using SAS version 9.1.

Results: The distribution of the study sample is shown in Table 1. About 50% were females. The mean age was 10.4 years with a SD of 4.3 and a range of 4.0 to 16.7 years. The mean BMI was 20.8 with a SD of 7.4 and a range of 11.1 to 35.1. Overall 40% of the children and youth were overweight (BMI ≥ 25 percentiles) or at risk for overweight (BMI ≥ 85th percentile), with an almost equal distribution between the two categories. Table 2: Males were more overweight and at risk for overweight than females, but the gender difference was not statistically significant. The prevalence of overweight was highest for girls ages 10 to 13 years.

Table 1 - Population statistics

Variable	Frequency (%)
Gender	
Male	46.4
Female	53.6
Age Categories (years)	
4-5	10.1
6-8	22.4
9-10	27.4
11-12	19.4
13-15	13.4
16-17	11.8
18-19	5.2

Results continued: Table 3 shows the distribution of overweight and at risk for overweight by age category. There did show that prevalence overweight and at risk for overweight is high in children as young as 4 to 5 years. Although the prevalence of overweight and at risk for overweight was lower in the age group 16-17 years, the difference was not statistically significant (Fisher Exact test p=0.84 and p=0.10 respectively).

Anthropometry was higher among the overweight than the non-overweight children and youth (p<0.001). Factors listed were: There was no difference in the frequency of occurrence of other signs such as abdominal distention, burning, difficulty, sleep and problems, asthma, and ADHD between the overweight and non-overweight group. Only 7% of all the overweight children had their cholesterol levels checked. The cholesterol levels ranged from 112.1 to 300 mg/dL. The percent of the children had their serum triglyceride checked, and the range was 17.1 to 77 mg/dL. There was no significant association between overweight and asthma or diabetes. Blood pressure in this study normal. Only 20% of the overweight children and youth were diagnosed and had been seen in their study regarding their overweight status by their health care providers. There were no referrals for overweight intervention noted within a year.

Table 3 - BMI distribution

BMI Category	Frequency (%)
At Risk for overweight (BMI 85-94 th)	
1. Male (n=121)	20.8
2. Male (n=90)	22.4
3. Female (n=97)	19.4
Overweight (BMI ≥95 th Percentile)	
1. Male (n=121)	22.4
2. Male (n=90)	18.1
3. Female (n=97)	20.2

Table 4 - At Risk for Overweight and Overweight by Age Category

Age Category (n=)	At Risk for Overweight (%) (BMI 85-94 th)	Overweight (%) (BMI ≥95 th)
4-5 (n=10)	10.0	10.0
6-8 (n=22)	36.4	22.4
9-10 (n=27)	9.1	18.2
11-12 (n=19)	58.4	27.8
13-15 (n=17)	23.5	23.5
16-17 (n=13)	23.1	30.8
18-19 (n=5)	20.0	0.0

Conclusions & Recommendations: The prevalence risk for overweight and at risk for overweight among children and youth in this inner city Latino community is more than twice the national average. Primary health care providers need to acknowledge and accept the presence of obesity and overweight in children and adolescents early and provide appropriate management of the problem. Targeted intervention and prevention strategies for overweight and obesity in children and adolescents are urgently needed for this population.



I'm feeling sleepy

Exophyphary is an important treatment option that provides immediate mobility and return to activities of daily living to patients with acutely painful vertebral body compression fractures secondary to osteoporosis. Exophyphary facilitates fracture reduction and deformity correction. While reduction is more likely in acute fractures (four months or less), it has been seen in fractures over one year old. Exophyphary also provides rapid pain relief in the nearly all patients, and this result is independent of fracture reduction. The safety profile of Exophyphary compares favorably to the published safety profile of vertebroplasty.



OK, but
which way
do I go?



Just highlight the text and replace with your own text.
Replaceable with your own

A Large-Scale Public Library Renovation in Taiwan

A Large-Scale Public Library Renovation in Taiwan

Library Association of R.O.C.
National Tsinghua Library of Taiwan

ABSTRACT

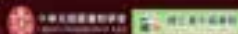
There are 321 public libraries, including city, county, and village public libraries, in Taiwan. As most of them were built in 1960s, they are not fit to the digital environment to meet users' needs.

In order to upgrade the quality of public library services in Taiwan to meet users' needs and to foster lifelong learning, in 2003, the central government of Taiwan approved a budget of NT\$1.2 billion (\$33.4 million) as a large-scale public library renovation project in 321 public libraries.

National Tsinghua Library was designated as coordinate library to execute the project from February 2003 to June 2004. 321 public libraries were divided into eight groups according to the geographical area, and a steering committee was formed, consisting 96 committee members from the fields of library and information science, architecture, space design, literature, and history. 96 committee members were assigned to one of eight groups of 321 public libraries to help and to give suggestions of renovation, improvement, replacement, service programs of each library.

The project was executed and completed efficiently and effectively in June 2004. This poster presentation will display the results of the renovation, improvement, replacement, library management, and services of 321 public libraries in Taiwan. The contents of the poster will be explained by words, pictures, and statistical tables.

Keywords: Public libraries,
<http://www.ntl.gov.tw>



Background

With fast-paced change in reading patterns, public libraries must be updated continuously to meet the needs of the digital environment. In order to upgrade the quality of public library services in Taiwan to meet users' needs and to foster lifelong learning, in 2003, the central government of Taiwan approved a budget of NT\$1.2 billion (\$33.4 million) as a large-scale public library renovation project in 321 public libraries.

Figure 1: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Category	Traditional	High School	University	Other	Total
No.	0	0	5	440	445

Figure 2: Number of Libraries in each administrative level involved in the renovation project

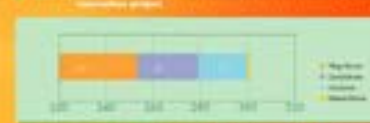


Figure 3: Pictures of the renovation design and internal layout of libraries before renovation



How to achieve the project



Website: <http://www.ntl.gov.tw> (in Chinese) / <http://www.ntl.gov.tw> (in English)

Significance

The renovation project is a large-scale project in Taiwan. It is the first time that the central government of Taiwan has approved a budget of NT\$1.2 billion (\$33.4 million) for a large-scale public library renovation project in 321 public libraries.

Contributing factors of project implementation

- Effective communication and coordination among the steering committee members, the National Tsinghua Library, and the 321 public libraries.
- The steering committee members from the fields of library and information science, architecture, space design, literature, and history.
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Findings and conclusions

- The project was executed and completed efficiently and effectively in June 2004.
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Implementation period: February 2003-June 2004

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Future outlook

- The steering committee is working for always and around a better, improved library.
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- The steering committee is working for always and around a better, improved library.



Oh my gawd!

If it were a situation in the middle, the curve for each individual problem is higher than the last. It may be that the new version of potential solution incorporated had no effect of connectivity. Gradually using large numbers of paths may allow the network to converge to a more global optimum, or at least an improvement that is useful.

Nice flow,
but too
metallic

LESSONS LEARNED FROM AIRWAY PRESSURE RELEASE VENTILATION (APRV)

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Departments of Surgery¹ and Emergency Medicine², Philadelphia, PA USA

INTRODUCTION

Airway Pressure Release Ventilation (APRV) (a.k.a. BiPAP) has been previously demonstrated to be a useful modality to manage patients with acute lung injury (ALI) or the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). As this is a fundamentally different mode than conventional cyclic ventilation, we required a single institution's experience with APRV to determine safety, complication detection, and efficacy at resolving hypoxemia and hypercarbia.

METHODS

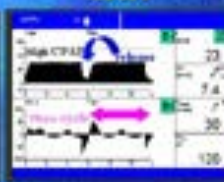
Consecutive patients transitioned from either volume or pressure targeted ventilation to APRV (Dräger Esch 4 Pulmonary Wocklation) at a University hospital surgical ICU were retrospectively reviewed. Patients initially ventilated with APRV were excluded. Initial APRV settings to correct hypoxemia ($pO_2 \leq 60$ torr or $FIO_2 \geq 0.9$) were a P_{high} at the prior plateau pressure, a T_{high} of 6.0 sec and a T_{low} of 0.8 sec. Hypercarbia ($pCO_2 \geq 55$ torr and $pH \leq 7.3$) patients were set at a T_{high} of 5.0 sec and a T_{low} of 1.0 sec. Settings were adjusted to resolve hypoxemia and hypercarbia. IRB approved abstracted data included principal diagnoses, ventilation parameters, laboratory values and ventilator associated complications. Data before and after APRV were compared using a two-tailed paired t-test or Chi-square as appropriate; significance was assumed for $p < 0.05$ (^{1,2}).

RESULTS

Demographics

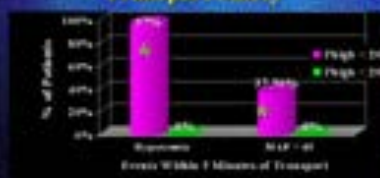


APRV

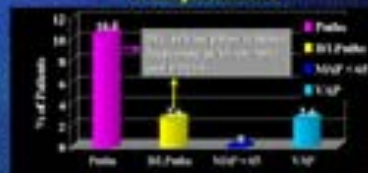


Element	Value
% Hypoxemia	88%
% Hypercarbia	12%
Time to $SpO_2 \geq 92\%$	7 ± 4 min
Time to $FIO_2 \leq 0.6$	5.2 ± 0.9 hr
Time to $pCO_2 \leq 40$ torr	42 ± 7 min
Time to max ΔpCO_2	76 ± 12 min
Mean change in V_E	-3.5 ± 0.9 L/min ³

Transport Safety



Complications



CONCLUSIONS

1. APRV is a safe rescue mode for hypoxemic or hypercarbic respiratory failure and requires a significantly lower V_E than conventional ventilation.
2. Decreasing release phase volumes and a rising pCO_2 are strong indicators of pneumothorax in a patient on APRV. Routine end-tidal CO_2 monitoring is recommended.
3. Preparation for safe intra-hospital transport may be keyed to the P_{high} required for oxygenation and ventilation. Patients requiring a $P_{high} > 20$ cm H_2O should be transported on the ventilator.



Welcome to
the 80's
Fer sure!



Helpful sites on poster presentations:

<http://colinpurrington.com/tips/academic/posterdesign>

<http://www.ncsu.edu/project/posters/NewSite/>

LiLynn Graves

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