

Scientific Poster

Working in PowerPoint Part 3: more

Content

- Before you start
- PowerPoint setup
- Text
- Images
- Charts
- Color
- More





Color



Color

- Use color to:
 - Highlight / emphasize
 - Separate / associate information
- · Limit the color palette, no coloring page
 - Do not overwhelm the reader
 - Should not compete with the information
- Use colors ir

Color should be used in the same way that type size is used: to emphasize importance, not decorate a page.

- Alexander White



Color: background

- Use 1 background color
 - · Take a light color
 - Avoid the standard PowerPoint textures
 - Dark font on light background reads better http://www.hhs.gov/web/policies/webstandards/backgrounds.html
 - Dark backgrounds tend to use a lot of ink (paper curl)



Color: background

 White background will reduce the impact of bright colors





 Pale background will enhance bright colors



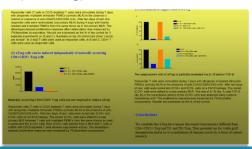




Color: gradient, transparency

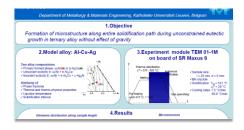
Gradient

- · Be careful
- Print can be bad (banding)



Transparency

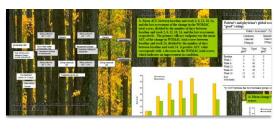
- · Print can be a problem
- As well in corel as ppt

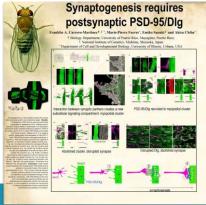




Color: background image

- Usually disappoints
- Keep it really on the background!
- Print can be a problem (transparency)







Background

- grays and muted/pale colors help foreground information standout (cool colors)
- Keep backgrounds subtle; no busy backgrounds
- Different options in PowerPoint
- Design > Themes (Ontwerpen > Thema's)
- Background Styles(Ontwerpen > Achtergrondstijlen > Achtergrond opmaken)

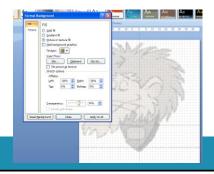




Background

- Picture in background
- Achtergrond opmaken > Opvulling met figuur (Format Background > Picture fill)
- Change transparency







Contrast

- Text blocks on white or pale background, dark fonts
- Use dark background / light letters for title, section headers
- Color blindness?! Red/green combinations

https://jfly.uni-koeln.de/color/

http://www.vischeck.com/vischeck/vischeckImage.php

 $\underline{https://www.storytellingwithdata.com/blog/2018/4/23/accessibility-considerations-for-visuals}$





Contrast

- Use clear contrasts
- Text shadow can disappoint
- Must be legible at 2m
 - Solid
 - Gradient
 - Photograph
 - Graphic



- Solid
- Gradient
- Photograph
- Graphic



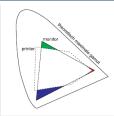
Colorblindness

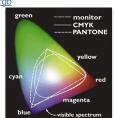
• Check ColorOracle http://colororacle.org/index.html



Color: print

- The color on the computer screen is not the color that will be printed!
- Range screen > range printer
- http://www.overnightprints.com/difference-between-cmyk-rgb











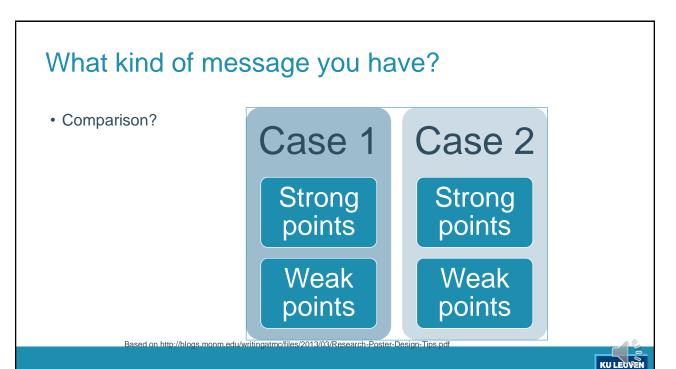
Extra

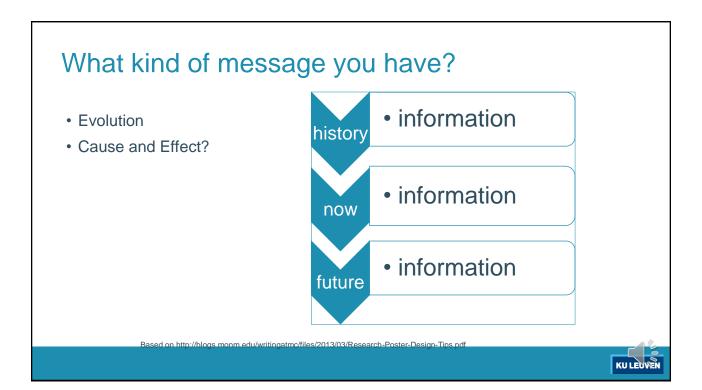


SmartArt

- Can be useful graphical communication.
 - Don't overuse it.
 - Use it if it can simplify the presentation of the content.
- Select the type that corresponds the best with your message.
- Some layouts are limited in the number of objects.

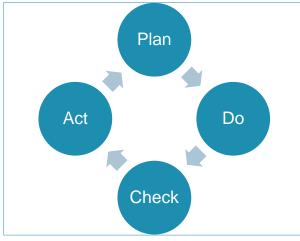






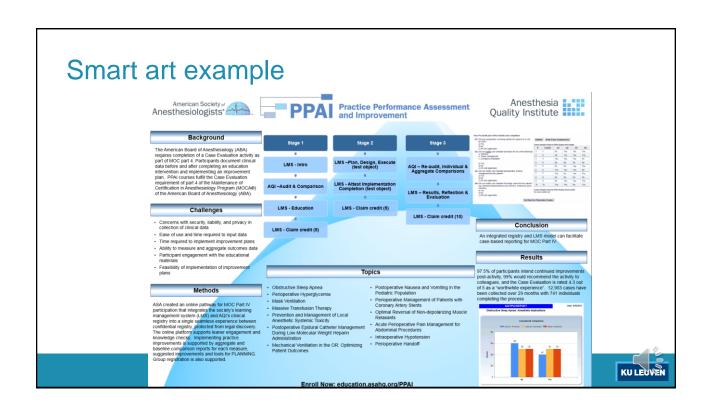
What kind of message you have?

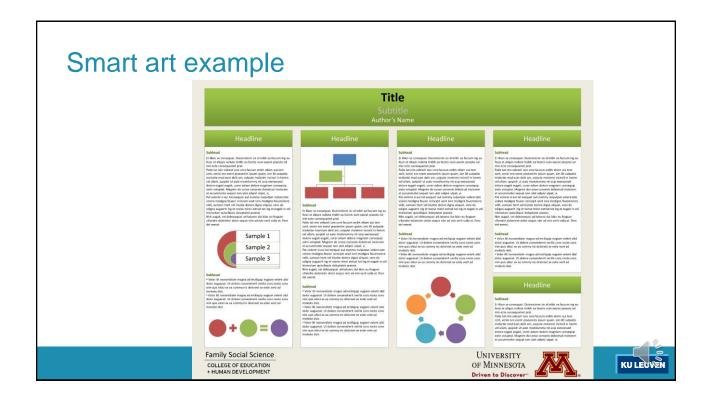
• Cycle?

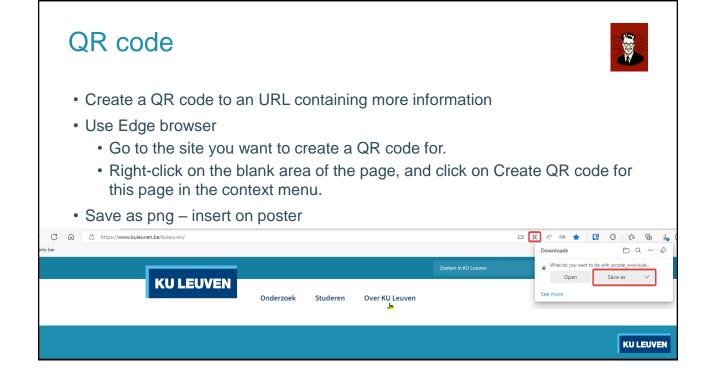


Based on http://blogs.monm.edu/writingatmc/files/2013/03/Research-Poster-Design-Tips.pdf









Is it big enough?



- http://betterposters.blogspot.be/2010/01/is-it-big-enough.html
- print the poster, at reduced size, on A4
- · hold the printed page at arm's length
- be able to read the text and make sense of any pictures or graphs



Text: spell check



- · Set the proofing language
 - Select the text that you want to check.
 - Review > Language > Set Proofing Language





- In the Language dialog box, select the language you want to use for the dictionary.
- Repeat steps 1-3 for each section of text that you want to check.



Text: spell check



- Select all text
 - View > Outline
 - · Ctrl-a to select all text
 - Set proofing language
- Check spelling
 - On the Review tab, in the Proofing group, click Spelling.
 - Shortcut: press F7 to start the spelling checker.



Text: count the number of words



• File > Info > Advanced Properties > Statistics

