

Michelangelo Morganti



How to write a good poster and prepare an effective talk: advices and suggestions

Corso di Scientific Writing



Myself:

Researcher @CNR-IRSA
Evolutionary Ecologist, Ornithologist

PhD (Spain)

Several post docs (Italy): Milan, Palermo, Pavia

2 EOU Congresses

7 CIO Congresses

1 Iberian Ornithological Congress

2 Climate Change conferences (Migres, BOU)

5 Invited talks for wide public

6 post-graduate courses

Uncountable group presentations

Uncountable Project Presentations



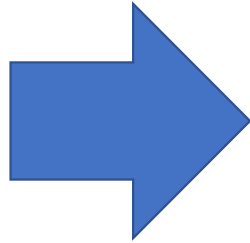
Myself:

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Evolutionary Ecology, Ornithology

PhD

Several post docs: Milan, Palermo, Pavia

1 BSc thesis
2 MSc thesis
1 PhD defense
2 EOU Congresses
7 CIO Congresses
1 Iberian Ornithological Congress
2 Climate Change conferences (Migres, BOU)
1 UCM young researchers conference
9 Invited talks for wide public
6 post-graduate courses
Uncountable group presentations
Uncountable Project Presentations



1. At least one talk every few weeks in any scientific career
2. Conference contributions are a fundamental activity
3. Building up of an effective professional network is crucial in the era of the precarious work



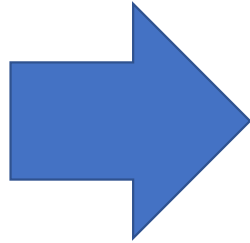
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DEPENDING ON THE PUBLIC it is important to introduce yourself and certify your competences at the beginning of your talk





YOUR POSTER

Ideally...

You, seriously considering that this poster will definitely change you life



Senior Top Researcher
That may grant your salary for the next 3 years

The hard reality.....









**XX Congresso Italiano Ornitologia
Napoli, Settembre 2019**

187 poster contributions



SYNTHESIS



SYNTHESIS

It's difficult!!!



Exercise:

- Tell your MSc thesis in 60 sec
- Tell your MSc thesis in 30 sec
- Tell your MSc thesis in a single sentence (5-10 sec)

The same but written:

- With 2,000 words
- With 1,000 words
- With 250 words -> your abstract
- With a single sentence (~20 words) -> your keywords



humility

- Your research is super interesting...mainly for you
- Everything can be expressed in a few words
- Most of the concepts could only be expressed in case you had more time/space

POSTER

The Uncertainty Principle

Werner Karl Heisenberg



$$\sigma_x \sigma_p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$



NOBEL
PRIZE



The Uncertainty Principle

(applied to poster and oral presentations)

Too much details prevent to figure out the main outcomes!

OR you talk about the details

OR you discuss the main outcomes

tertium non datur

How much time do I have?

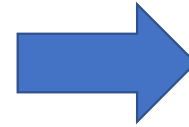


How much time do I have?

POSTERS SESSIONS

~50 posters

~2h*2 poster sessions → 4h



2.4 minutes



Must read:

<https://www.methodspace.com/4-steps-to-designing-an-award-winning-poster/>

The problem is that 90% of the scientific posters that you've seen at conferences and in the corridors of your university are *terrible*. I mean *very terrible*! Therefore, any ideas you might have about what a scientific poster should look like are probably, well...terrible. But it's not your fault....



Must read:

<https://www.methodspace.com/4-steps-to-designing-an-award-winning-poster/>

A poster is **NOT:**

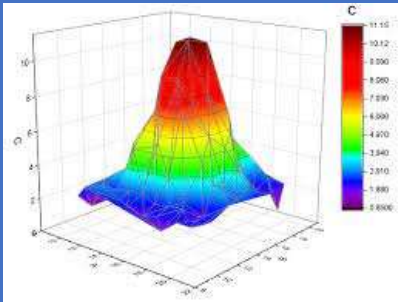
A bottomless pit where you dump all of your data and technical jargon

e.g.: I used nice 3D plot to show my results.

I want to show it. One is probably enough. Do you REALLY need to show all of 6 plots?

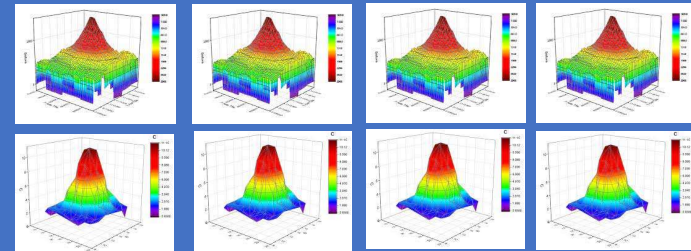


MY POSTER TITLE



Reaction of the public:
NICE PLOT, GOOD RESULTS, WELL DONE

MY POSTER TITLE



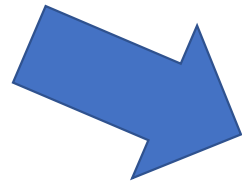
Reaction of the public:
WHAT THE HELL IS THIS? I CAN'T READ ALL
THESE GRAPHS, SKIP TO OTHER POSTER

Must read:

<https://www.methodspace.com/4-steps-to-designing-an-award-winning-poster/>

A poster **IS:**

- A networking tool
- A communication tool



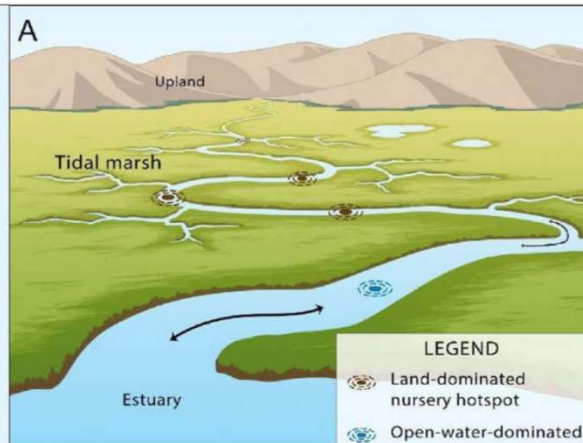
A poster IS almost a VISUAL ABSTRACT of your research



Examples of visual abstracts:

Mosaic of habitats provides nursery support for different fish

Historic conditions:
an idealized model
for restoration



Novel conditions:
managed habitats
provide alternative
nursery hotspots

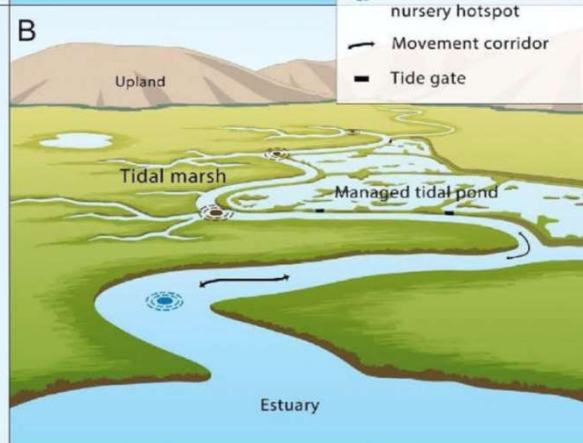


Image credit: Emily Damstra

So what?

Connectivity across the system is essential for juvenile nursery support. A continuum of habitats from the estuary to uplands supports different fish species in Suisun Marsh. Effective restoration and management must incorporate this mosaic of interconnected habitats.

Colombano, D.D., A.D. Manfree, T.A. O'Rear, J.R. Durand, and P.B. Moyle. Estuarine-terrestrial habitat gradients enhance nursery function for resident and transient fishes in the San Francisco Estuary. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*. March 2020.

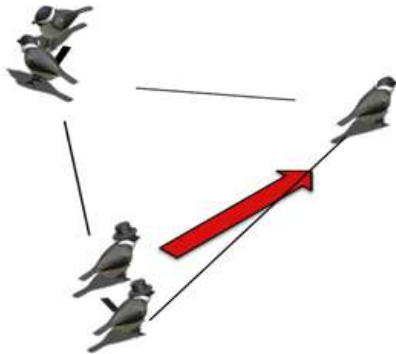
Examples of visual abstracts:

The importance of preferential associations and group cohesion: Constraint or optimality?

Julian C. Evans & Julie Morand-Ferron *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology*

1.

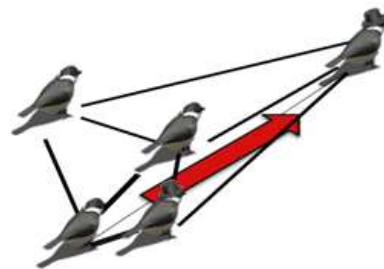
Animals must compromise between associating with preferred individuals and following group consensus.



Importance of social preferences can help infer reasons for joining a group

2.

if groups form due to constraints, social preferences may be more important than group cohesion



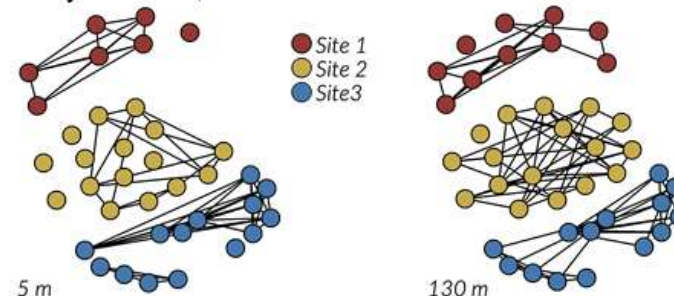
If group cohesion brings benefits, following group consensus may be more important than individuals' social preferences.

3. We examined this by looking at social network structure in relation to resource distribution,



We predicted changes in network structure as it became easier or harder to exhibit social preferences

4. Network structure consistent overall –however number of strong associations significantly affected by distance, but not dominance



DOI: 10.1007/s00265-019-2723-7 jevansbio.wordpress.com



NSERC
CRSNG



@kayakusvulgaris
@JMorandFerron

Can I use a big photo as background?

NO

But I have a really nice one from that cool moment of my field campaign....

NO

But it's truly a nice photo...

NO



Can I use a big photo as background?



HOW TO DESIGN AN AWARD-WINNING CONFERENCE POSTER

Dr. Tullio Rossi

#1 SCRIPTING

- YES to bullet points - NO to long paragraphs.
- Use sections with HEADERS.
- Maximum 250 words! Possibly <150.
- Don't forget your contact information.
- Make sure your poster is telling a story that includes:

Background

Question

Methods

Results

Conclusions

#2 DESIGN

- Decide a layout before you start designing.
- Negative space is your friend. 40% should be blank.
- Use 3 to 5 colors.
- Use 1 **accent color** to draw attention.
- NO to images and patterns as background.
- Use 1 to 2 fonts - readable from 1 m.
- Feel: More like an infographic less like a scientific poster.

Include one large eye-grabbing visual



#3 DATA

- Display only the essential.
- Simplify graphs to make them easier to read.
- Apply the color scheme to the graphs for consistency.



- **KEYWORDS to make a good poster:**

- Synthesis
- Eye-catching
- Synthesis
- Clear and self-explaining graphs and images
- Synthesis (strictly only necessary images/graphs)

- To win the awards, add:

- Robust and innovative scientific contents

25

P-24

Unraveling the biophysical underpinnings to the success of multispecies biofilms in porous environments

David Schindler¹, Hanna Peter¹, Francesco Porro^{1,2}, Pierre de Amor¹, and Tim J. Stille¹
¹Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich, Institute of Environmental Engineering, CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland
²University of Applied Sciences, University of Applied Sciences, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland



Introduction

Microbial life in porous habitats dominates the functioning of numerous ecosystems from groundwater to streams and rivers, and in soils. Despite the relevance of these habitats, we do not yet fully understand the ecological strategies underlying their success in these complex porous environments.

Methods

Plastic device mimicking a porous system

Microfluidic setup

Image processing

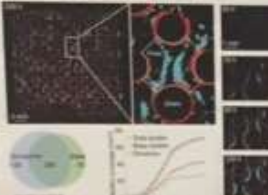
Flow velocity measured by particle image velocimetry

Community composition by sequencing the 16S rRNA

Time-lapse microscopy, over 200 h experiment
Image processing to extract biophysical parameters
Flow velocity measured by particle image velocimetry
Community composition by sequencing the 16S rRNA

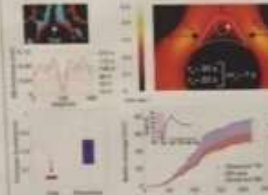
Results

Architectural plasticity enhances biofilm space exploitation in porous systems



Biofilm development in porous systems (2D, 3D) and flow velocity. We used a plastic device mimicking a porous system, and we used a microfluidic setup to measure the flow velocity. The results show that biofilm growth is enhanced in porous systems, and that the flow velocity is a key factor in determining the success of the biofilm.

Architectural differentiation maximizes biofilm fitness



Architectural differentiation of biofilm communities is observed at the level of local cell growth, as a result of mass transfer limitation. However, the differentiation into different phenotypes provides a positive net gain compared to a homogeneously distributed community.

Base biofilm turbidly promotes growth



Continuous and turbidly promoted biofilm growth. Biofilm growth was facilitated by turbidity that originates in the porous structure with the flow and mass transfer in the biofilm.

Streamers filter cells until they are permeable to the flow

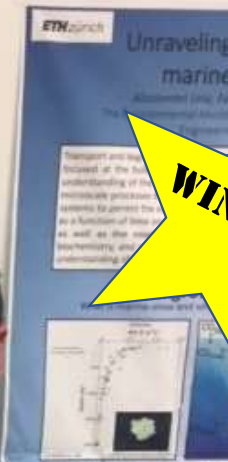


Streamers filter cells until they are permeable to the flow. Streamers with a diameter of 100 µm and a length of 1 mm were used to filter cells. The results show that streamers filter cells until they are permeable to the flow.

Conclusion

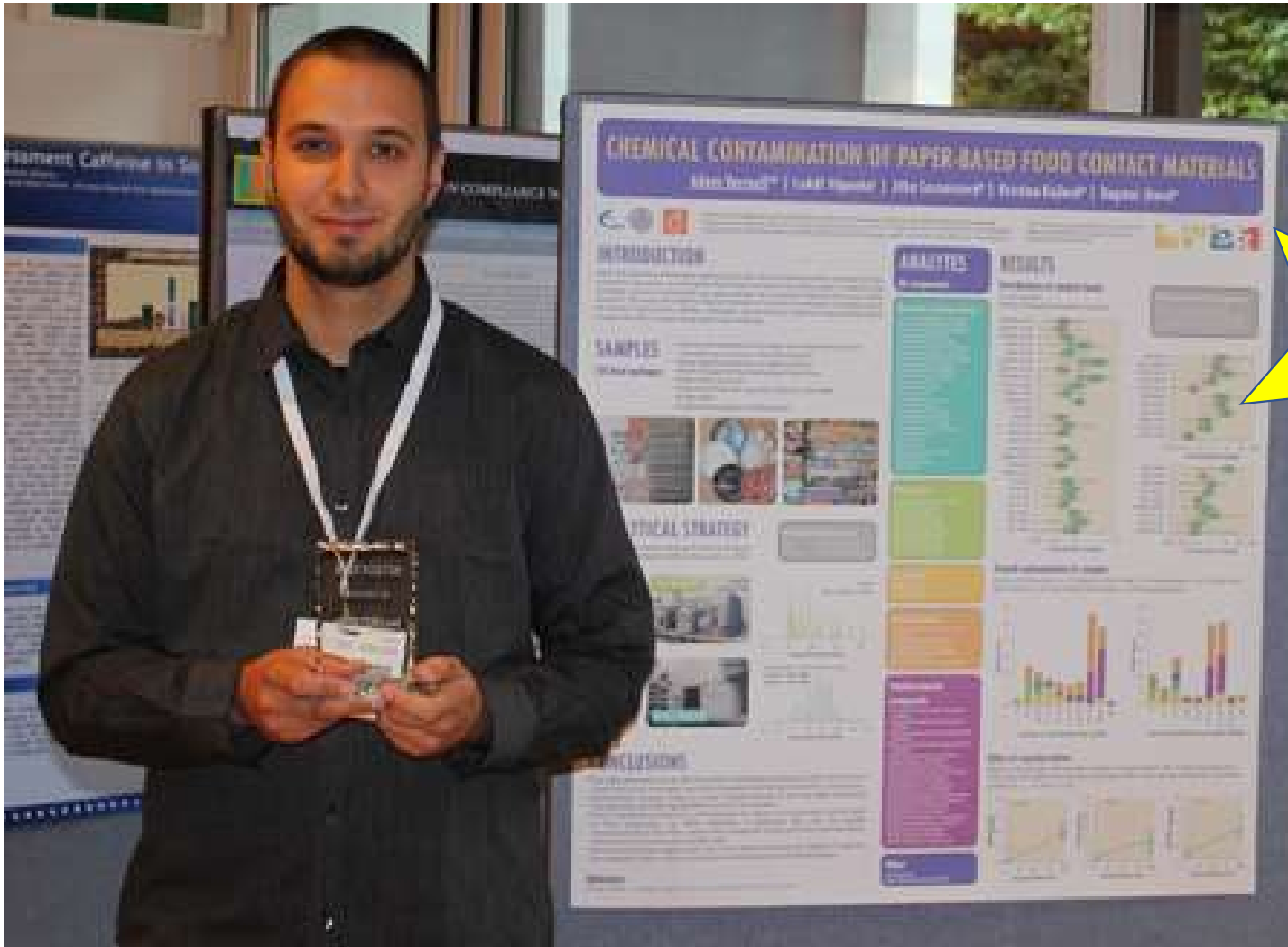
Biofilm community structure and growth are determined by the porous structure and the flow velocity. The results show that biofilm growth is enhanced in porous systems, and that the flow velocity is a key factor in determining the success of the biofilm.

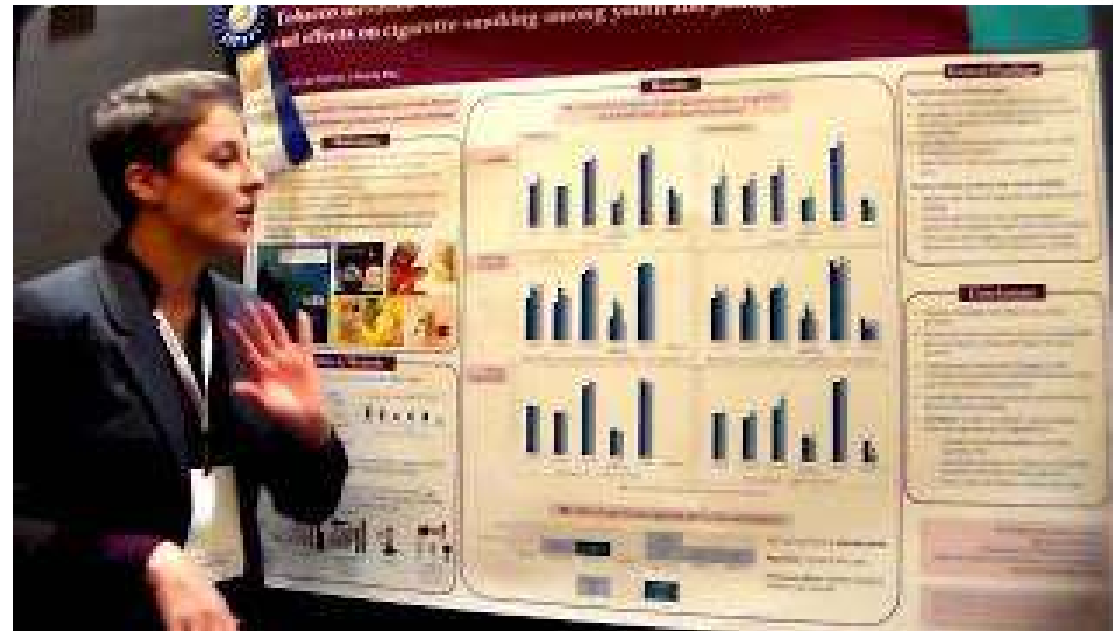
Architectural differentiation of biofilm communities is observed at the level of local cell growth, as a result of mass transfer limitation. However, the differentiation into different phenotypes provides a positive net gain compared to a homogeneously distributed community.



WINNER







Long-term monitoring of two mountain ungulates in the Alps: ecosystem and cultural services, and impact of global changes

Poster #66

Co-funded by the EU

ECOPOTENTIAL

improving future ecosystem benefits through earth observations

Background

Alpine ungulates, thanks to their size, speed and the fact that they are usually easily visible, are considered as flagship species, whose protection allows for the conservation of their habitat and the unique biodiversity of this environment.

The Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*), in particular, has been always seen as an indicator and in the past it was a desired hunting trophy. However, it had this status at the birth of industrialization and the beginning of the 20th century, and the only surviving population was hunted by a hunting reserve of the Italian king, on the Gran Paradiso massif. For the protection of this last population, this area was declared as protected in 1932, and since then its restoration program brought it again to other suitable areas in the Alps.

The presence of Alpine ibex and the Alpine chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) together with the traditional husbandry, represent therefore a cultural heritage and are associated with sustainable tourism. However, they are important also for their ecological value, influencing ecosystem processes such as nutrient cycling and primary production. Hence the conservation of these populations, and the understanding of factors affecting their dynamics, are one of the priorities of protected areas that host them.

Both species rely on high mountain meadows to forage during spring-summer, to face the effect of reproduction and to gain weight before winter. However, the progressive abandonment of traditional management practices such as mowing and grazing from mountain grassland causes modifications that can affect its forage value for mountain wildlife (Pettorelli et al., 2015).

Climate change is another risk factor, not only because the progressive warming leads to an upward shift of plant species with consequent community composition changes, but also because the reproduction of mountain herbivores is directly related to seasonality, and the modification of the date of the growing season could have caused the lowering of its duration during the last few decades (Pettorelli et al., 2015).

Site Description


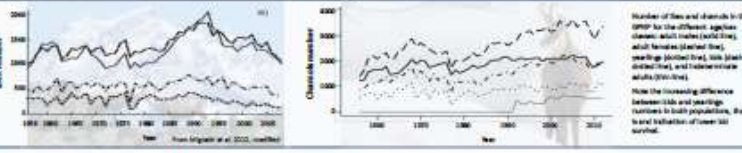
The Gran Paradiso National Park (GNP), in the northwestern Italian Alps, was established in 1932 and is the oldest National Park in Italy. It borders at the west with the Venosta National Park in France, with which forms a huge system of high mountain protected areas in the Alps. The GNP is composed entirely of mountainous terrain and 60% of its 720 km² area is made of alpine pastures, meadows, cliffs, glaciers, and rocks.

Since 1947 the Park is equipped with its own vigilance service, coordinated by Park Wardens. Their presence allowed the beginning of different monitoring projects.

The GNP is a 100% private site in the Alpine 17th Region.

Population monitoring

Each year about 30 Park rangers conduct a ground count of the ibex and chamois populations by walking over established routes within assigned surveillance zones, which have an average area of about 30 km². Wardens classify the observed individuals as kids, yearlings, adult males, adult females or unknown-sex adults. The area of the entire park is divided into two surveillance sectors (North, September, from 1999 until today).

Number of ibex and chamois in the GNP for the different age classes: adult males (solid line), adult females (dashed line), yearlings (dotted line), kids (dash-dot line), and unknown-sex adults (thin line).

Note the increasing difference between kids and yearlings numbers in both populations, that is an indication of lower sex survival.

Analyses, results and future activities

The analysis of the population dynamics of Alpine ibex revealed that yearly changes in total population were correlated with the interaction between seasonal average snow depth and population density (Jardón et al., 2016). However, this model fails to reproduce the drastic reduction during last years. Year and age structured models for the dynamics of this population improved the fit to data, but they still cannot trace the recent decline of the population, due to shortcomings in the model of recruitment (Jardón et al., 2017).

A novel sex and age structured model for the Alpine chamois revealed that, despite all demographic classes are negatively affected by both density and winter snow depth, sub-females were positively affected by snow depth in the early of the previous year. The winter effect could have been mediated by the harsh conditions of mothers, possibly favoured by higher water availability for pastures. The delayed effect of spring summer temperatures (possibly due to the shortening of the period available to feed on high quality plants, highest and hence warmer 2015) negatively affected juvenile survival. Climate change apparently elicits positive effects on the demography of Alpine chamois, through the shortening of the snow cover period, however higher temperatures in spring-summer had an opposite effect on fecundity and juvenile survival. As a consequence, population projection shows a significant decreasing trend of the chamois population in the next decades.

The start of growth season for Alpine grasslands in GNP has increased by 10 days, changes appeared in response to the wet and warm during the last 32 years (Jardón et al., 2017). The next step will be to correlate grassland properties derived by NDVI metrics to meteorological variables, and to integrate this information in the analyses of population dynamics of both populations.

References

Jardón, J.A., Pettorelli, V., van de Ven, J., Buisson, J., van de Ven, J., 2016. Climate change and density dependence in a mountain ungulate population. *Ecology* 97(1), 149-160.

Jardón, J., Pettorelli, V., van de Ven, J., Buisson, J., van de Ven, J., 2017. Sex and age structured models for Alpine ibex: can the population recover after the decline? *Ecology* 98(1), 1-11.

Pettorelli, V., van de Ven, J., Buisson, J., van de Ven, J., 2016. Large scale demographic monitoring of ibex and chamois in the Alps. *Ecology* 97(1), 149-160.

Pettorelli, V., van de Ven, J., Buisson, J., van de Ven, J., 2017. Early onset of vegetation growth in high mountain pastures in response to climate change. *Ecology* 98(1), 1-11.

Jardón, J., 2016. Influence of seasonal climate change on the population dynamics of ibex and chamois. *Ecology* 97(1), 149-160.

Jardón, J. & van de Ven, J., 2017. Effects of spring-summer temperatures on body mass of ibex. *Journal of Zoology* 381, 181-190.

These data are available thanks to generations of Park wardens which actively conducted the counts. A.D.M. has kindly provided the climate data from the Turin and Bardonecchia stations.

2016



- Clear and nice images
- Clear explanation of the objectives (title)
- Use of small background photos in the graphs
- Good organization (boxing) of the info



- BY FAR too much words
- Lack of clear take-home message
- Too wide aims for a poster



2019



- Clear and nice images
- Easy explanation of the objectives (title)
- Just a few words
- Good organization (boxing) of the info



- No clear take-home message
- Limited scientific interest



Michelangelo Morganti and Francisco Pulido
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Department of Zoology, Faculty of Biology, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain. m.morganti@bio.ucm.es

As a consequence of recent climate change, springs have advanced and winters are becoming warmer in large parts of Europe. Migratory birds are responding to these environmental changes by adapting the timing of migration and breeding (reviewed by Gordo 2002). Allowed to stay in their region are strongly to control either arrival on the breeding grounds and a shortening of migration distance. We should, therefore, expect that the European long-distance migrants recently have established new wintering areas north of the Sahara (Pyle 2007). It is further expected that not all species change at the same rate and to the same extent: passerine species are expected to adjust migratory behaviour more slowly than non-passerine ones (Pyle & Widmer 2005).

Because of its geographic location and its high density of potential observers, the Iberian Peninsula is currently the geographic region with the largest number of winter observations of these Galician migrants north of the Sahara. For this study we compiled all available data on wintering of 60 species of these Galician migrants on the Iberian peninsula using 207 different bibliographic sources.

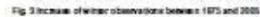


Fig. 2. Wintering areas reported for each species.

Our study indicates that winnowing of these Saharan migrants in the Iberian Peninsula has increased in the last decades, and it suggests species are changing more slowly. Both results are in accord with the expected adaptive responses to climate change. As an extension of this dataset, with observations from other coordinates of the Mediterranean Region and with ringing data from subarctic centers, which is planned for the future, will allow us to test for the generality of the results and to test more specifically on the adaptation of migrating birds to climate change.

Smith, J. 1993. Why we need religious toleration. *Journal of Law and Religion* 10: 1-12.

we are grateful to the workshop organizers for arranging to give us access to the space, and to participants for making the course so enjoyable in every respect. In the future,

2010

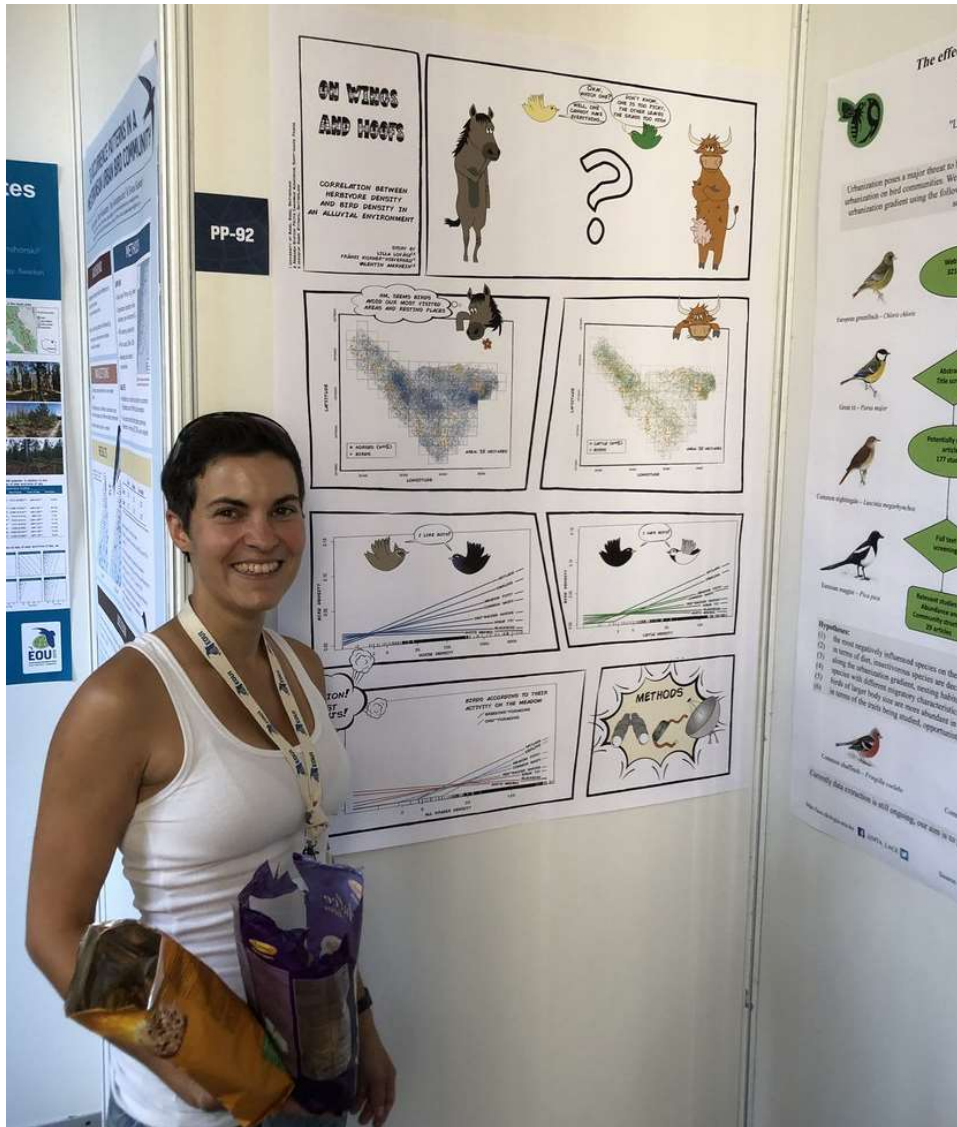


- A bit too much words
- Background image
- Lack of a take-home message box



Lilla Lovasz, PhD student

Won the EOU (European Ornithological Union) best poster
Both in 2017 and 2019 editions!



2019



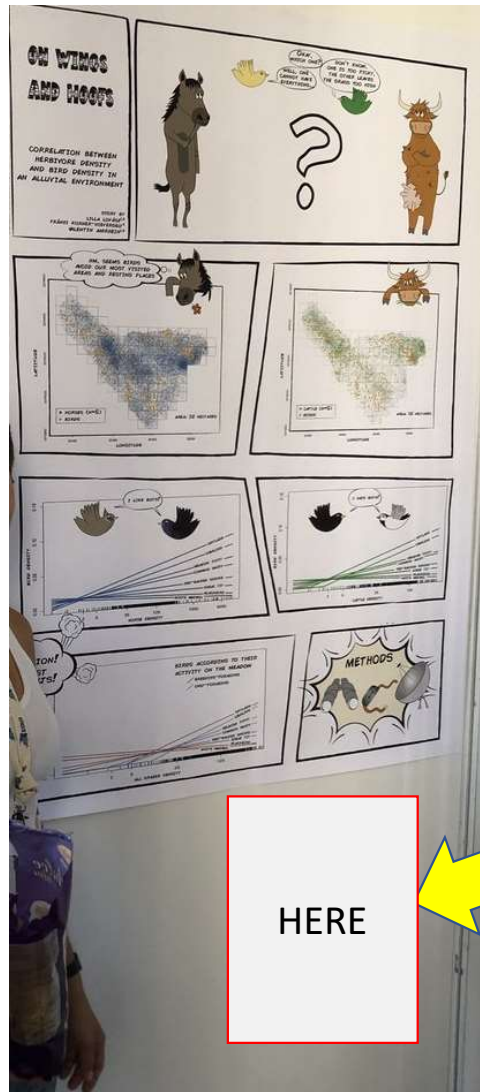
European Ornithologist's Union Conference



- Clear and nice images and graphs
- Easy explanation of the objectives (title)
- Just a few words
- Innovative findings
- Clear take-home message
- Excellent organization of the space



- Excessively 'comic'?

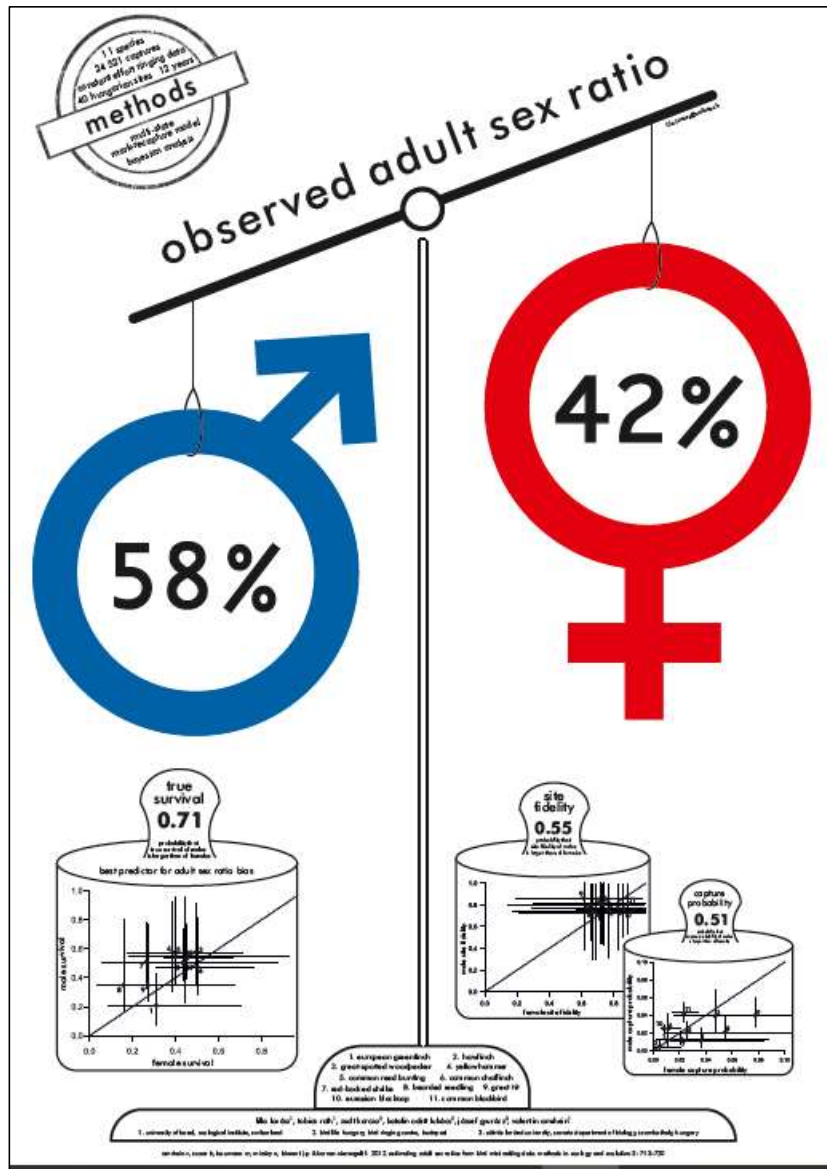


HERE

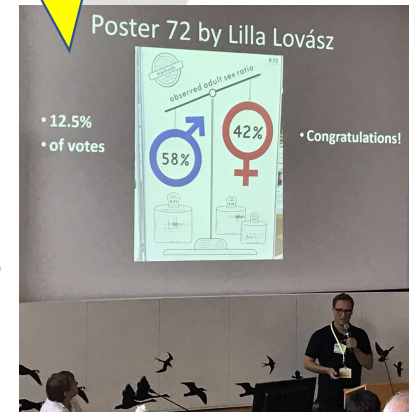
TAKE IN MIND: People loves gadgets!

Leave A4 copies of the poster that can be collected by the conference attendees.

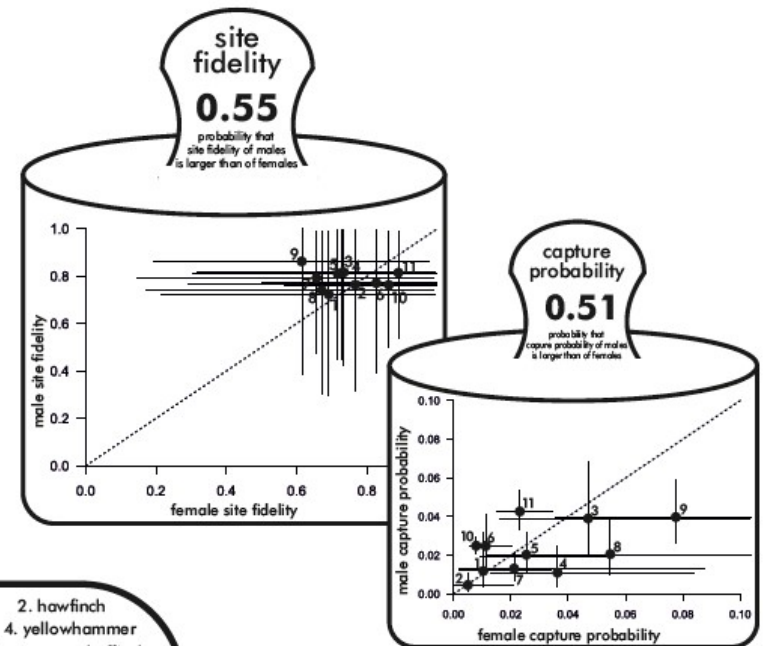
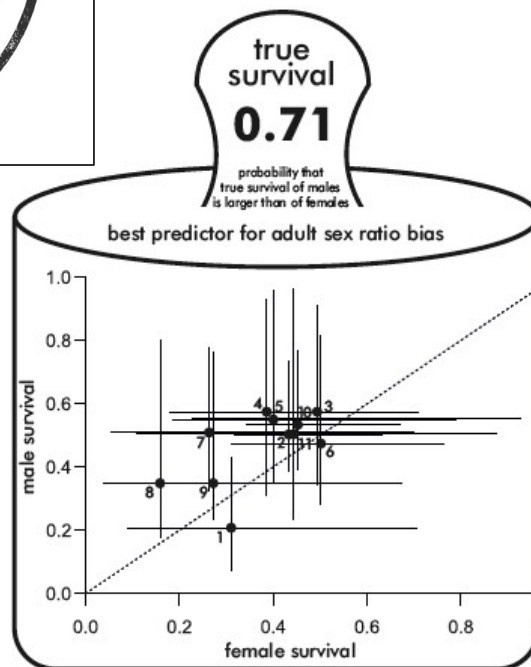
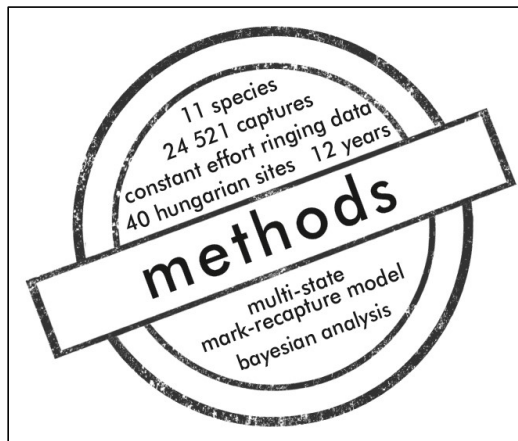
(Also have some copy with you!)



2017



- Clear and nice images and graphs
 - Just a few words
 - Innovative findings
 - Clear take-home message
 - Very original overall design
-
- Excessively 'comic'?
 - No clear explanation of the objectives (incomplete title)



1. european greenfinch
2. hawfinch
3. great-spotted woodpecker
4. yellowhammer
5. common reed bunting
6. common chaffinch
7. red-backed shrike
8. bearded reedling
9. great tit
10. eurasian blackcap
11. common blackbird

lilla lovász¹, tobias roth¹, zsolt karcza², katalin odett lukács², józsef gyurácz², valentin amrhein¹

1. university of basel, zoological institute, switzerland

2. bird life hungary, bird ringing centre, budapest

3. eötvös loránd university, savaria department of biology, szombathely, hungary

Martina Scacco
PhD student
martina@arn.mpg.de

Soaring birds use the energy available in the environment in the form of atmospheric uplifts, to subsidize their flight and move across the landscape. Their movement pattern is therefore shaped by the spatial and temporal availability of uplifts, resulting from an interaction of local atmospheric conditions with the underlying landscape structure.

To what extent static landscape features alone can predict **uplift availability** across Europe?

Fig. 2. Emptyall (SP) label of a flock. Position of spillover is easily identifiable using the feeding sight of the bird (red).

- So far, the energy available in the landscape and the cost of transport of nesting birds have been related to atmospheric information.
- However, the static structure of the landscape (topography, land cover, not only contains the potential to produce updrafts but can also offer visual cues to the birds to detect them.

Can these static features predict the energy expenditure in an obligate soaring bird?

Fig. 2. The 100% bootstrap model (yellow), and the combined model (green) performed similarly well in predicting upon availability and both subperformed the demographic model (orange) (AUC values were 0.2 indicate best predicted performance).

Fig. 3. Stable edge of upthm instability predicted from the linear threshold model (220 m below station) in gully with sulfate for upthm. In linear instability with fixed in white and yellow. Calculated stable indicated future migratory model of the 50 short included in the body of.

Fig. 4. The energy dependence of the cross section for the reaction $\pi^+ p \rightarrow \pi^+ p$ at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ GeV. The data are taken from the experiment of the CERN NA22 Collaboration [10]. The solid line is the result of the calculation with the parameters $a = 0.001$ and $b = 0.001$. The dashed line is the result of the calculation with the parameters $a = 0.001$ and $b = 0.002$. The dotted line is the result of the calculation with the parameters $a = 0.002$ and $b = 0.001$.

Our static uplift availability map provides a base to explore the effects of changes in the landscape structure on the energy expenditure of soaring birds, identify low-cost movement corridors and ultimately inform the planning of anthropogenic developments.

⁴Center of Systems Research, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany

For details see: [Scocco et al. 2019 #505](#)

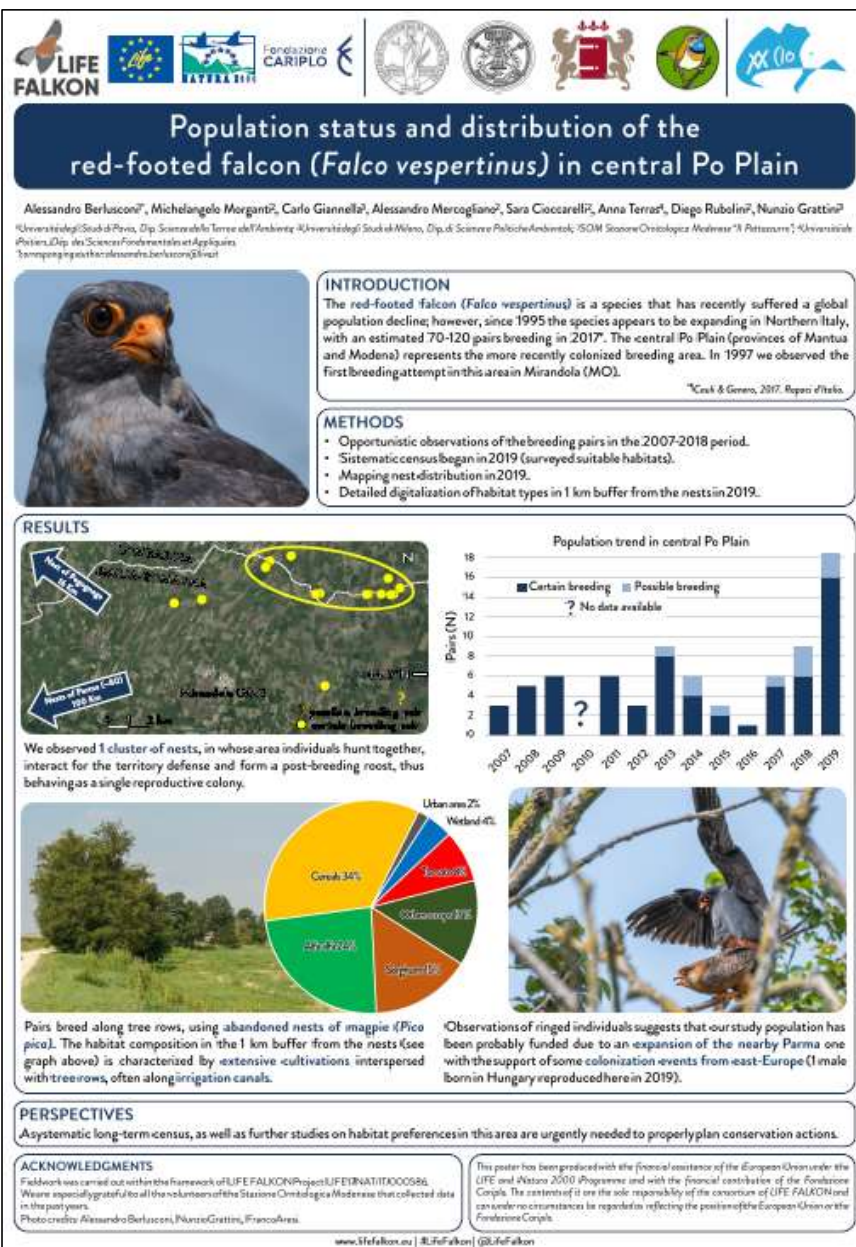
Congresso italiano ornitologia



- Clear and nice images and graphs
- Easy explanation of the objectives (title + question boxes)
- Just a few words
- Strong scientific content
- Contacts and author's photo (right upper corner)



- Excessively small font
- too much info for a poster?



2019

Congresso italiano ornitologia

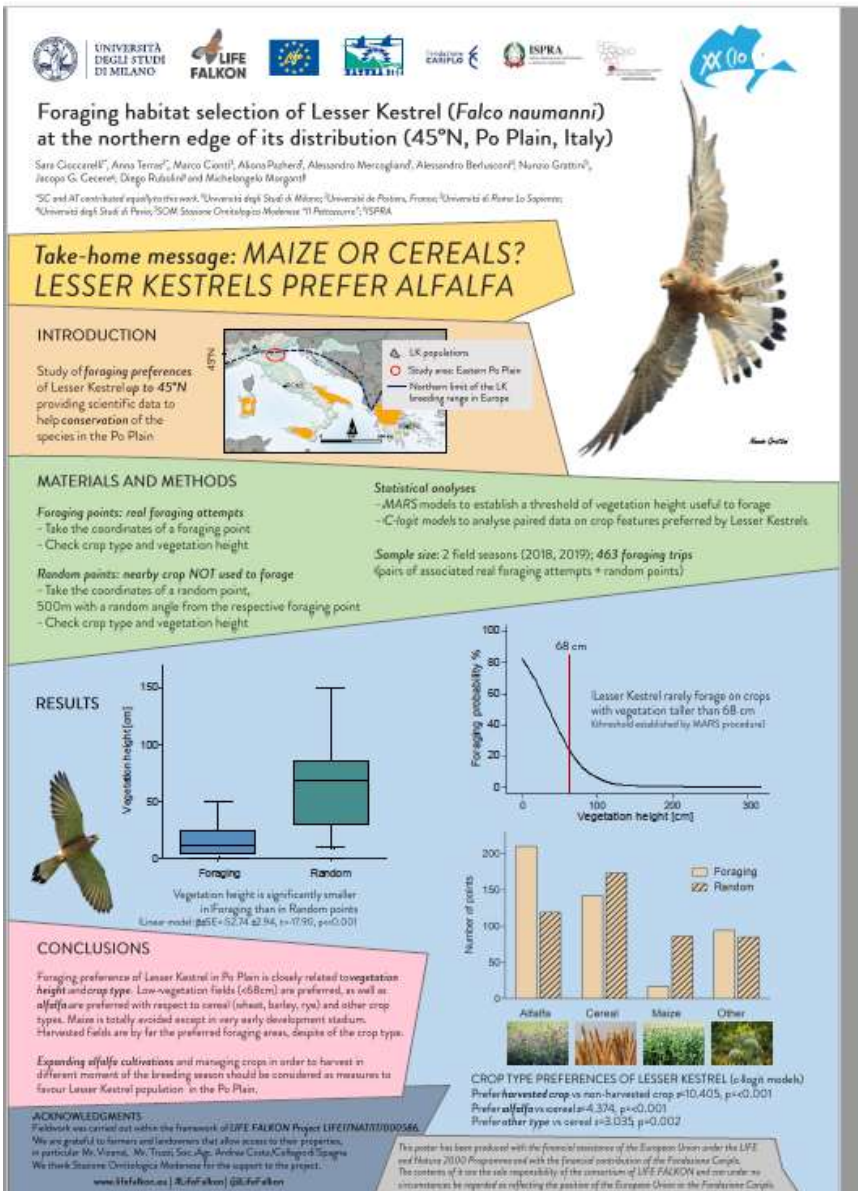


- Clear and nice images and graphs
- Easy explanation of the objectives (title)
- Just a few words



- Lack of clear take-home message
- Explorative results

2019



- Clear and nice images and graphs
- Easy explanation of the objectives (title)
- Innovative findings
- VERY clear take-home message (bigger than title!)
- A bit too wordy?



Rules of thumb for effective posters:

- NO background image/photo
- 100 words ideally (no more than 250-300)
- 2-4 images/graphs
- Take-home message clearly stated
- QR code to access multimedia contents
- Your contacts clearly evidenced
- Printed A4 copies of the posters available for readers





YOUR TALK



THE CONFERENCE MORNING SESSION



Welcome, everyone!

DAY 1
7:00am



Sorry, I haven't had my coffee yet...

DAY 2
7:00am



(Awkward silence)

DAY 3
7:00am



Thanks for attending.
I couldn't find an earlier flight.

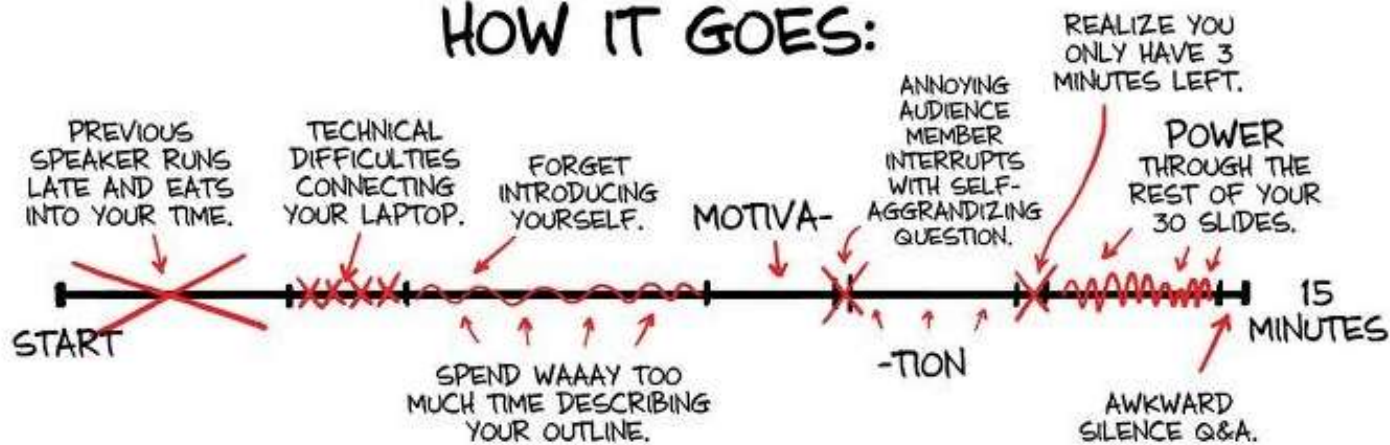
LAST DAY
7:00am

YOUR CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

HOW YOU PLANNED IT:



HOW IT GOES:



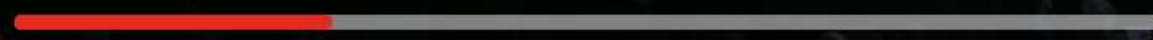
phdcomics.com



We are facing a
Global Water Crisis.



lo sviluppo industriale
e la crescita economica,



5:42



Specialists of talks,
Check TED web to
have inspirations

TED

www.ted.com

Prepare your background





CorsoSciWrit.pptx

Cerca

Michelangelo Morganti

Progettazione Transizioni Animazioni Presentazione Revisione Visualizza Guida Formato immagine

Layout
Ripristina
Sezione

Carattere
18
A⁺ A⁻ A₀
G C S S AV Aa
Orientamento testo
Allinea testo
Converti in SmartArt

Paragrafo
Disegno
Stili veloci
Riempimento forma
Contorno forma
Effetti forma

Modifica
Trova
Sostituisci
Seleziona
Dettatura
Idee per progetti

Condividi Commenti

Diapositive

16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16


8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Formato immagine

Correzioni immagine
Colore immagine
Trasparenza immagine
Preselezioni
Trasparenza 66%
Ritaglio



CorsoSciWrit.pptx

Cerca

Michelangelo Morganti

Condividi Commenti

Animazioni Presentazione Revisione Visualizza Guida Formato immagine

Carattere Paragrafo Disegno Modifica Voce Designer

Idee per progetti

Disabilita i suggerimenti di idee fino al riavvio di PowerPoint.

Per questa diapositiva non sono disponibili idee per progetti.

Se disponibili, le idee per progetti verranno visualizzate qui.

[Altre informazioni](#)

Formato immagine

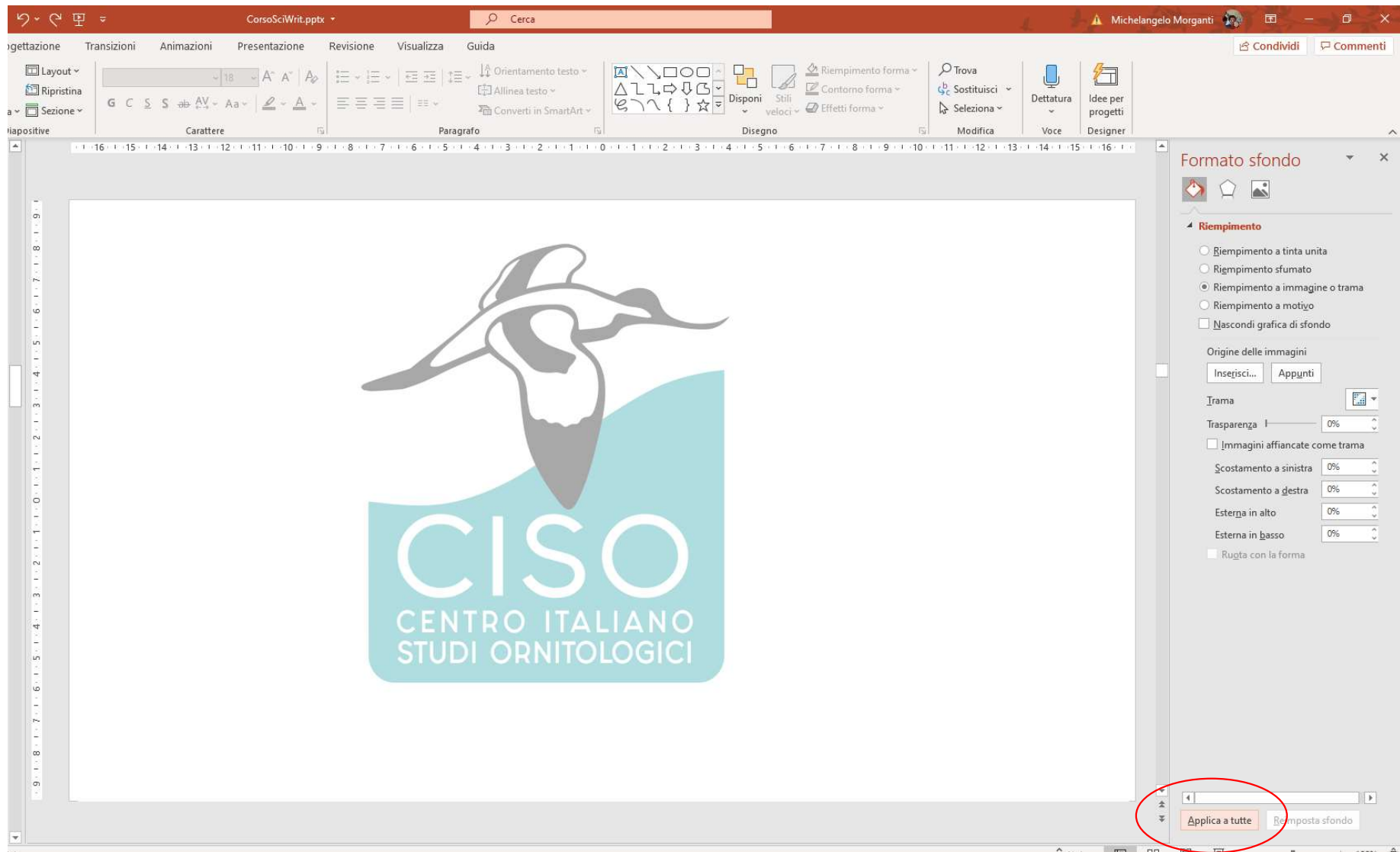
Ombreggiatura Riflesso Alone Contorni sfumati Formato 3D Rotazione 3D Effetti artistici

Reimposta

Stile Ritaglia Nuovo commento

Taglia Copia Opzioni Incolla: Cambia immagine Raggruppa Porta in primo piano Porta in secondo piano Collegamento Salva come immagine... Modifica testo alternativo... Dimensioni e posizione... Formato immagine... Nuovo commento

CISO CENTRO ITALIANO STUDI ORNITOLOGICI



Built up a light and homogeneous design for all your slides

Prepare your talk:

- How long I can talk?
 - 10, 15, 45 min?
 - Question time?
 - **[stay in the assigned time is IMPORTANT!]**
- Who is my audience?
 - Students? Researchers? Wide public?
- Who I have to acknowledge?
 - Some will be co-authors
 - Others must be awarded in the acknowledgments



Prepare your talk:

- Consider how to organize the information:
 - 20% Introduction
 - 20% method
 - 30% result
 - 20% discussion
 - 10% conclusions, acknowledgments
- How much time for each slide?
 - DEPENDS





Catch the attention with the initial slide(s)

Avoid wordy slides

- 1 **Be yourself:** people relate to and connect with authenticity.
- 2 **Prepare, practice and perfect:** get rid of those crutch words, like 'um' and 'you know'.
- 3 **Describe what you're telling us:** use vivid words to help the audience paint a picture.
- 4 **Vocal variety:** change up your tone, volume and pitch to keep the audience engaged.
- 5 **Study the greats:** watch what really great speakers do.
- 6 **Get feedback:** a practice audience can help you get the bugs out.
- 7 **Appearance:** if you look good, you'll feel good, which will help you give a great speech.
- 8 **Pauses:** they give the audience time to think, and help them engage.
- 9 **Body language:** use gestures and make use of the space to help deliver your message.
- 10 **Be confident:** use your face, body language and stance to own the stage.

Avoid wordy slides



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20-30 words/slide at most

Avoid wordy slides

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- 6 **Get feedback:** a practice audience can help you get the bugs out.

LIMIT the use of animations

AVOID fancy animations



Use a video in my talk?

- Yes
- But: if I have my PC yes, otherwise ...maybe not



Put a video in your talk can be very effective

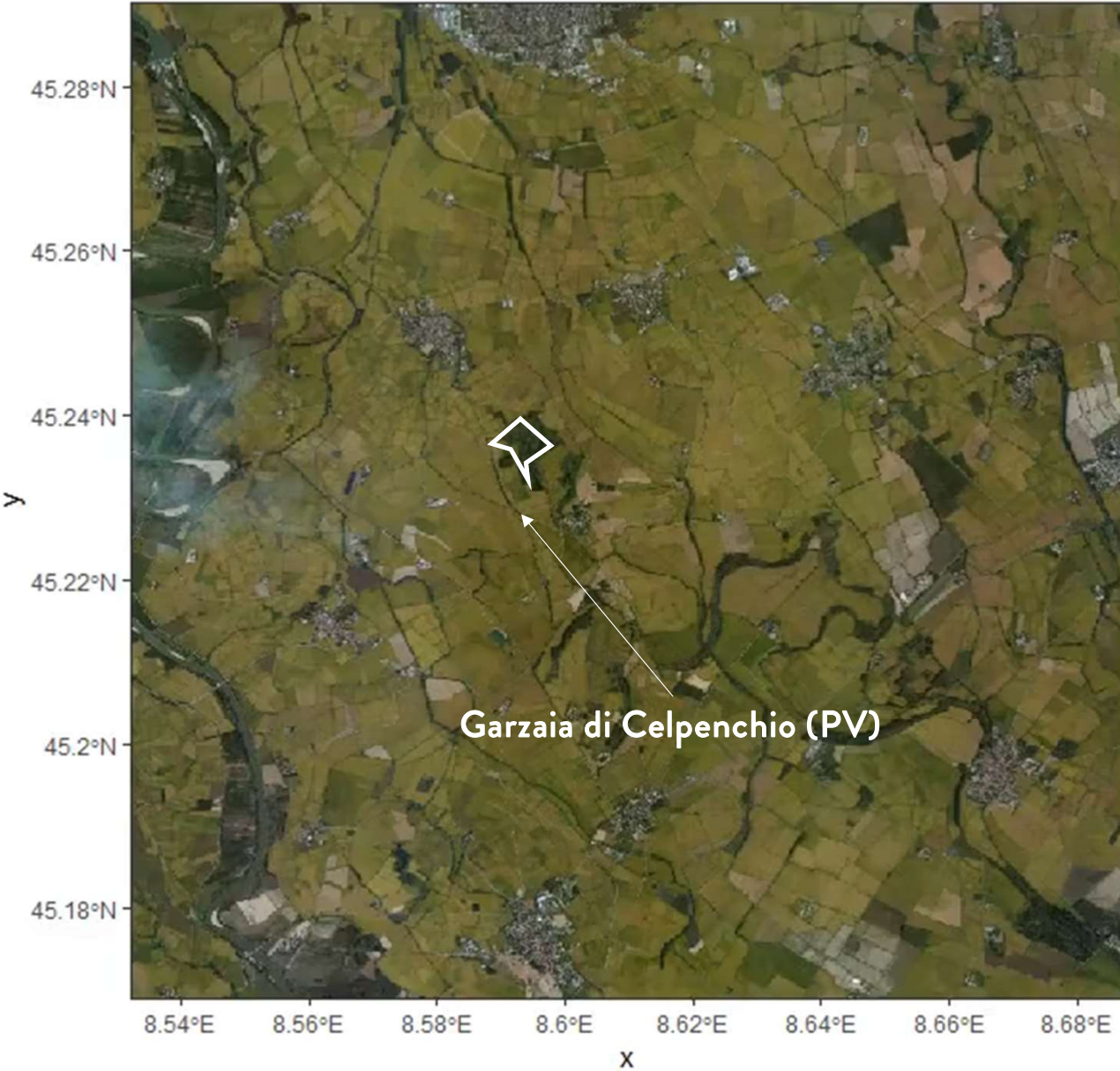
(or not!)

Example of video
Useless for scientific purpose

BUT

Very catching
(for the wide public!)





Example of video
Effective for scientific purpose
Poorly meaningful for wide public

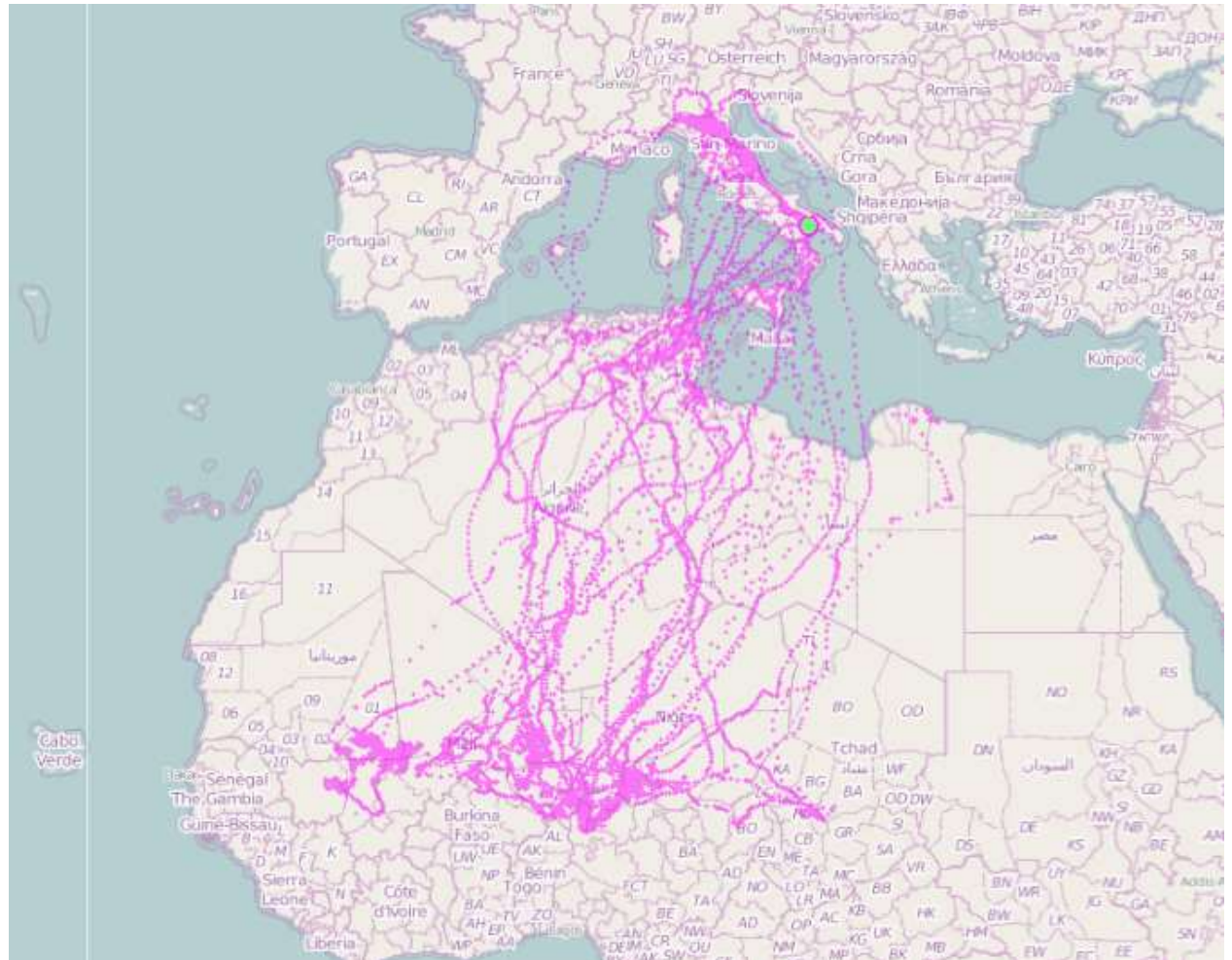
Names

- PUR8
- PUR6
- PUR3
- PUR4





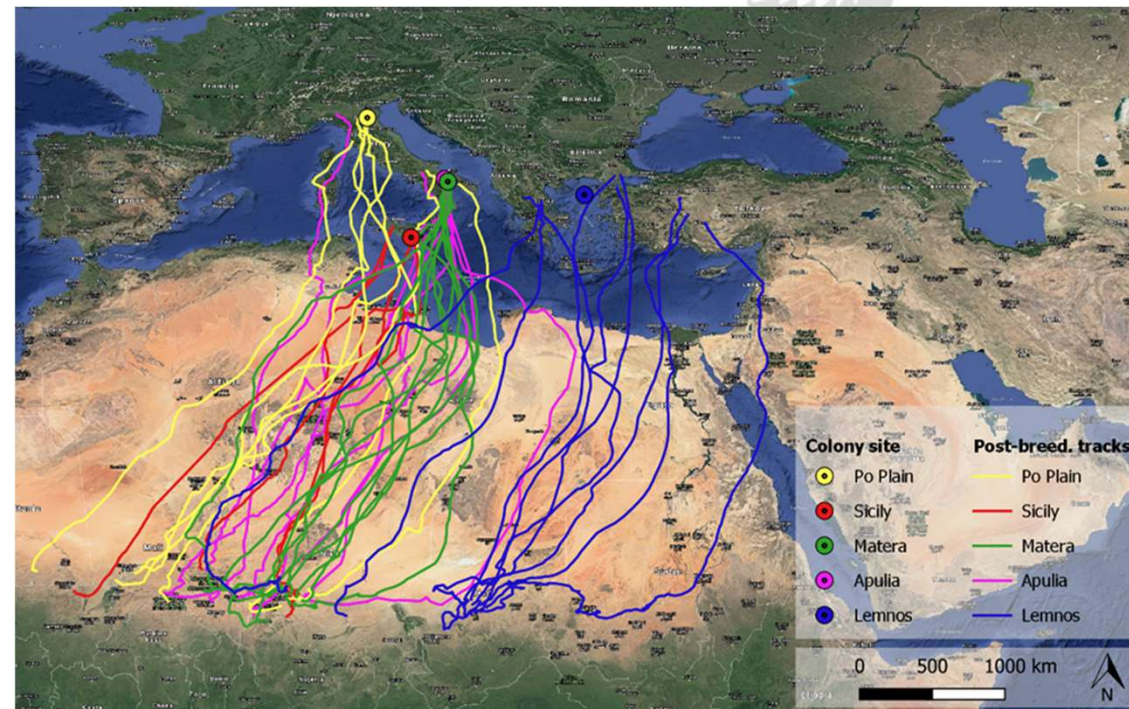
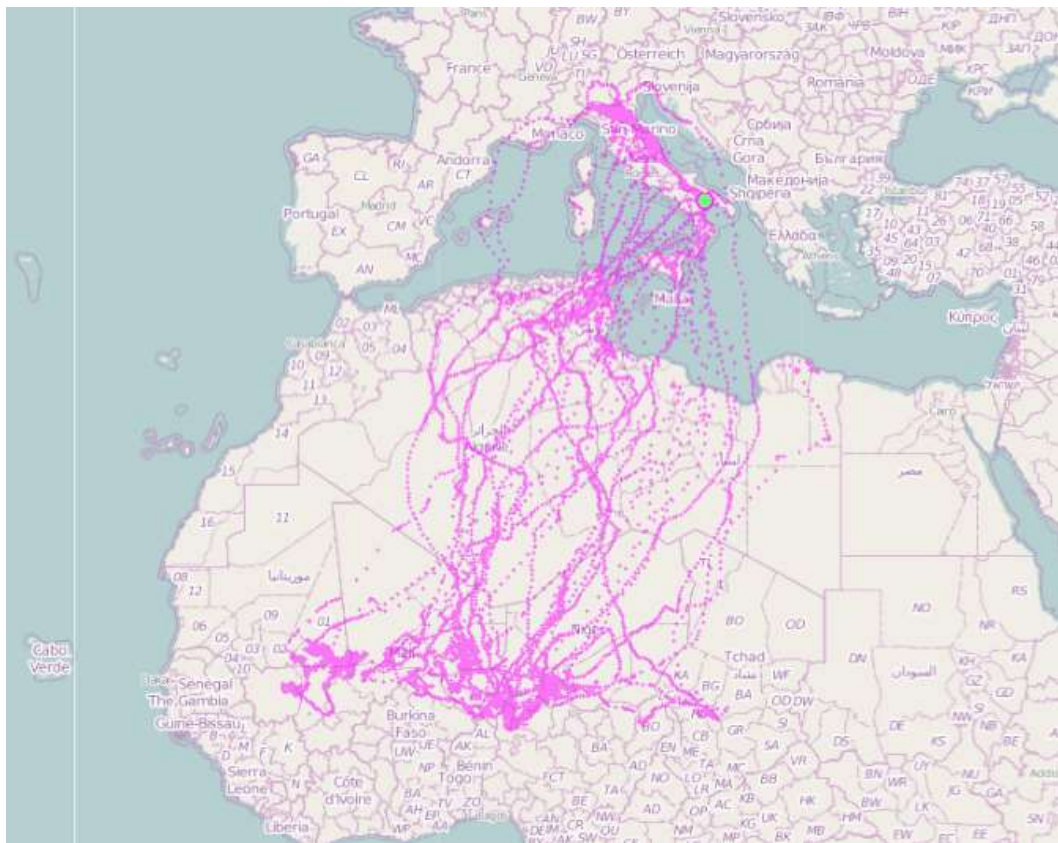
Work on
your
image!!!



Time consuming!

<1min work

3h work



- Stress the take home message



**STRESS THE TAKE HOME
MESSAGE**



- Some entire talks as example:
 - Jacopo G Cecere
 - Simona Imperio



Foraging tactic of a colonial raptor differs among individuals and varies according to weather conditions

*Jacopo G Cecere, Delphine Ménard, Simona Imperio, Stefano Podofillini,
Federico De Pascalis, Carlo Catoni, Matteo Griggio, Diego Rubolini*



background

Inter-individual differences in behavioural phenotypes, that are consistent over time and across environmental contexts, have been frequently documented in animals

Consistent inter-individual differences in behavioural phenotypes may entail differences in energy efficiency and expenditure, with different fitness payoffs

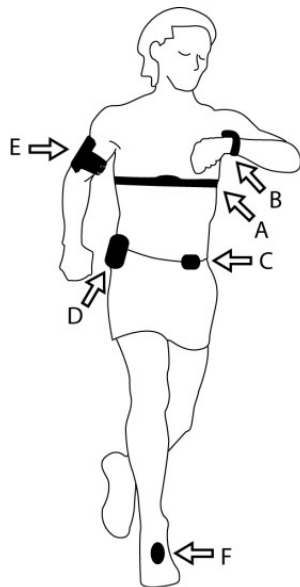
In **colonial-breeding species**, inter-individual differences in foraging behaviour may evolve to reduce resource use overlap among conspecifics exploiting shared foraging areas



In **northern gannet**, the analysis of both food boluses and blood isotopes, combined with the analysis of at-sea foraging behaviour, has uncovered individual differences in foraging tactics, with some birds exploiting consistently and more frequently than others fishing vessels discards
(*Votier et al. 2010*)

background

Within-population differences in foraging behaviour can also be unrelated to individual preferences and rather arise from individual characteristics, such as:



Use of headings to clarify which part of the talk (helps to follow)

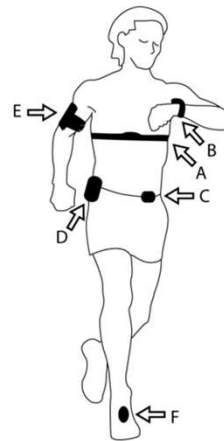
Images appears while he talks in the right time.
Simple animations.

Few words

Use of funny images (photo, drawings)

background

Within-population differences in foraging behaviour can also be unrelated to individual preferences and rather arise from individual characteristics, such as:



Use of headings to clarify which part of the talk (helps to follow)

Few words

Use of funny images (photo, drawings)

background

Within-population differences in foraging behaviour can be linked to individual preferences and rather arise from individual characteristics.



MOST IS DUE ON THE TALK PART

Thank you
for you attention

study by



@JGCecere



jacopo.cecere@isprambiente.it







Università degli Studi di Firenze

Istituto Nazionale
per la Fauna Selvatica



Imperio S., Focardi S., Ronchi F. & De Marinis A.

The evolution of leks: the point of view
of female fallow deer (*Dama dama*)



Lek: “Any aggregation of males that females visit only for the purpose of mating” (Bradbury, 1981)

Criteria:

1. No paternal care

2. Arena (where most of the mating occurs)

3. No resource defended

4. Opportunity to select a mate

Taxonomic overview

(Höglund & Alatalo, 1995)

Insects

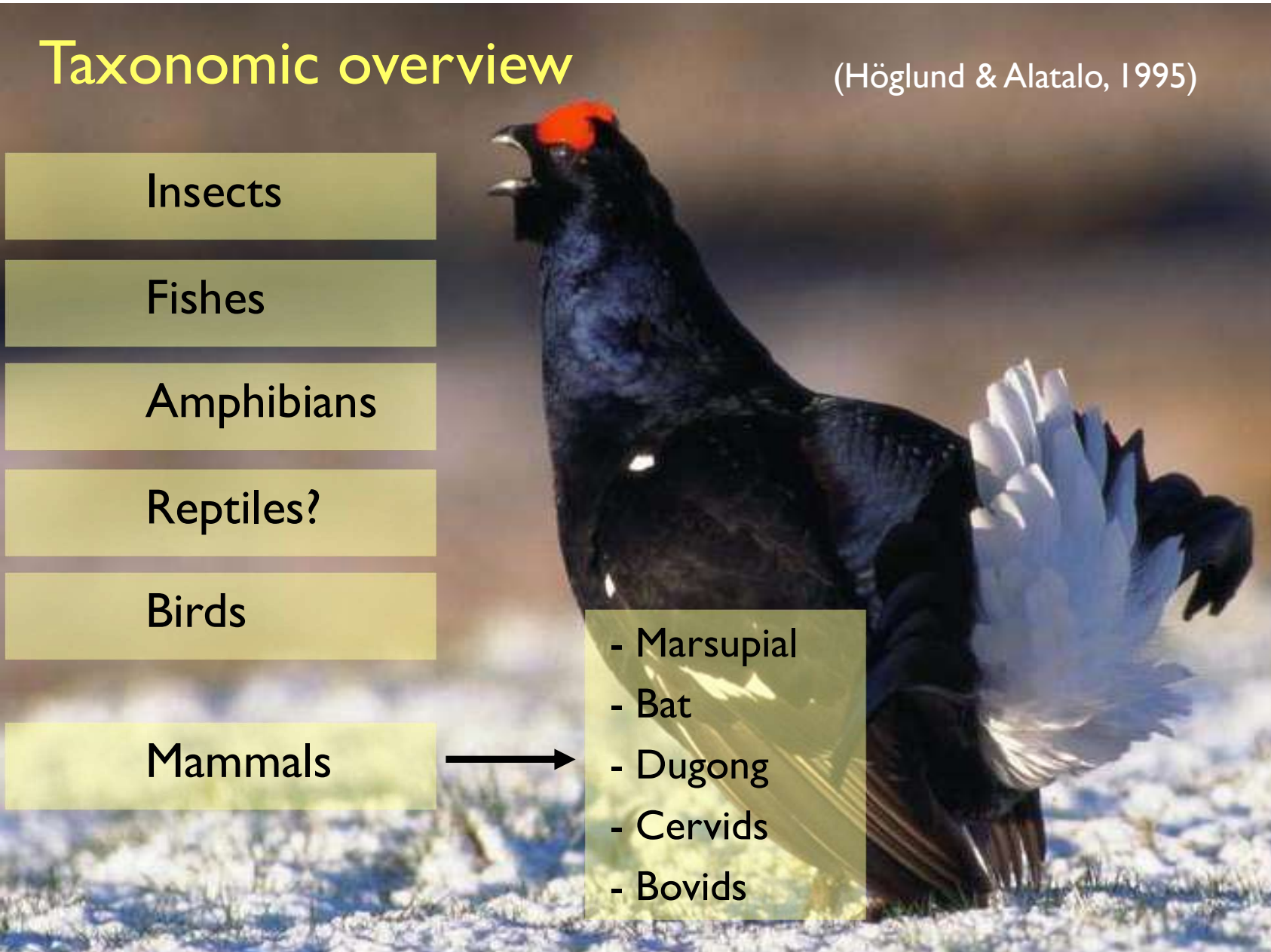
Fishes

Amphibians

Reptiles?

Birds

Mammals

- 
-
- Marsupial
 - Bat
 - Dugong
 - Cervids
 - Bovids



Thank you for your
attention

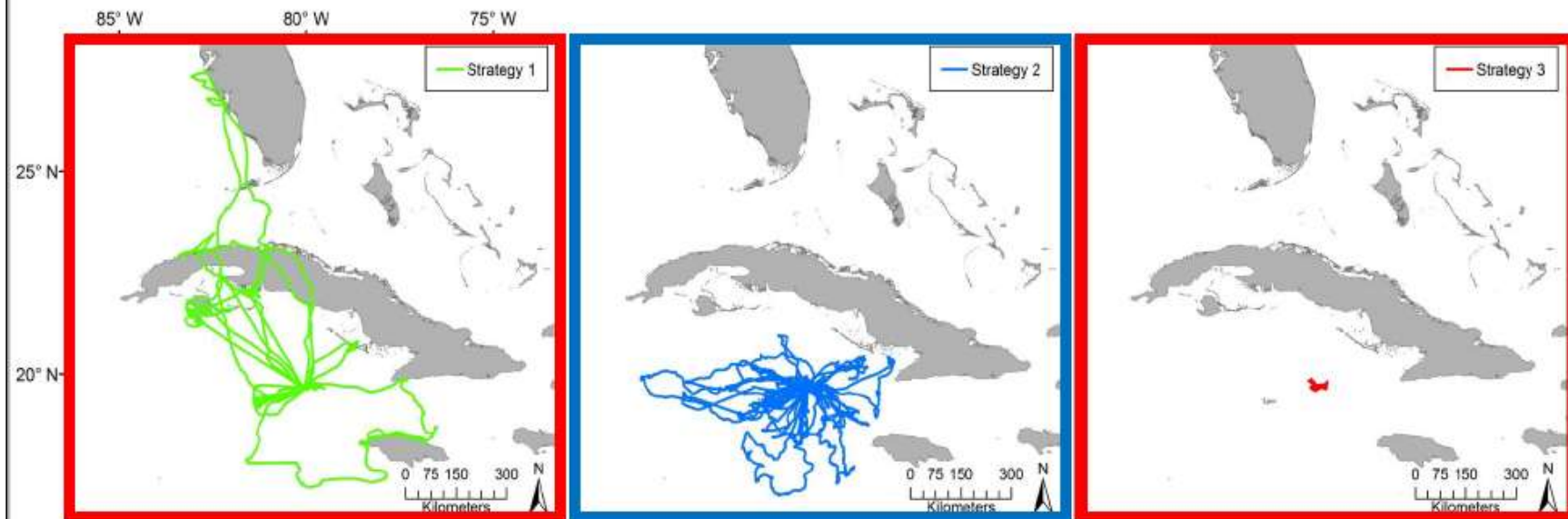
THIS SLIDE MISS THE
PERSONAL CONTACTS!



«may be one of only a few bird species able to ride out a storm »

- Hp1: Avoidance
- Hp2: Reduced activity levels

3. Foraging strategies (Gaussian Mixture Models)

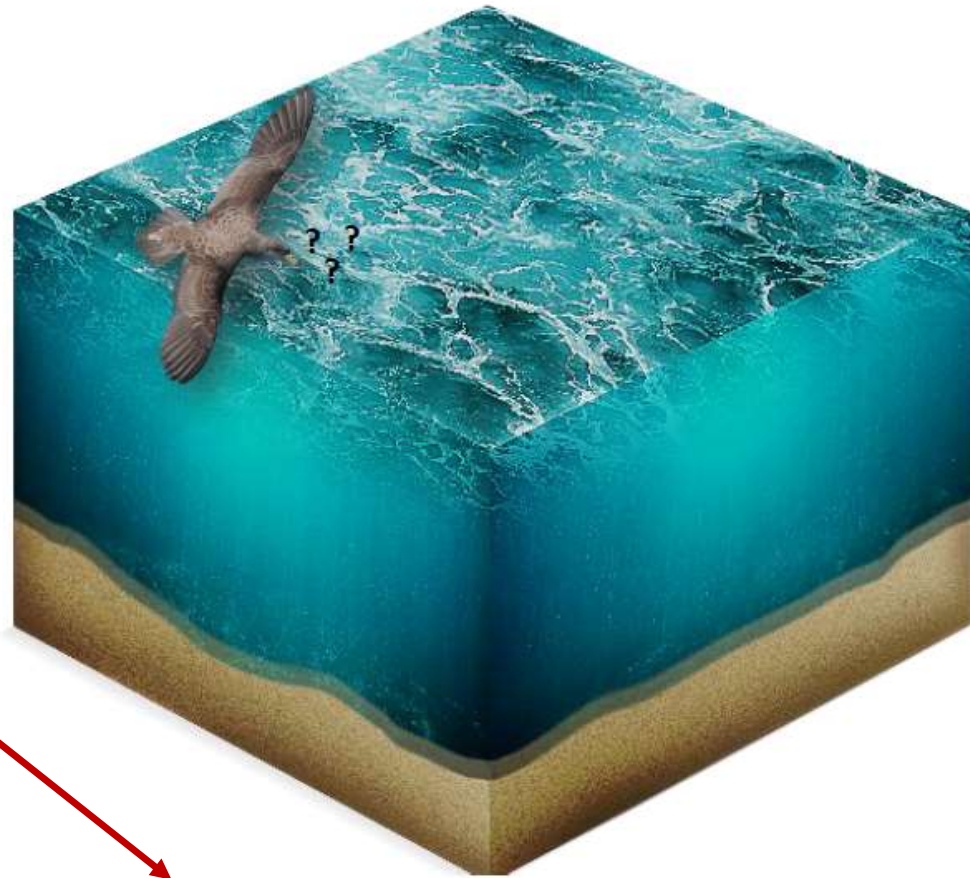


Coastal and pelagic strategies

Seabirds: dynamic, homogeneous, 3D environment



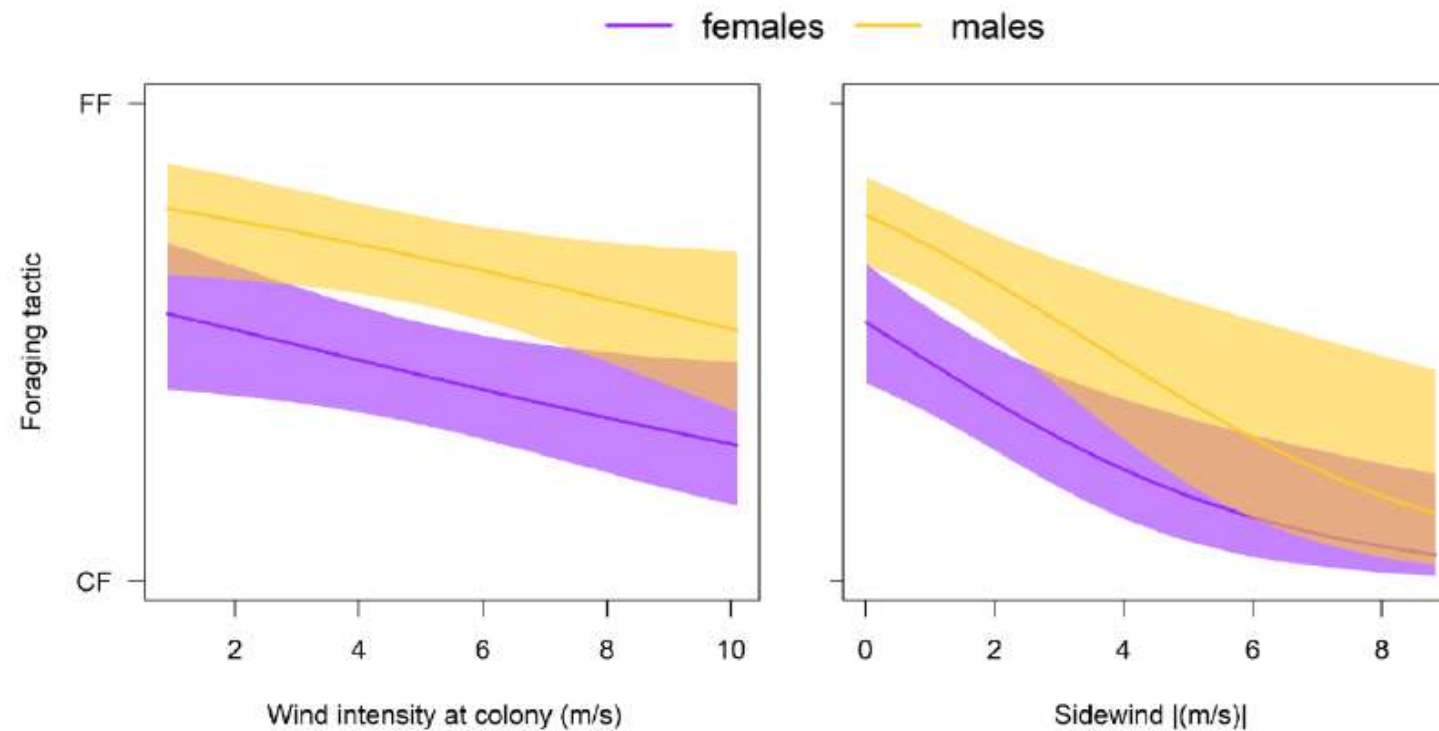
Seabirds: dynamic, homogeneous, 3D environment



De Pascalis; XX CIO, Napoli 26-29 Settembre 2019

3/31

And when wind intensity increases...



2019



Best talk at the XXCIO, Naples, Sept 2019

Martina Scacco
PhD student
mscacco@orn.mpg.de



Differential role of static landscape in providing low-cost flight opportunities in two soaring species

M. Scacco, E. Arrondo, A. Flack, J. A. Donázar, O. Duriez, M. Wikelski, K. Safi

Martina Scacco
XX CIO – Naples 2019



@ScaccoMartina



mscacco@ab.mpg.de

www.prezi.com



Prezi

Prezi è un servizio basato su cloud per la realizzazione di presentazioni, che vengono realizzate su una tela virtuale. Prezi è stato ufficialmente pubblicato nel 2009 dai fondatori Adam Somlai-Fischer, Peter Halacsy e Peter Arvai. [Wikipedia](#)

Tipo di sito: Servizio per creazione di presentazioni

Prezi sito web: [Prezi](#); sito [web](#)

A valid alternative to Power Point

Downsides:

- need to learn the working environment
- Pay platform



A photograph of a person from behind, standing on a stage and gesturing with their right hand towards a large, blurred audience seated in a hall. The person is wearing a dark blue ribbed sweater over a red collared shirt. The audience is seated in rows of red chairs, and the background is dimly lit with some stage lights visible.

How to give a great scientific talk

How to give a great scientific talk



- 1 Be yourself:** people relate to and connect with authenticity.
- 2 Prepare, practice and perfect:** get rid of those crutch words, like 'um' and 'you know'.
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- 9 Body language:** use gestures and make use of the space to help deliver your message.
- 10 Be confident:** use your face, body language and stance to own the stage.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-07780-5>

Overall, take in mind that

prepare a (good) talk is a LONG WORK

(3-4..7days?)



Prepare a (good) POSTER it's a long work too.

Overall:

For your career talks are much more evaluated than posters and give you more visibility.

OPT TO GIVE A TALK IN MOST CASES





Thank you!

michelangelo.morganti@irsa.cnr.it
www.avocetta.org

Thanks to:

Jacopo G Cecere, Simona Imperio, Federico De Pascalis, Giacomo Assandri, Martina Scacco



A last trick:

- **Anticipate the possible questions (you know the debilities of your work)**
- **Prepare a series of slides AFTER the acknowledgments to answer to the possible questions**
- **Leave your contacts in the last slide!**