**Poster Title as Published in Your Abstract**

**Presenting Author, Second Author, Middle Authors, Senior Author**

Department, University, City, State, Country (optional)

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**Introduction**

Write a clear and concise introduction that informs the reader as to the background of the study. A well-written introduction will be relatively brief and informative, so that the typical SFN attendee will quickly understand the goals of the study and why these goals are important and/or interesting.

**Methods**

Sufficient detail of the methods should be given such that an informed reader could repeat the study. Ensure that the species, sex, age, and other relevant features of the subjects are given. The statistical methods, whether the study was done blind or double blind, and other efforts to enhance scientific rigor should be mentioned. If the full methods cannot be presented here, consider a handout or a website link that gives the full details.

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1. **Figure That Introduces the Logic or Background of the Study**

   - Strong
   - Weak
   - Average
   - Optimal arousal
   - Optimal performance
   - Impaired performance because of strong anxiety

   - Yerkes-Dodson Curve
   - Journals: Psychol Rev, 1908; Psychol Rev, 1941

2. **Title That Informs the Reader About the Results of the Figure**

   - Concise figure legend that informs the reader as to the results. The figure should include the number of observations (animals), statistical text, significance levels, SEM or SD, Box Ploes, etc.

3. **Consider Fixing a Tablet to the Poster Board with Pins to Show a Movie**

   - Movies add a dynamic and rich element to data presentation.

4. **Show Data Upon Which Data Analysis is Based**

   - Raw data that illustrates the main finding is an effective method to communicate your results.

5. **Show Analyzed Results in an Informative Format**

   - Performance
     - Best
     - Worst
   - Yerkes-Dodson Curve
     - Illustrating results as both raw examples and analyzed group data helps the audience understand the findings in detail.

6. **Show Individual Data Points as Well as Analyzed Results**

   - Showing individual data points (gray boxes above) along with the averaged data (here, mean ± S.D.) is informative. If four graphs are used, also show all data points along with the mean ± S.D. or consider using other informative plotting methods such as box plots or violin plots.

7. **Exhibit Imaging Data with Both Single Trial and Analyzed Results**

8. **Show a Summary Figure That Brings Together the Main Results**

   - Explain the summary figure so that it is both informative and readily accessible.

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**Conclusions**

- Visitors Read These First
- Make Concise Statements
- Use Bullet Points

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