



**Graduate Student Research Introduction & Poster Presentation
Nevada NSF EPSCoR Annual Meeting & External Advisory
Committee Meeting [https://hdrfs.epscorspo.nevada.edu/
event/2025-hdrfs-annual-meeting/](https://hdrfs.epscorspo.nevada.edu/event/2025-hdrfs-annual-meeting/)**

All graduate students participating in research funded by the National Science Foundation and the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (NSF EPSCoR) *Harnessing the Data Revolution for Fire Science* project will provide a research introduction (1 minute) and a research poster presentation at this year's annual meeting. The talks and posters session will allow students to share their research with other project members and the External Advisory Committee.

Date: Monday, April 7, 2025
Times: Annual Meeting Day One: 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Poster Session Set-up: 5:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Poster Session 1: 5:30 p.m - 6:00 p.m.
Poster Session 2 : 6:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m
Break Down: 6:30 p.m - 7:00 p.m.

Location: University of Nevada, Reno
Joe Crowley Student Union Ballrooms B&C—2nd floor
1664 N Virginia Street
Reno, NV 89557

Poster Format and Abstract Guidelines

Format

All posters should be 36" X 48" (landscape orientation) and should include the information below. Students should bring their posters with them on April 7th and take them down by the end of the day. Upon check in at the meeting registration desk, students will be directed to wall space and materials to display their posters.

- **Title:** Include a banner frame clearly stating the title of the poster, your name, your mentor(s) name, institution, and department. Be sure to include the required logos referenced below. The NSF EPSCoR-required acknowledgement (listed below) should be included somewhere at the bottom of your poster.
- **Overview:** Clearly articulate what you did, how you did it, why you did it, and what it contributes to your field and the larger field of human knowledge.
- **Introduction:** Specify the main argument of your study, provide an overview of what you did, the evidence that supports that argument, and point out the significance and value of the research. Be succinct in this one-frame element.
- **Method:** Illustrate how you conducted your project.
- **Results (If applicable):** Indicate what your research has revealed.
- **Conclusion:** Include an explanation of the ways the results satisfy the research objective. Illustrate how your findings impact scholars in your field and members of the broader intellectual community.
- **NSF EPSCoR Acknowledgement and HDRFS and NSF EPSCoR Logos, along with your institution's logo:**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

- Full Support: "This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. OIA-2148788."
- Partial Support: "This material is based upon work supported in part by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. OIA-2148788."

LOGOS:

- Both NSF EPSCoR and HDRFS LOGOS can be found as attachments on the Poster Session page.

Project incomplete?

you hope to obtain. Discuss the significance of these results.

- If you don't have any preliminary results, you can focus on projected results: what do you think you might find when your results are complete?
- Whether you have complete, partial, or only projected results, keep in mind that your explanation of those results—their significance—is more important than the raw results themselves.

- If you have any preliminary results, use them as examples of the kind of results

Abstracts

Students should prepare and submit a poster abstract summarizing their research. The items listed above may be used to develop the project abstract. In addition, students should include their name, institution, the name of their mentor(s), and email address. Abstracts should be single-spaced, written in Times New Roman, 12-point font with a maximum word count of 300.

Abstracts must be submitted, by **WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 2025**, to Michele Casella, mcasella@nshe.nevada.edu to be included on the conference website.

Poster/ Introduction Presentation Tips

Pick your main idea.

Choose one major idea that you want to get across to the audience and make it your number one task to build that idea. Make sure your idea is worth sharing by asking who does this idea benefit? If it has the potential to challenge, change or inspire someone else — it's a winner!

Slash the details.

Let's talk again about the enemy of lightning talks: the details. Generally, people want to hear something new, not everything there is to know about something. Even if some background or detail is necessary, take a moment to stop and ask yourself 'could I replace it with a shorter summary that you can explain easily?' You're talking to an intelligent crowd; be brave and provide the minimum amount of background to give the context to make your point. This will give you a chance to explain and link everything back to your main idea.

Start strong.

Get to your point early on. The goal is to talk about a topic in a quick, insightful, and clear manner. Don't leave your main idea to the end.

Build on your idea piece by piece.

Stir curiosity in the audience. You can do this by using provocative questions to identify why something is intriguing and needs explaining. You can present the audience with an unsolved question or an inspirational answer. Try exposing a

disconnect and use anecdotes or metaphors to show how the pieces fit together. Aim to create and share 'a-ha moments.' Be careful not to use jargon, instead use plain language and concepts easily understood by your audience.

Prepare your presentation.

Lightning talks can include presentation slides, but they don't have to. Some presenters use prompt cards; then discard each one over the shoulder in dramatic fashion. Anything goes! If you are using slides, use large images and as little text as possible. Use your headers and footers wisely. Remember, it is important that you never read out the details on the slide (but you already knew that).

Practice, practice, practice.

Try out your talk on your colleagues or the family pet. Practice against a timer. Practice standing up. One minute is short when presenting. Reduce the amount you say rather than rushing to try and cram more in. There will usually be a 'one minute' warning sign and a 'please wrap up' sign. Do not exceed your time! If you tend to be a "soft speaker" or have an accent, practice projecting and speaking as clearly as possible, enunciating your words.

Finish strong.

People remember the beginning and end of things. Do you want to include a call to action for your audience? In summary, remember that delivery is more important than content. This doesn't mean that your content shouldn't be good. However, it is always better to get across something that sticks in your audience's mind than getting them to forget everything you've just said. After all, you want them to come and ask you questions at your poster.