

Comment créer un bon poster scientifique ?

par Lucie Ongena

Plan

- Communication visuelle
- But d'un poster scientifique
- Comment créer un poster scientifique ?
- Caractéristiques techniques
- Exemples
- Autres outils utiles

Pourquoi communiquer visuellement ?

- Gain de temps : « une image vaut mille mots »
- Plus de clarté
- Plus facilement mémorisable
- Grande cohérence



Le cerveau humain
traite les images
60.000 fois plus vite
que les mots.

Quel est le but d'un poster scientifique ?

- Outil de réseautage
- Attirer l'attention
- Résumé (« visual abstract »)

Comment créer un poster scientifique ?

Sélectionner le contenu

- Textes clairs et concis
- Informations pratiques (sources, logos, personnes de contact, etc.)
- Visuels

Commencer par un brouillon

- Sur une feuille ou sur ordinateur
- Placement des différents éléments

Choisir le bon outil

Powerpoint

- + Prise en main facile
- + Accessible
- Basique

Suite Adobe

- + Complet
- Difficile pour les débutants
- Payant

Canva.com

- + Intuitif
- + Assez complet
- + Gratuit
- Sur Internet
- Problème de tailles

Les caractéristiques techniques

Formats et tailles


- Format A0 (84,1 cm x 118,9 cm)
- Tailles de caractères
 - Titre du poster : 59 à 64 pt
 - Auteurs : 38 à 42 pt
 - Titres de niveau 1 : > 40 pt
 - Corps de texte : > 30 pt
 - Jamais < 24 pt



Structure

- Dans l'ordre : titre → auteurs → contenu
→ logo / crédits / contact
- Liste à puces et titres numérotés
- Cadres
- Colonnes
- Pas trop de texte

Exemple



CRITICAL EVALUATION OF RAPID ECOSYSTEM SERVICES ASSESSMENT TOOLS IN AFRICAN MAN & BIOSPHERE RESERVES

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EVAMAB stands for "Economic valuation of ecosystem services in Man and Biosphere reserves (MAB): testing effective rapid assessment methods in selected African MAB". The project addresses the assessment of the economic value of ecosystem services (ES) in UNESCO MAB sites from a regional perspective (Africa). This project lasts 30 months (2017-2019) and is financed by Belgeo (Belgian Science Policy) and UNESCO to support research activities in Man & Biosphere Reserves (MAB).

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

General objective

To test and develop existing methods and tools for rapid assessment of ecosystem services (ES) and to assess the economic value of ecosystem services in African UNESCO MAB.

- Better appreciation of the potential for management and socio-economic integration.
- Better protection of UNESCO MAB sites and their biodiversity for future generations.

Specific objectives


To test and adapt rapid assessment tools for a bundle of ecosystem services provided by UNESCO MAB sites.

To formulate pertinent stakeholder engagement and policy advice for managers and decision-makers, including other stakeholders such as the private sector, community leaders, and MAB Council, concerning the valuation of ecosystem services, reward mechanisms and opportunities and limitations of socio-economic valuation in conservation.

Work packages

WP A: literature survey of rapid assessment methods and tools for ecosystem services related to MAB sites.	WP B: rapid assessment of ecosystem services in 4 selected MAB sites.	WP C: science-policy interface.	WP D: economic valuation of Ecosystem services and possibilities for reward mechanisms.
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SELECTED STUDY SITES



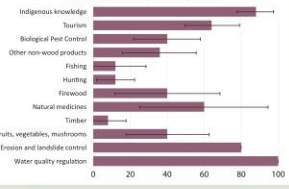
PRELIMINARY RESULTS

What should rapid ecosystem services assessment tools do?
(Results of the two-round Delphi survey among MAB experts & professionals)

Characteristics	Consensus level	Score variance	Trend in scores between rounds
Purpose of the tool			
Environmental awareness raising & education	70%	10%	↓
Scoping & description of provided ES	65%	10%	↑
Supporting ES monitoring & evaluation	65%	25%	↑
Identifying livelihood, development/investment opportunities	55%	25%	↓
Characteristics of the tool			
Be able to assess multiple types of ES	60%	10%	↓
Require a low degree of expertise to be applied	55%	20%	↑
Provide results that are easy to communicate	55%	5%	↑
Outputs			
Quantitative output	53%	15%	↑
Economic evaluation	58%	5%	↑
Inputs			
Map	78%	15%	↓
Quantitative input	69%	5%	→
Qualitative input	61%	5%	↓
Being someone to apply ES assessment tool			
Yes	84%		↑
Most restrictive criterion by feedback			
Technically demanding	56%	20%	↑
Expensive	67%	10%	↑

Only characteristics with scores showing >50% consensus are presented

What are the most valuable ecosystem services for communities living around Uganda's Mount Elgon MAB Reserve?



NEXT STEPS

In the coming months, the EVAMAB project will result in the publication of minimum two scientific publications, regarding the selection and application of rapid ecosystem services assessment tools in African Man & Biosphere reserves.

Rapid assessment tools will also be applied in other African Man & Biosphere reserves to test the user-friendliness and flexibility of various methods for generating management & policy recommendations.

Multi-stakeholder validation workshops will be held in three study sites: Pendjari (Benin), Lake Tanganyika (Tanzania) and Mount Elgon (Uganda).

OTHER EVAMAB CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Luc Janssens de Biehooven (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences - CEBIOS), Bruno Verbeir, Koen Van der Haegen, Sanne Baeten, Anton De Pauw, Katrien Geuens (KU Leuven University), Claudia Carolina Parra Palen, Dorothea Goad (Vrije Universiteit Brussel), Martien Vanhoose (Flemish Museum of Natural History - Universiteit), Steven Van Passel (University of Antwerp).

EVAMAB website: <http://www.biodiv.be/evamab>

IMAGES CREDITS

A. Denny, M. van Aert, Geurte Pando, Fabrice Ségur, P. P. J. Janssens, J. C. D. S. T. Janssens & J. J. Janssens

Polices de caractères

- Pas plus de 2 polices différentes
- *Italique* (citations ou termes techniques)
- Gras (informations importantes)

Couleurs


- Pas plus de 2 ou 3 !
- Attention au contraste
- Couleurs agréables pour les yeux
- Pour des exemples de palettes :
www.color-hex.com/color-palettes

Visuels

- Bonne résolution
- Pas d'image de fond !
- Powerpoint séparé pour les graphiques

Exemples

A votre avis, quels sont les problèmes ici ?

 **Ryedale Flood Research Group**

Poster 2. How is strategic flood risk management normally done?

What is strategic flood risk management?
This is the activity that the Environment Agency undertakes to decide what flood defences are needed, where, and what ongoing maintenance is required.

How is it done?
There are two broad possibilities for doing strategic flood risk management:


Option 1. Work out where floods have been in the past. This approach has problems as it may not have flooded, the data needed may not have been recorded, or there may not be enough data. Where there has been a flood in the past, these data are very useful in helping the second option.

Option 2. Computer modelling
Computer modelling is the standard approach used to decide whether or not somewhere needs protecting and then to evaluate the options for that protection. The modelling is normally undertaken by engineering consultants working for the Environment Agency or local authorities.

As part of our project, we have been studying how this computer modelling is done.

Step 1: The Brief
It starts with a brief. The Environment Agency perceives a need for something to be done in a particular location. To appraise the flood risk and the possible management options they commission a firm of consultants. The consultants who can do this work are selected every few years under a National Level Framework Agreement.

In addition to evaluating and designing specific situations, these consultants are involved in a wide range of work including Catchment Flood Management Plans. The variety makes this an interesting job for the people doing it.






Step 2: Choosing the computer models
When the engineering consultant has got the brief their specialist team set about building a computer model that will enable them to represent the specific location. There are two types of computer model – ones that provide information on the 'hydrology' and ones that provide information on the 'hydraulics'. Put simply, hydrology models work out how big the flow in the river is during flood events. Hydraulic models work out where this flow would go to, if it is big enough to get onto the floodplain. Most of the hydrology modelling uses a national level modelling framework called the 'Flood Estimation Handbook'.

For the hydraulics, there are more options and a key one is to decide on which modelling approach will be most appropriate, for example a 1-dimensional model like **ISIS**, **MIKE 11** or **Hee-RAS** (if the key question is what might happen with water levels in a river under different circumstances), or a 2-dimensional model like **TUFLOW** (if the key question is how the water is likely to behave when it has moved outside of the river channel).

The options are constrained by having to select from models approved by **Defra** (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) and the EA for these specific purposes.

This standardisation - a common feature of engineering culture in general - limits their ability to innovate and the possibility to interrogate modelling concepts, but it makes the modelling undertaken by consultancies amenable to checking and subject to guidelines as to what is 'good practice'.

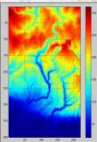
Step 3: Data
Once settled on a modelling approach, the consultancy team have to gather data to make the model work. The required data include topographic data on heights and positions of the land surface as well as surveys of the shape of the river channel.

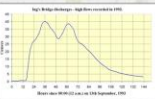
They also need data on water flow and water levels from river gauges owned by the EA. The modellers might also visit the site and ask people about water levels during the latest flood.

The consultant may ask for information from local people such as where and when it flooded before.

Step 4: Putting the data in the model
Using these data has two aspects. The first is to make the model run. The second is to allow information to be changed in the model such that the model reproduces events that have happened before. Normally, a number of events of different sizes will be considered. This is called '**model calibration**' and requires much time and effort. It is necessary to establish that the model can be trusted as an adequate representation of the river.


Step 5: Using the model
Finally, the modellers choose a range of different scenarios to model. This includes floods of different size, allowances for possible future climate changes and, most importantly, testing of different options or schemes, to reduce flood risk.


Digital elevation data of the catchment of Pickering Beck and adjoining areas. Abstracted from Ordnance Survey, National data, elevations in metres above sea level.


Flow discharge data for Pickering Beck recorded at the top bridge - stream gauge. The example shows the major flood event in September 1997, data from the Environment Agency.

Step 6: Writing a report
Finally, all of the work that has been done is written into a report. The report will often, especially if it is looking at different schemes, involve consideration of other factors such as costs and benefits, limiting factors for a scheme (e.g. the restrictions that might come from other legislation like the Habitats Directive). This report is presented to the Environment Agency, who review it, and may ask for changes.

Step 7: Going public
At the end of this report, the Environment Agency may make the report public, or prepare a summary document, and this may be subject to public consultation.



Background: abstract from the Environment Agency's regional flood risk map showing here part of the Vale of Pickering; Environment Agency, 2007

Exemples

If you can read this you must be nocturnal...
Please don't drink and drive at night
Please don't drink at your workstation either

Abstract <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>	Results 	Results 	Discussion <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>
Introduction <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>	Methods & Materials <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>	Methods & Materials <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>	Conclusion <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>
Questions <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>			References <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>
Hypothesis <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>			Acknowledgements <p>Little known fact: it's not recommended drinking at night. Please don't drink and drive at night. Please don't drink at your workstation either.</p>

Examples

ETH zürich

Title for the poster, as brief and concise as possible

Author one¹, Author two², Author three³

¹Organisational unit, ETH Zurich; ²Organisational unit, University XXX; ³Organisational unit, University XXX

1 Introduction

This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Sepia-rated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regellala. It is a paradisiematic coun-try, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the

2 Method overview

This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regellala. It is a paradisiematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control about the blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life. One day however a small line of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the far World of Grammar.



Fig. 1. This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Con



Fig. 2. This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Con

3 Results and discussion

This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regellala. It is a paradisiematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing has no control about the blind texts it is an almost unorthographic life. One day however a small line of blind text by the name of Lorem Ipsum decided to leave for the far World of Grammar.

Inner title

This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regellala. It is a paradisiematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth. Even the all-powerful Pointing

Table title text	101	104	103	76	98	104	106	104
Table title text	66	64	61	54	22	40	73	410
Table title text	51	5	1	32	22	40	73	50
Table title text	36	4	1	9	5	40	36	40
Table title text	22	4	3	4	5	40	28	40

Fig. 3. This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Con

4 Materials

This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean. This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia

5 Conclusion

This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.

- Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean.
- This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.
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6 References




1. This is a dummy text. Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia, there live the blind texts.
2. Separated they live in Bookmarksgrove right at the coast of the Semantics, a large language ocean.
3. A small river named Duden flows by their place and supplies it with the necessary regellala.
4. It is a paradisiematic country, in which roasted parts of sentences fly into your mouth.

Partners

Exemples

Capacity development for monitoring biodiversity policies in Africa: Joining Science and Policy

Anne-Julie Rochette¹, Hilde Keunen¹, Luc Janssens de Bisthoven¹, Maarten P.M. Vanhove²
¹Capacities for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
²Heidelberg University, Centre for Environmental Sciences, Belgium

Need for biodiversity monitoring

We are facing a world biodiversity crisis!

We need to:

- understand its evolution and propose solutions
- develop monitoring schemes to understand its trends

Indicators, including temporal baselines, are crucial to:

- measure the change in biodiversity over time
- evaluate progress towards its conservation and sustainable use
- set conservation priorities
- feed into the national reporting on international agreements such as the CBD and SDGs

The challenge of biodiversity loss is particularly acute in Africa:

- multiple biodiversity hotspots and rich natural resources
- high direct dependency on ecosystem services
- expected to suffer an ever-increasing decline in biodiversity in part due to a rapidly expanding population (expected to double by 2050)

Huge gaps exist for biodiversity monitoring in Africa:

- data quantity and availability (biodiversity data richness is skewed towards the poles)
- data quality
- data accessibility (lack of collaboration and publication)
- technical barriers (e.g. availability of software or internet)
- lack of collaboration and communication at the science-policy interface

Our approach for capacity building to improve biodiversity monitoring and reporting in Africa

Formulation / training workshop

Scientists ← Express needs → Decision makers

Low / no communication

Lack of data

- Poor quality of data / no use of existing data
- Lack of capacity for database management
- Poor understanding of indicators concept
- Data rarely used to provide trends

Reporting towards biodiversity strategies and plans (national or local)

- Poor reporting
- Reporting and policies not based on scientific / evidence-based data
- Adapt policies / legislations / plans

Closing training workshop

In brown: key partners
In black: key steps for biodiversity monitoring and reporting
In orange: main issues identified for each step
In green: our capacity development activities (further developed below)

Some numbers...

- 3 calls for projects (2015, 2016, 2016)
- 24 projects from 18 partner countries (Benin, Burundi, DR Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Palestinian territory, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)
- 15 follow-up awareness projects
- Southern partners involved:
 - 3 NGOs
 - 20 universities and research institutes
 - 21 administrations and agencies in charge of biodiversity conservation
- 4 training workshops in Belgium, Benin, DR Congo and Uganda gathering 84 scientists and decision-makers in total

Our capacity building activities

Call for projects

- Objective: developing policy-relevant biodiversity indicators
- "Tandem" approach: scientists-decision-makers enabling decision makers to express their needs for policy-relevant data
- Learning by doing + distance support
- Key themes about the sustainable use of biodiversity: protected areas, bushmeat, fisheries, charcoal

Formulation/training workshops


- Presentation and fine-tuning of the projects
- Training about:
 - project management
 - field methodologies
 - use of online data sets
 - database management
 - indicator development methodology
 - science-policy interface


Call for follow-up awareness projects to disseminate key results




- Policy briefs to decision-makers
- Other awareness products about the sustainable use of biodiversity (related to the theme of the developed indicator) to local communities

Closing/training workshops

- Exchange of best practices
- Training about:
 - communication towards policy-makers and different target groups
 - creation of policy briefs
- Common production of:
 - policy briefs
 - scientific papers about indicator development





Who are we? – www.cebios.be

CEBioS: Capacities for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development.

- Programme of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS)
- Funded by the Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGD)
- Carries out capacity building for partners of the Belgian cooperation in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management linked to poverty eradication


Published papers:

- Maarten P.M. Vanhove, Anne-Julie Rochette, Luc Janssens de Bisthoven, Joining science and policy in capacity development for monitoring progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the global South. *Ecological Indicators*, Volume 73, 2017: 694-697
- Anne-Julie Rochette et al., Developing policy-relevant biodiversity indicators: lessons learnt from case studies in Africa. *Environmental Research Letters*, 2016

In preparation: Challenges for policy-relevant monitoring of selected natural resources in DR Congo


Pictures credits: A.-J. Rochette & D. Anonimo

Exemples



Influence of Sample Spatial Positioning and Composition on the Measurement of Instrumental Texture Attributes of MEXICAN CHIHUAHUA CHEDDAR-LIKE CHEESE

Luis Salazar, C. Espino-Solís, A. García-Aguilar, L. E. Santibañez



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1 Abstract

Why instrumental methodologies have been suggested for textural determinations in Cheddar and Cheddar-like cheese. Texture Profile Analysis (TPA) have been conducted under different conditions pointing results of great variability. There is still uncertainty regarding what sources of variation play an important role in producing the obtained data dispersion in these determinations.

The aim of this study was to determine the influence that relative position of the samples inside a cheese block has over the four main texture parameters measured in TPA of Cheddar cheese.

TPA results showed that hardness and springiness vary depending on the position of the slice within the cheese block, higher hardness and springiness values were obtained in slices positioned closer to the ends of the block. Core samples showed lower springiness values than center samples, but showed no difference in hardness (p>0.05). Chewiness and juiciness showed to be affected by an interaction between slice position within the block and sample position within the slice (p<0.05). Water and acidity content varied with slice position that may be related with observed changes in texture.

The findings of this study indicate that it is of utmost importance to employ appropriate sampling strategies when conducting TPA on short ripened Cheddar cheese.

4 Materials and Methods

Twenty-day old one kilo Chihuahua cheese blocks produced in the central highlands of Chihuahua State in México, were sliced into 2 cm slices. Figure 1) Each slice was cut into a 2-cm-cube obtaining samples from the front and from the central part of each slice. Center samples were discarded.

TPA was measured with a TA.XT Plus texture analyzer (Texture Systems, UK) at 2% of deformation, 10 mm/s of compression speed, and a relaxation time of 5 seconds between bites as it was proposed by Frey et al., 2003. The conditions were chosen due to the reproducibility of preliminary measurements in Chihuahua cheese (Figure 2).

Measurements were applied to each sample to determine the effect of the position of the sample within the slice on texture parameters, and the effect of the slice as well.

A total of four replicates of the experiment were assessed. Analysis of variance was conducted using Minitab version 16 (Minitab Ltd., Coventry, UK). Tukey's multiple means comparison was conducted at a 95% confidence level.

5 Results

Figure 2 Instrumental measurements (hardness, chewiness, springiness, juiciness) of Chihuahua cheese (2 cm slices) under different conditions (position of the sample within the slice and position of the slice within the block).

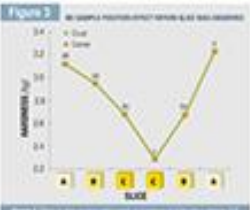


Table 2 Instrumental measurements of the four replicates.

Sample	Hardness (g)	Springiness (%)	Chewiness (g)	Juiciness (%)
CC1	45.4 ± 5.2	95 ± 10	50.0 ± 1.2	35.1 ± 5.7
CC1	42.7 ± 5.4	53 ± 17	35.1 ± 5.7	
CC2	42.7 ± 6.1	93 ± 28	48.8 ± 3.7	
CC2	42.5 ± 1.1	56 ± 20	33.2 ± 5.8	
CC3	42.2 ± 5.3	94 ± 10	32.7 ± 5.8	
CC3	41.8 ± 5.8	93 ± 28	35.8 ± 5.8	

2 Introduction

Texture is an extremely important characteristic in cheese. It is well known that texture is a differentiating quality attribute that gives identity to each type of cheese.

Since the classification of texture characteristics proposed by Szczepaniak et al. (1971), many instrumental methodologies have been suggested for textural determinations in cheddar and cheddar-like cheeses, where texture profile analysis (TPA) is the most commonly used.

TPA in Cheddar-like cheese has been conducted under different conditions. Compression rate, deformation percentage and time between compressions vary considerably among different studies. Differences in measurements usually are attributed to changes in composition, ripening time, and other cheese properties. However, there is still uncertainty regarding what sources of variation play an important role in producing the obtained data dispersion in these determinations since variation among samples from a single piece of cheese are rarely obtained.

3 Objective

The aim of this study was to determine the influence that the relative position of the samples inside a cheese block has over the four main texture parameters measured in the TPA of a Cheddar-like cheese (hardness, springiness, chewiness, and juiciness).

Figure 1

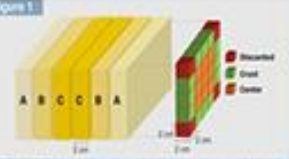


Table 1 Instrumental measurements of the four replicates.

Hardness (g)	Springiness (%)	Chewiness (g)	Juiciness (%)
2.47 ± 0.14	5.26 ± 0.39	5.00 ± 0.30	5.87 ± 0.36

5 Conclusions


The findings of this study indicate that it is of utmost importance to employ appropriate sampling strategies when conducting TPA of short ripened Cheddar cheese. Intra-block variation on water and acidity observed in this study is large enough so to be able to conceal differences that may exist between blocks, hence spatial distribution of samples must be studied prior to conducting any studies where differences between cheese blocks are to be determined.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Oscar Barbeza and Lorena Quintana for their technical assistance. This work was supported by the Mexican National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT) and Chihuahua State Government, through FOMEX project number 0261-2016-01-0103.

References

- 1) Szczepaniak, A. S. (1971). A need for clarity in TPA.
- 2) Carrizosa, L. & M. M. M. (2003) Cheese Rheology and texture. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.
- 3) Frey, J., Gomez, R., Alvarez, J., Lopez, C., Trossel, L. R. & Tamplin, M. W. (2003). 1997. Food by Tech applications.



Outils supplémentaires

- <https://www.makesigns.com/>
- <https://coolinfographics.com>
- <https://graphs.net>
- <https://www.flaticon.com>
- <https://thenounproject.com>

Merci pour votre attention.

N'hésitez pas à poser vos questions.

Sources

- Science communication workshop syllabus (Belgian Biodiversity Platform)
- <https://hsp.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/ScientificPosters.pdf>
- <https://www.cmic.ch/formation/poster.htm#taille>