What’s wrong with this slide?
Feedback Loop Examples:
1. Agricultural production and markets: Investment and spending enables agricultural production. Production can boost economic activity and trade, which feeds back into private sector re-investment. (Public policy and investment in infrastructure, workforce, financial markets, etc. help start/maintain private sector momentum.)
2. Making legit agriculture more attractive: Improved legit agricultural opportunities may make illegit agricultural options less attractive which further increases legit agricultural production, trade, and markets. (Other inputs to decisions related to legit vs illegit from other sectors.)
Slide Presentations: Start earlier & spend less time

- **The Main Ideas**: Identifying the basic structure and ideas of your talk
- **The Details**: Building the content of your talk
- **The Slides**: Designing and making your slides
- **The Final Touches**: Practicing and polishing
Part 1: The Main Ideas
Identify three or four defining ideas of your subject

- Do they illustrate the most important and interesting aspects of your research?
- Are they each essential to explaining your research?
- Are they general enough that a diverse scientific audience will understand them?
The Five-Minute Explanation

To a friend in the lab...

...at the beginning of lab meeting

Comments and Revisions?
Prepare a general outline of your talk

Introduce your topic and provide an outline of your main points

Main Idea One

Main Idea Two

Main Idea Three

Summary and Closing
Part 2: The Details
Developing specifics on your Main Ideas

- Short chats about each Main Idea
- Explain each of the ideas separately
- Reflect on the conversations and any feedback
Choosing data

Select three pieces of data or less for each main idea

Simplify the representation

Put the conclusion of the data in the title
The Opening Statement

What is the most interesting, exciting, and true thing you can say about your main topic? Make this your opening statement.

Connect to your Main Ideas

Revisit this statement at the end
Opening/Introduction
Part 3: The Slides
Storyboard - sketch your slides out by hand

- Develop mock-ups of what you want on each slide
- Don’t seek perfection – these are just sketches
- Three or four slides per section
- Share your sketches with Jen and get feedback
- Make changes to your sketches as needed
Make your slides, developing each part of your talk separately.
Columbus’ expedition is a good idea

The Earth is round

The world is 8000 miles around

From Spain to India in a month

Ancient Greek science

The world is round!

Europe + Asia = half the earth’s circumference

Spain to India = 4000 miles by going east or west

August, 1492

$$$
Build transitions between each of the five main sections of your talk.
Part 4: The Finishing Touches
Practice Talk 2 – Lab Meeting

Ask for specific feedback about organization and content
Ask for feedback in a specific format
Make revisions based on feedback
## Timeline for Preparing Slide Talks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Weekend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brainstorm your topic – identify three main ideas</td>
<td>Spend five minutes in lab meeting sharing your main ideas</td>
<td>Talk about each of your main ideas with a colleague</td>
<td>Sketch out your slides</td>
<td>Share slide sketches with Jen; create slides with revisions</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present polished practice talk at lab meeting</td>
<td>Revisions &amp; Run-throughs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run-throughs</td>
<td>Give your talk at Friday Science Club</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Ancient science proves the world is round

Greek

Roman

Muslim

Eratosthenes proves the earth is round

Strabo shows how sailors knew the earth was round as early as 800 BCE

Abu Reyhun Biruni uses the earth’s radius to measure the curvature and circumference of the earth

Ancient science proves the world is round
General Guidelines for Slide Presentations

• Font style – sans-serif style (Arial, Tahoma, etc.)

• Font size – 40-48 pt. = slide titles, 20 or 24 pt. = most content

• Word Limit – 6 words per line or less; 6 lines or less per slide; highlight text that you are discussing.

• Slide Limit – 30 minute talk = 15-20 slides

• Images

• Data Slides

• Visual transitions between slides
## Resources

### Slide Presentation Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Font Style &amp; Size</th>
<th>Overall Length of Presentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Heading is at least 40 pt</td>
<td>□ 15 minute talk = 10-15 slides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Text in the body of the slide is 20-24 pt</td>
<td>□ 30 minute talk = 20-40 slides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Text for heading and body is the same size and format on each page</td>
<td>□ 50-60 minute talk = 40-55 slides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Font style is a sans serif font (Helvetica, Arial, Myriad Pro, etc.)</td>
<td>□ General Guideline – One slide for every one or two minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text Length</th>
<th>Heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Try to limit yourself to six words per point – definitely no more than two lines per point</td>
<td>□ One line, left justified or centered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ No more than six points per slide</td>
<td>□ If it runs to a second line, choose the line break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Include the “so what” instead of just the “what”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reduce the Noise</th>
<th>Visuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Omit slide numbers</td>
<td>□ Arranged on the page in the order that your will discuss them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Do not list your name or title or institution on each slide</td>
<td>□ Simplified and audience friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ The more practice talks you give, the better your presentation will be</td>
<td>□ Include up to, but not more than, three pieces of data for each of your main points or ideas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Keep track of your feedback by writing it down on a printed copy of your presentation</td>
<td>□ The title for data slides should include the main point or conclusion of the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Simplify your data images by removing noise - labels or elements that you do not talk about and will not help the viewer reach the conclusion you want them to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polishing and Proofreading</th>
<th>Don’ts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Have a friend or colleague read it for grammar and spelling</td>
<td>□ Read from your slides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Make sure the ideas you present in the introduction and match the ideas you identify in your conclusion</td>
<td>□ Use crazy colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Practice! Practice! Practice! Give as many practice talks as possible</td>
<td>□ Use animations or other distracting elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Include audio effects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>