Poster Criteria

Organization and Design

1. There is an informative and attention-getting title.
2. It is clear where one element ends and another begins, and what each is for. (Subheadings and figure captions are useful here, as are variations in font type and size.)
3. It is clear what parts of the poster are headings, body text, and figure captions.
4. Layout of elements makes it clear what order they should be viewed/read in. (Usually this means a left to right, top to bottom flow, but other configurations will work if designed carefully.)
5. All figures have descriptive captions and figure numbers.
6. Layout makes the poster appear easy to read and uncluttered. (This is helped by consistent margins, good use of white space, and effective font choice.)
7. All print is appropriately sized for easy reading at poster-viewing distance. (Note: References can be in fine print.)
8. Colour is used effectively and does not distract from the content of the poster.

Content

Human Impacts

1. It is clear what the event is, and where and when it took place. There is a locator globe showing the general location. If a more detailed map is needed, it is included.
2. There is an account from someone who had first-hand experience of the event. It includes a sensory description (sights, sounds, smells, etc.) and one or more of the following:
   a. A direct quote (or quotes) relevant to the event
   b. Photographs taken by the person
   c. An indication of the impacts on the person (either immediately after the event or longer term).
3. Images are included that help place the event and its historical and geological context. Examples include:
   a. The event in progress
   b. Before/after photos of a location
   c. A photograph of some key element of the story
4. Content (text, images, or other media) gives an indication of the broader impacts on society and/or science. E.g., An image of a newspaper headline about the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, but from a newspaper in New York. This would indicate that the event got the attention of people from across the country.
5. Human impacts are represented accurately, to the extent that can be determined (i.e., they accurately reflect the facts in the references).

Science
1. There is a clear explanation of the relevant science, and it is appropriate for a general audience (e.g., students who haven't taken a geology course would understand it).
2. All technical terms are defined or explained in some way, but there are no more than 3 technical terms used.
3. There is at least one diagram on the poster to explain the science behind the event. The diagram is clear and effective.
4. The science is explained correctly.

Augmented Reality
There is an augmented reality element to the poster that elaborates upon some theme or topic covered in the poster.

Writing
1. Writing is clear and concise. There is no unnecessary text on the poster.
2. Writing is free of plagiarism. If it's absolutely necessary to reproduce something word-for-word, then quote it.
3. There are no typographical/spelling errors.
4. Correct grammar, complete sentences, and appropriate punctuation are used, except where warranted. Examples of exceptions:
   a. A person's first-had account contains a grammatical error. (In most cases, these are left uncorrected.)
   b. An abbreviation or sentence fragment is warranted/appropriate in a label or figure caption.
5. Total word count (headings, body text, figure captions) does not exceed 1500 words, exclusive of references and attributions.

References and Attributions
1. All images have appropriate attributions. This includes who created the image, the date the image was created, and the permission (e.g,, Credit: Joe Smith (2018) CC BY-SA 4.0).
2. All resources (images, video, etc.) are used in accordance with copyright permissions.
3. All sources of information are listed in the references section using APA format.