

# Making visually-appealing presentations

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Laura DeNardo  
June 22, 2022

# Outline

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## 1. Designing your slides

- Creating a visual theme with fonts and colors
- Titles and Outlines
- Visual framing and sizing
- Simplify Your Slides
- Beautify your figures

## 2. What to say when

## 3. Real-life examples

# Create a visual theme: Choosing Fonts

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## **Good**

Helvetica Neue

Helvetica

Arial

## **Meh**

Calibri

Times

Times new roman

## **Forbidden**

*Comic Sans*

*Brush Script*

*Noteworthy*

# Create a visual theme: Choosing Fonts

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Basic Font

**Emphasis**

*Emphasis*

Emphasis

HARDER TO READ ON A SLIDE

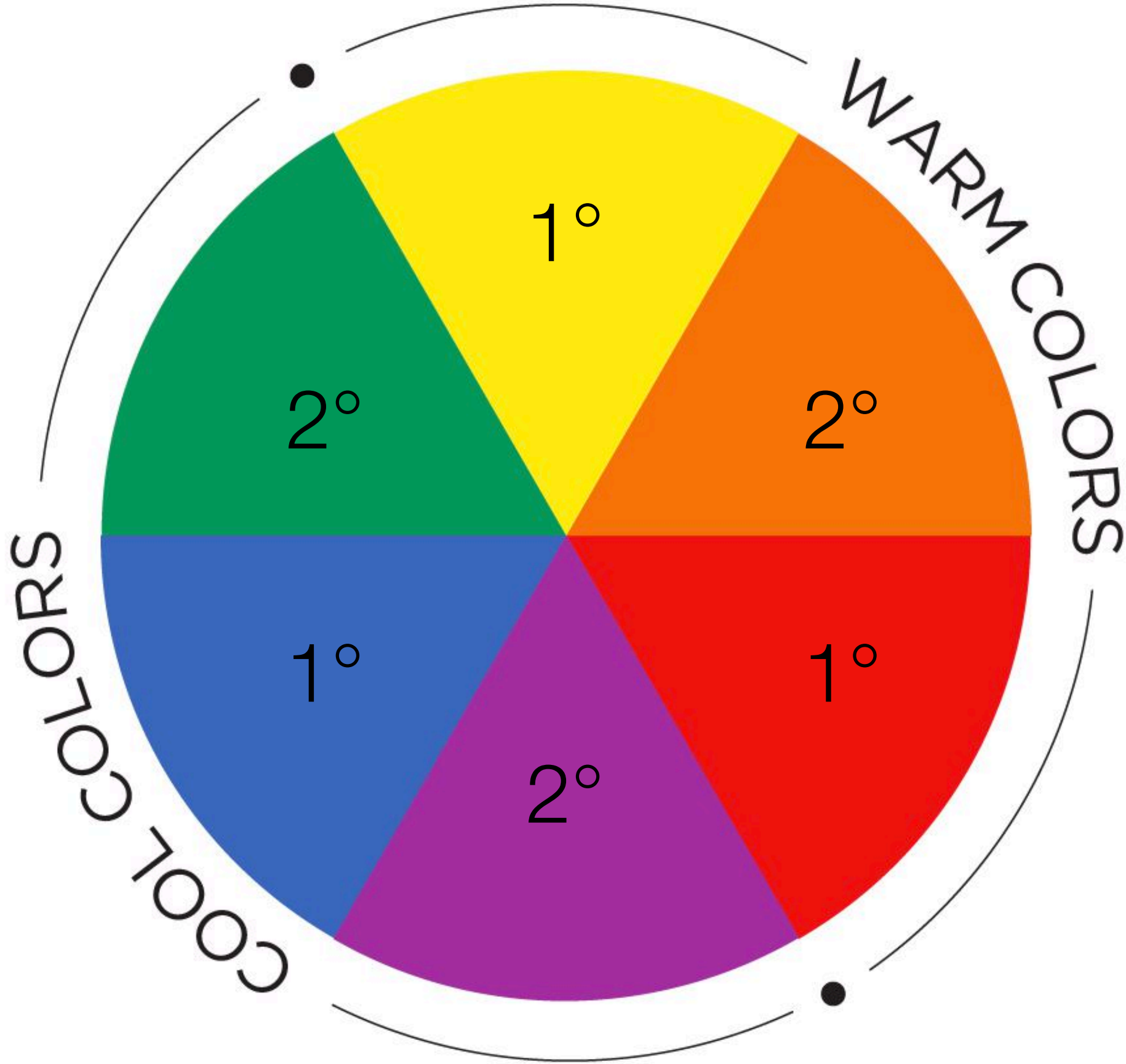
Harder to read on a slide



# Create a visual theme: Color Theory

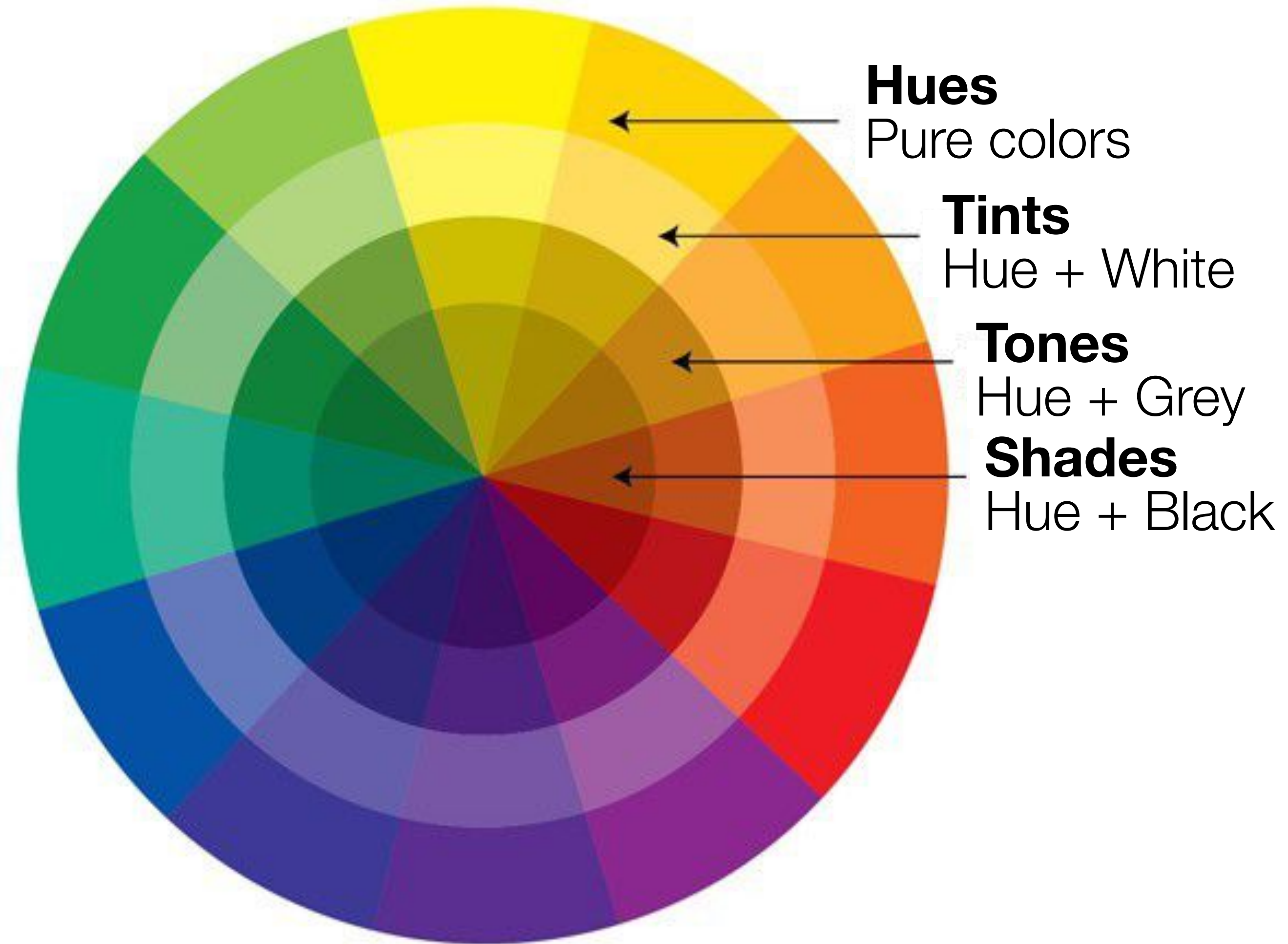
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## COLOR WHEEL



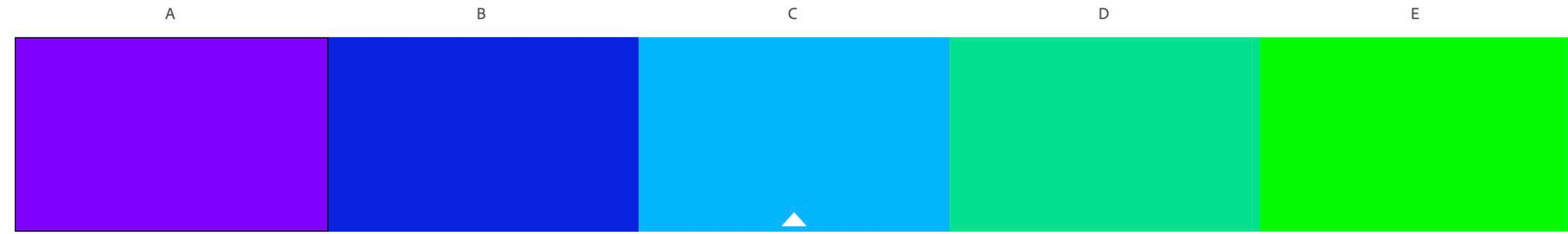
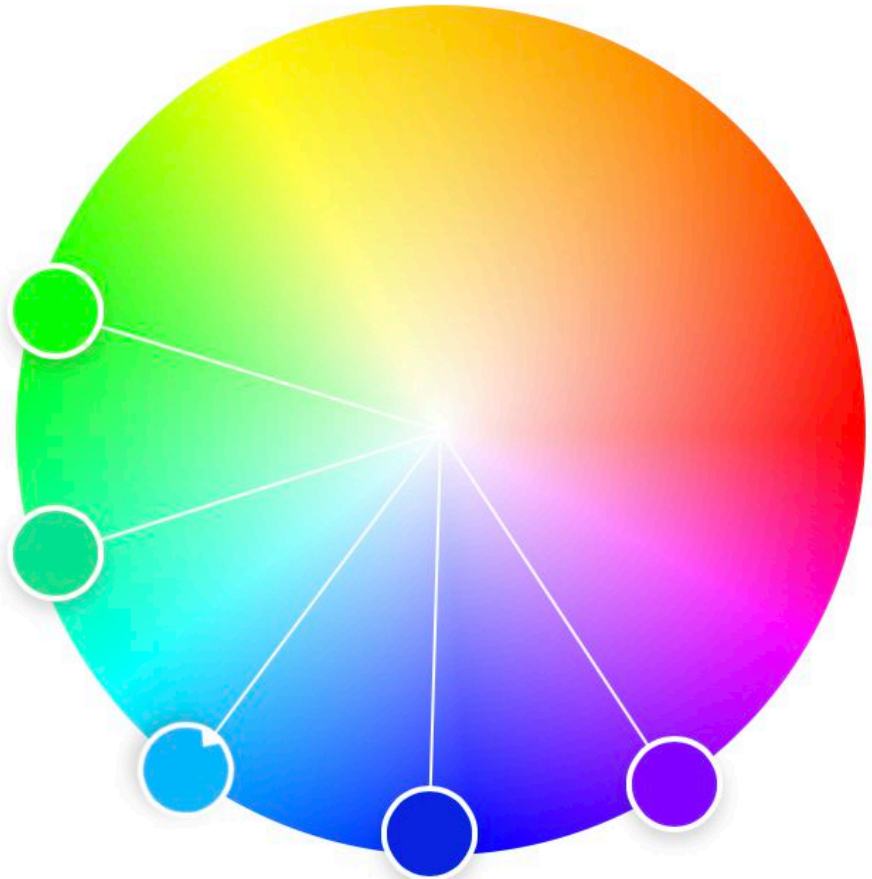
# Create a visual theme: Color Theory

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# Create a visual theme: Choosing Your Palette

- Apply Color Harmony Rule ?
- Analogous
  - Monochromatic
  - Triad
  - Complementary
  - Split Complementary
  - Double Split Complementary
  - Square
  - Compound
  - Shades
  - Custom



	#8400FF	#0B25E3	#00B7FA	#0BE392	#18FB0D
R	 132	 11	 0	 11	 24
G	 0	 37	 183	 227	 251
B	 255	 227	 250	 146	 13
☀	 100	 89	 98	 89	 98

Color Mode  
RGB ▼



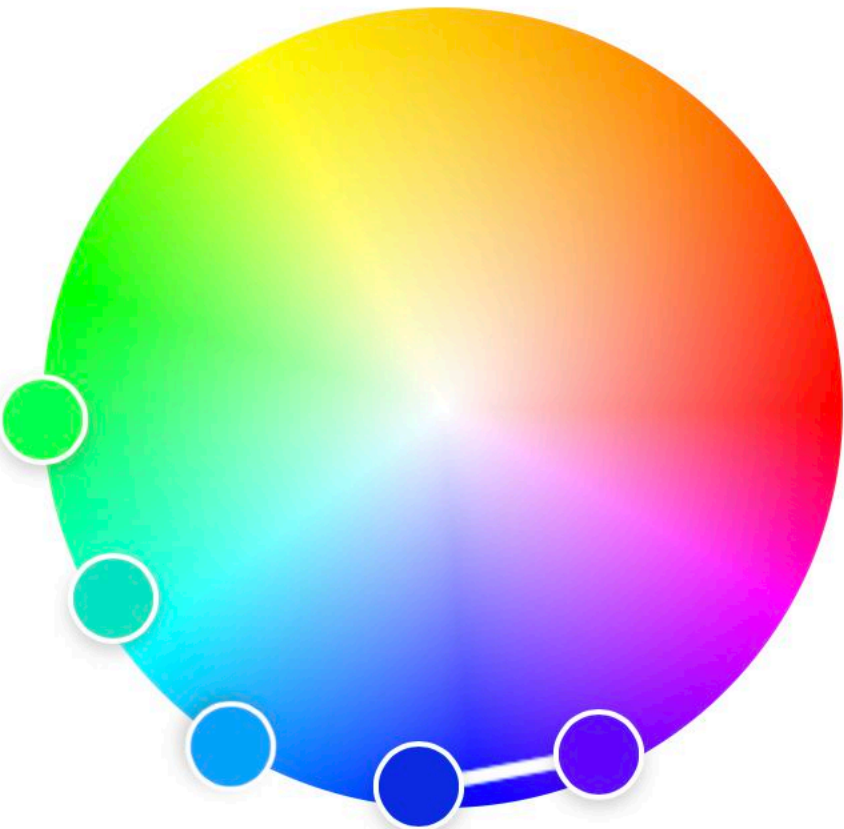
# Create a visual theme: Visual Accessibility

Tools

Color Blind Safe  ?

Potential Color Conflict ?

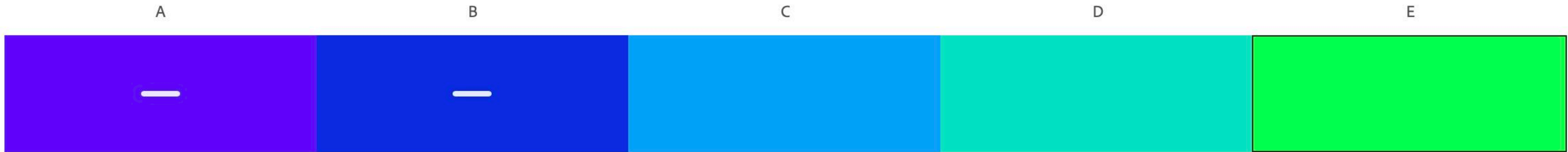
**!** A and B are in conflict. Move the swatches on color wheel to make colors distinct and color blind safe.



Color Mode

RGB

Show RGB Sliders



Color Blind Simulator

Deuteranopia



Protanopia



Tritanopia



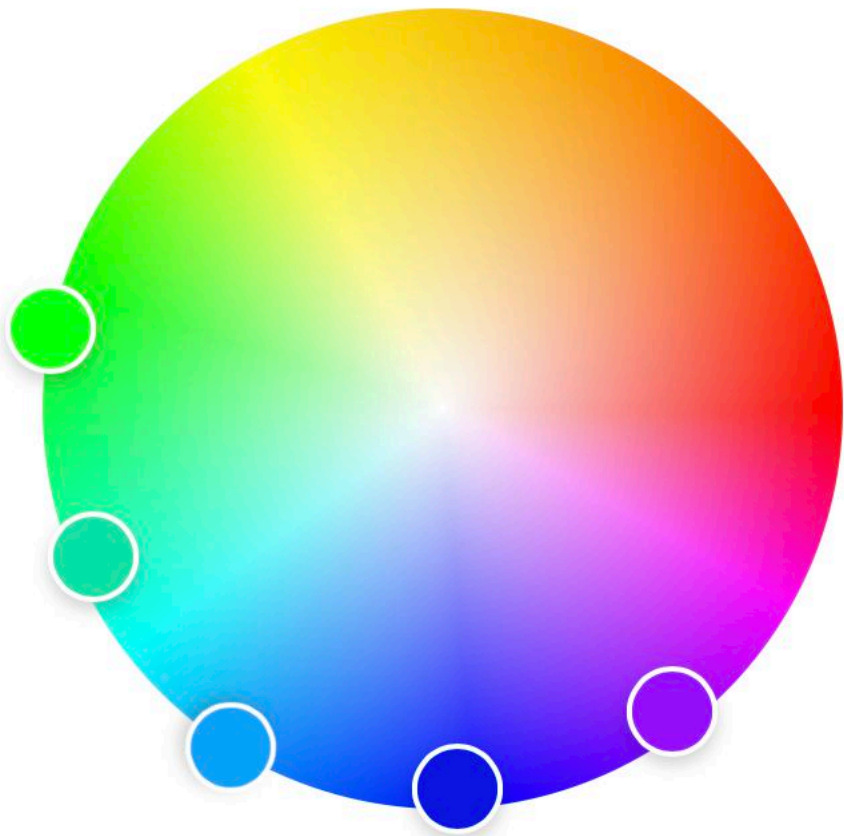
# Create a visual theme: Visual Accessibility

Tools

Color Blind Safe ▼ ?

— Potential Color Conflict ?

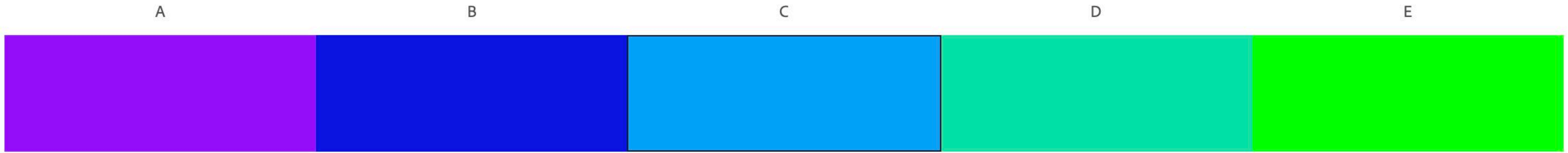
✓ No conflicts found. Swatches are color blind safe.



Color Mode

RGB ▼

[Show RGB Sliders](#)



Color Blind Simulator

Deuteranopia



Protanopia



Tritanopia





# Create a visual theme: Choosing Your Palette

The screenshot displays the ColorBrewer 2.0 web application interface. The main map shows the United States with a 3-class color palette (YlGnBu) applied to county-level data. The interface includes several control panels:

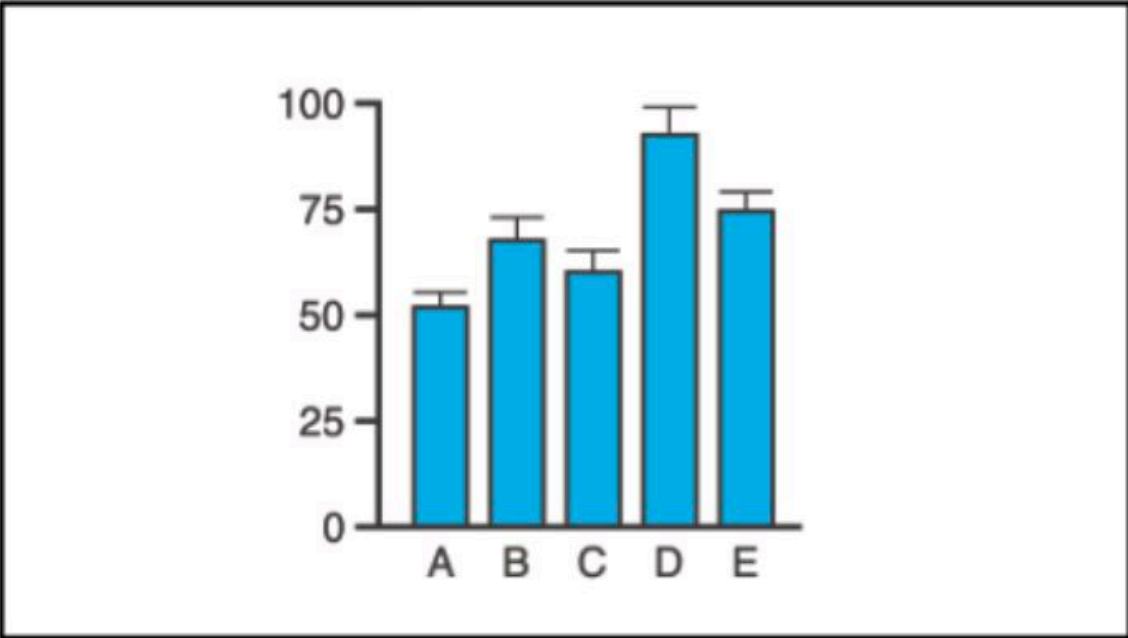
- Number of data classes:** Set to 3.
- Nature of your data:** Radio buttons for sequential, diverging, and qualitative. 'sequential' is selected.
- Pick a color scheme:** Two columns of color swatches for Multi-hue and Single hue. The '3-class YlGnBu' scheme is selected.
- Only show:** Checkboxes for colorblind safe, print friendly, and photocopy safe. 'colorblind safe' is checked.
- Context:** Checkboxes for roads, cities, and borders. 'borders' is checked.
- Background:** Radio buttons for solid color and terrain. 'solid color' is selected.
- Color transparency:** A slider control.
- Legend:** A legend titled '3-class YlGnBu' showing three color swatches with their corresponding values: 237,248,177 (yellow), 127,205,187 (green), and 44,127,184 (blue).
- EXPORT:** A dropdown menu set to 'RGB'.

The map itself shows a distribution of counties colored according to the 3-class YlGnBu palette, with yellow in the west, green in the center, and blue in the east.



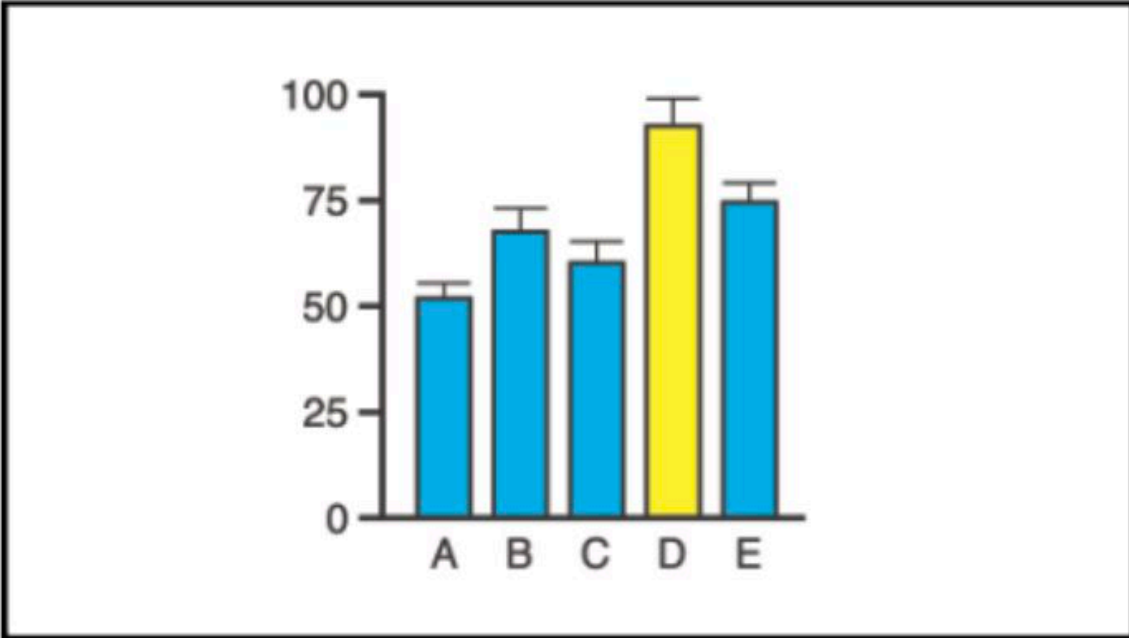
# Create a visual theme: Using Color for Emphasis

Before



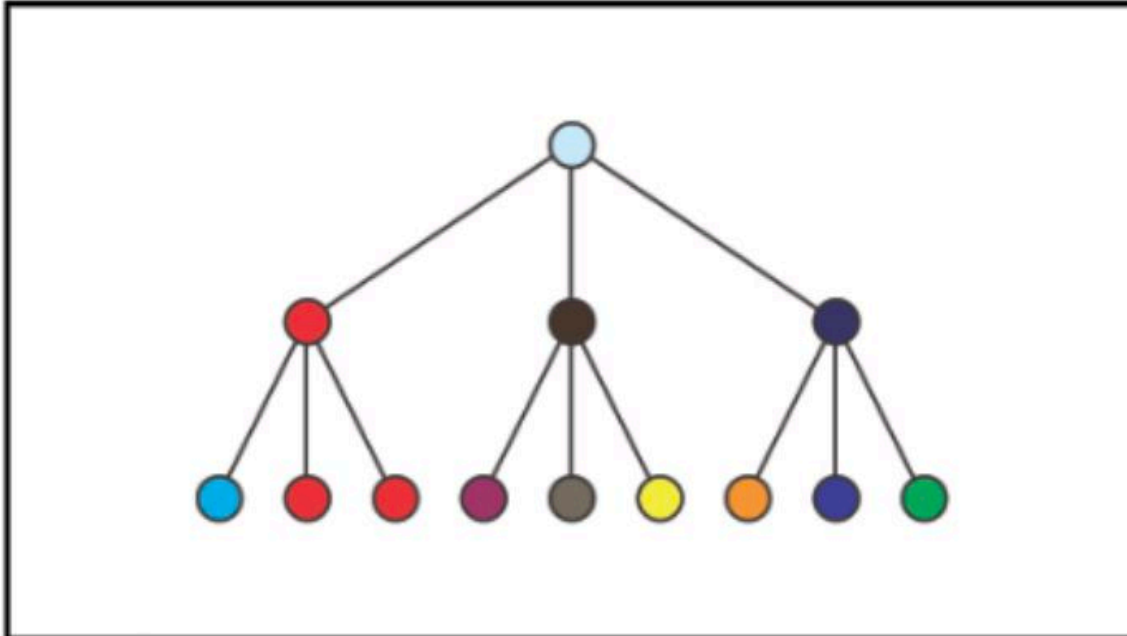
We hypothesized that exposure to ethylene would increase the total number of fruit per tree.

After

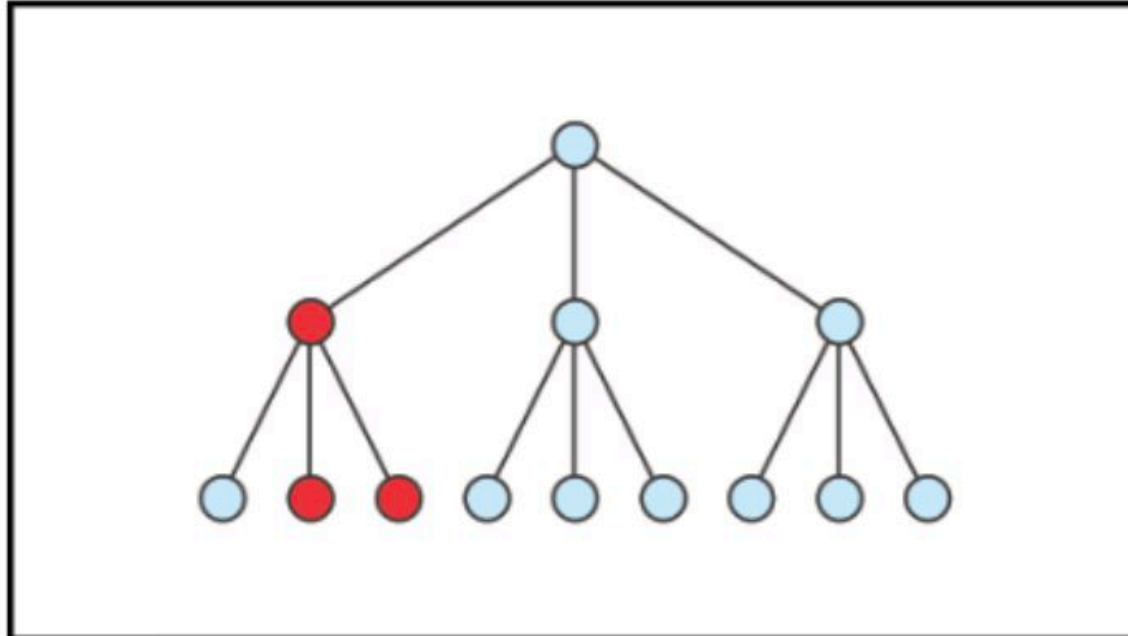


We hypothesized that exposure to ethylene would **increase** the total number of fruit per tree.

Before

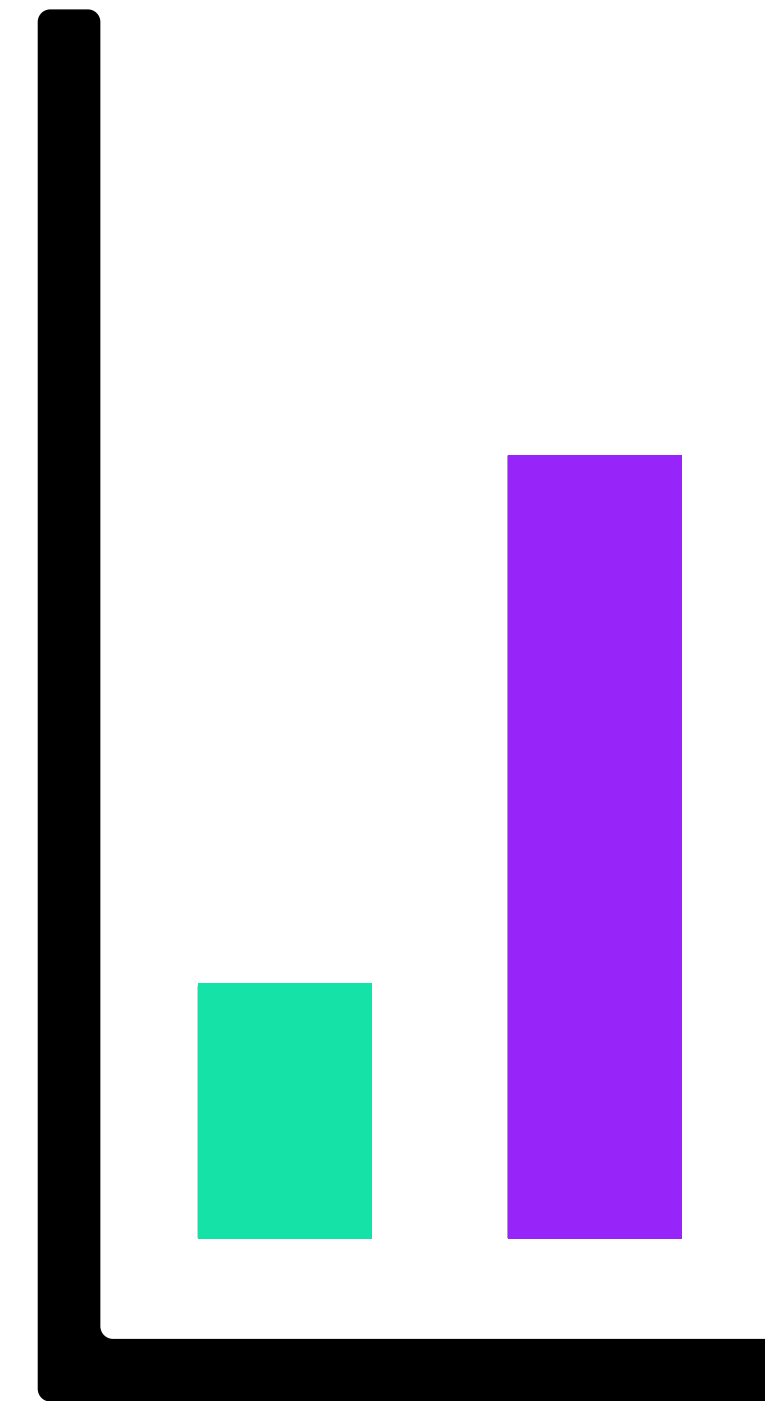
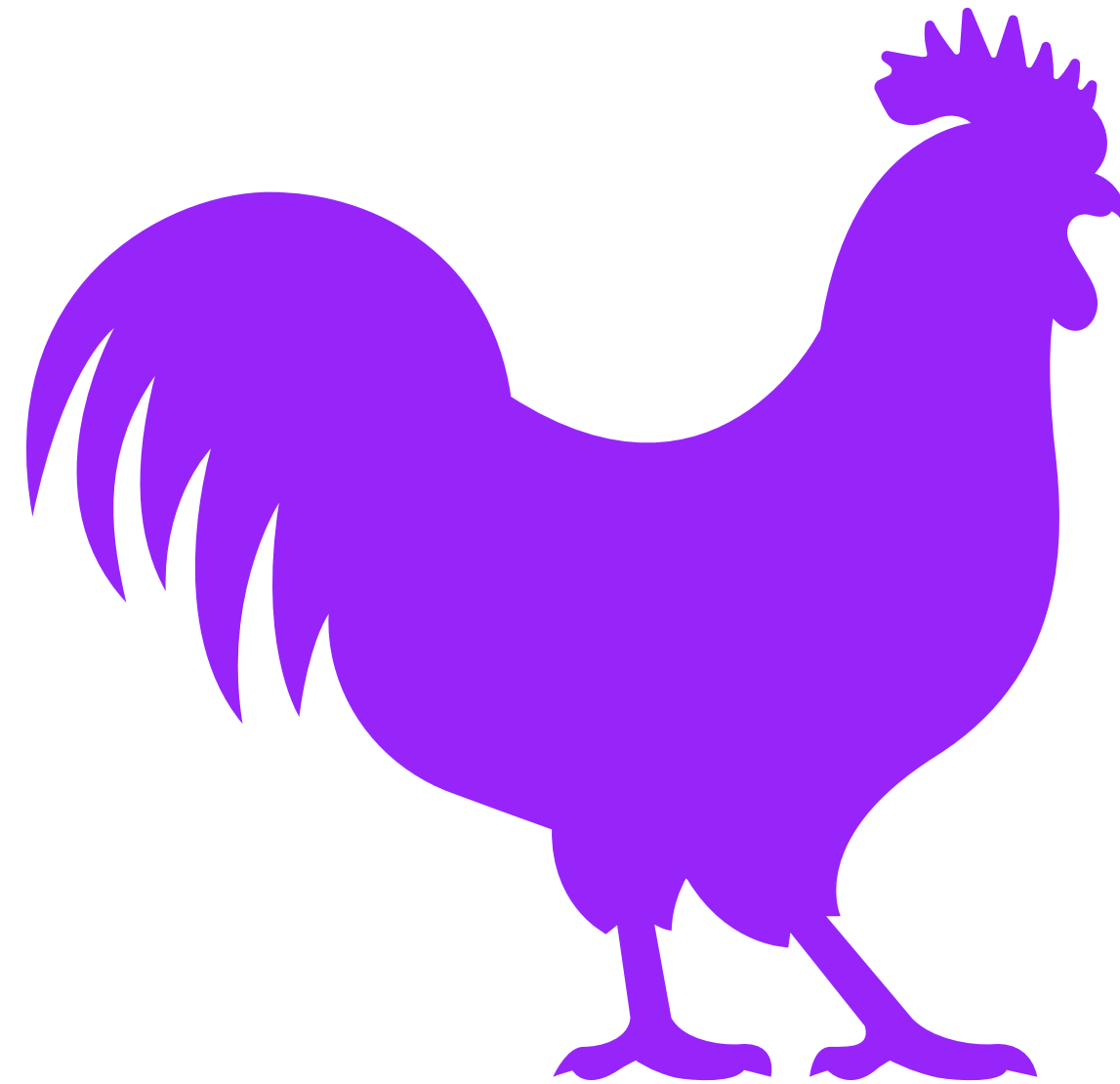
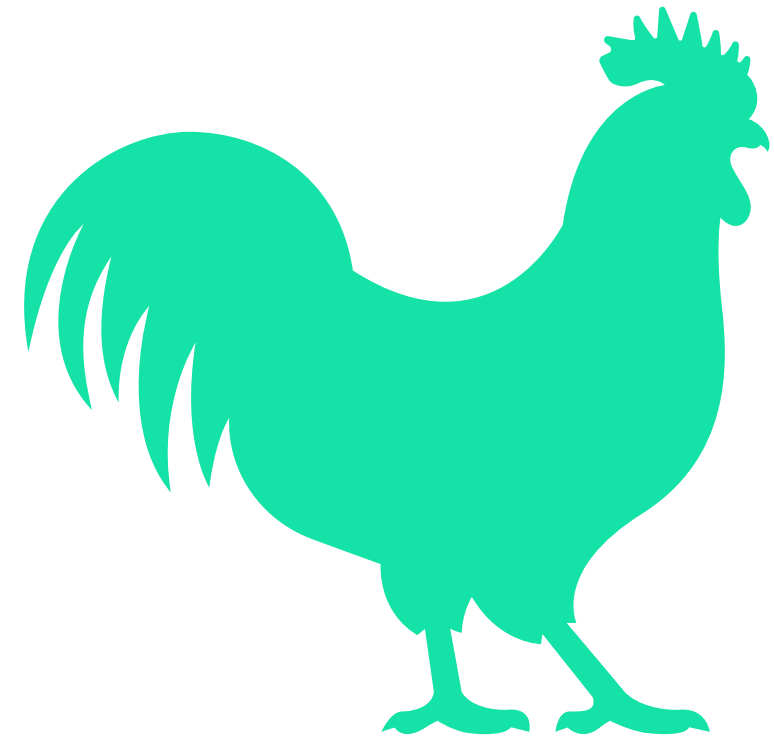


After



# Create a visual theme: Using Color to Define Groups

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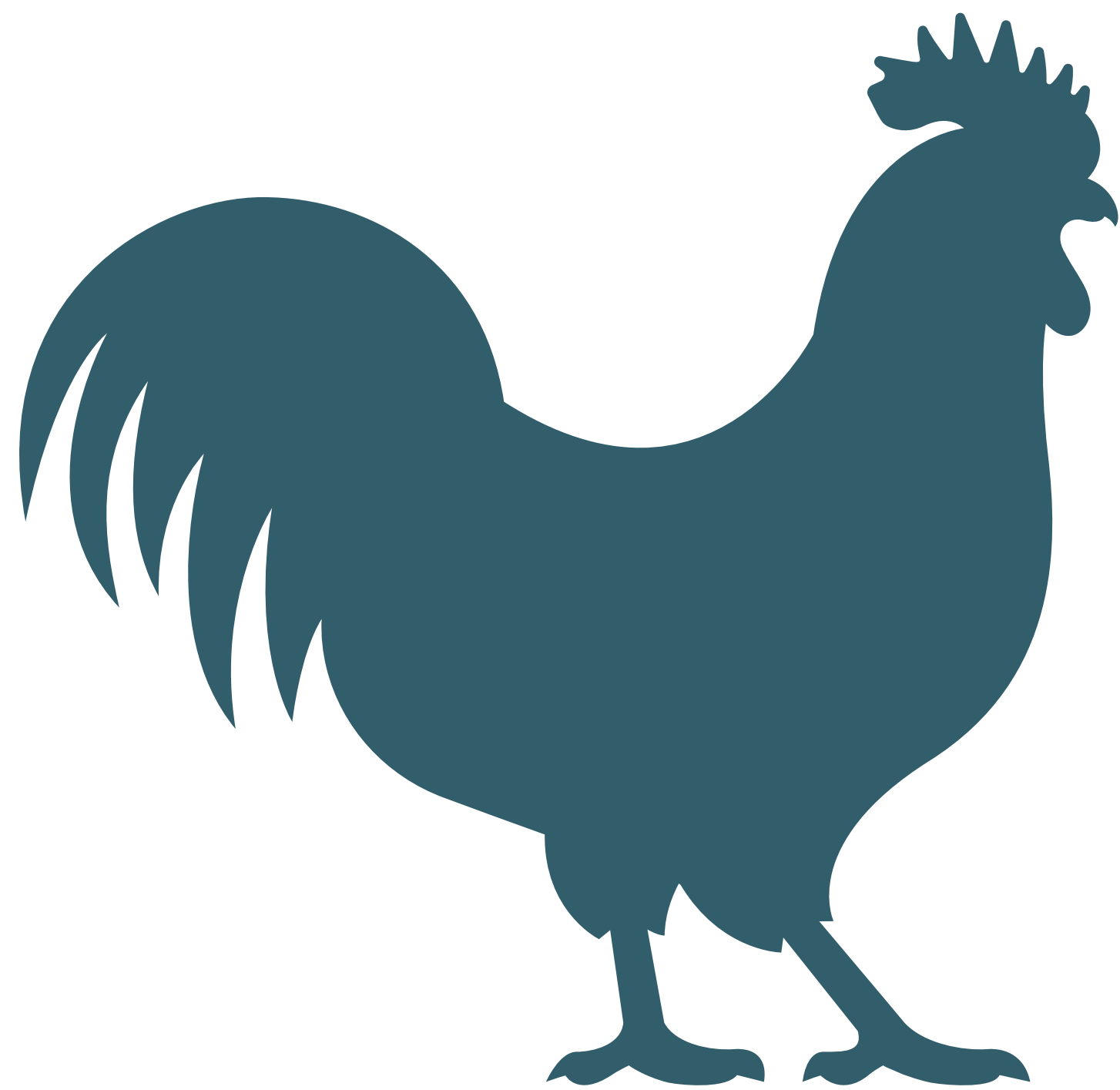




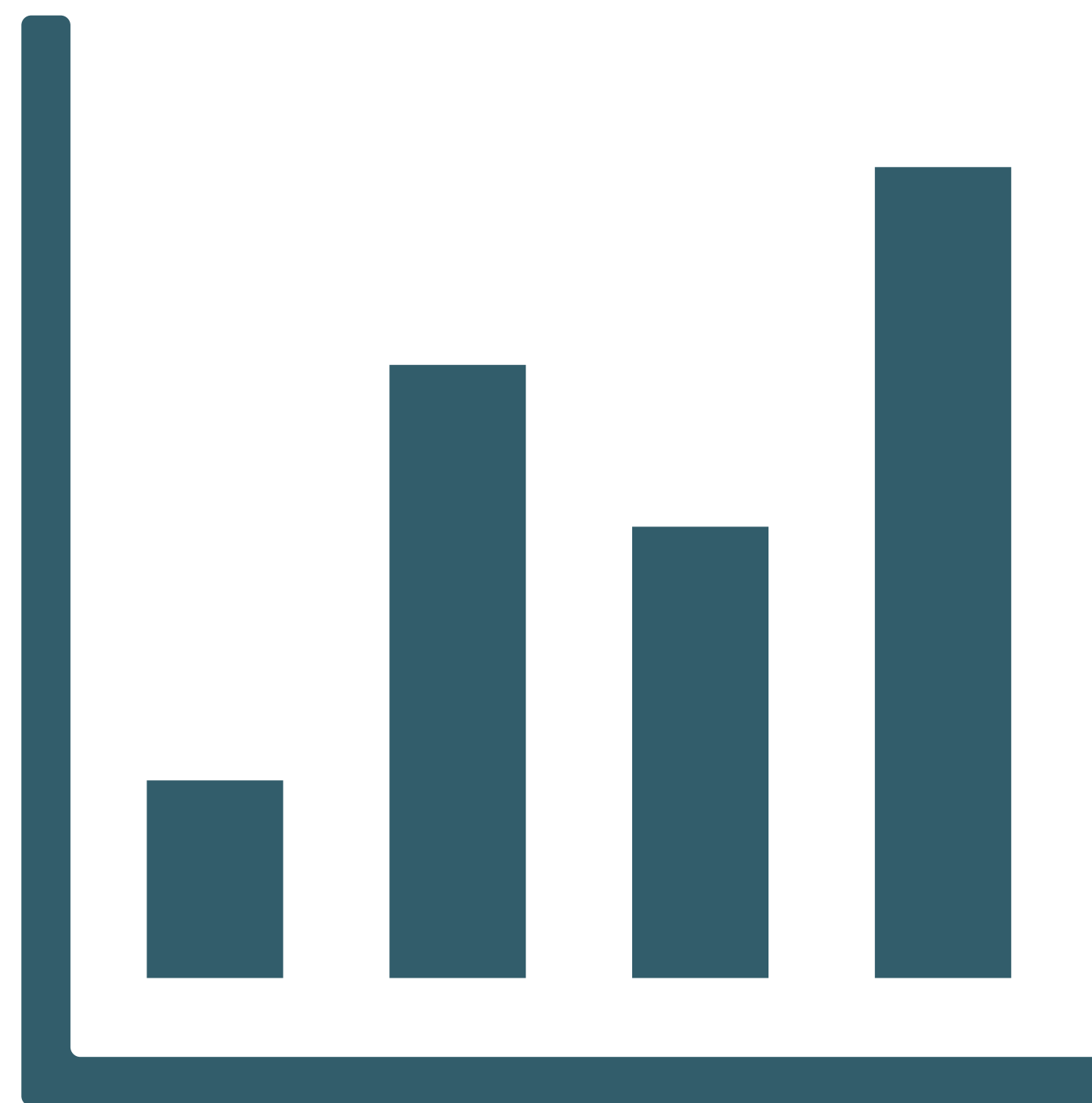
84pt  
37pt  
Create a visual theme: Standard Slide Format (82pt)

---

Subtitle (60pt)

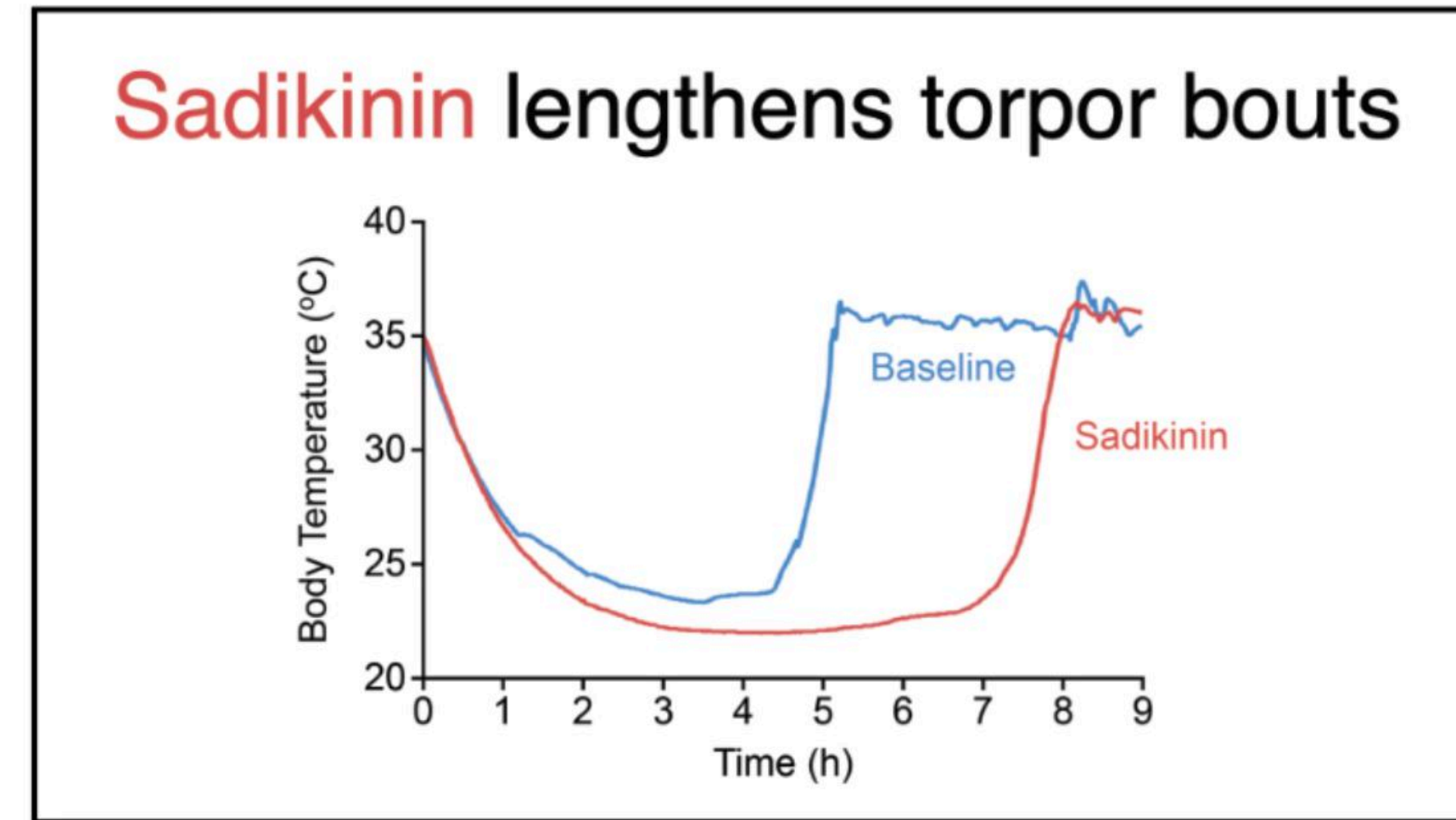
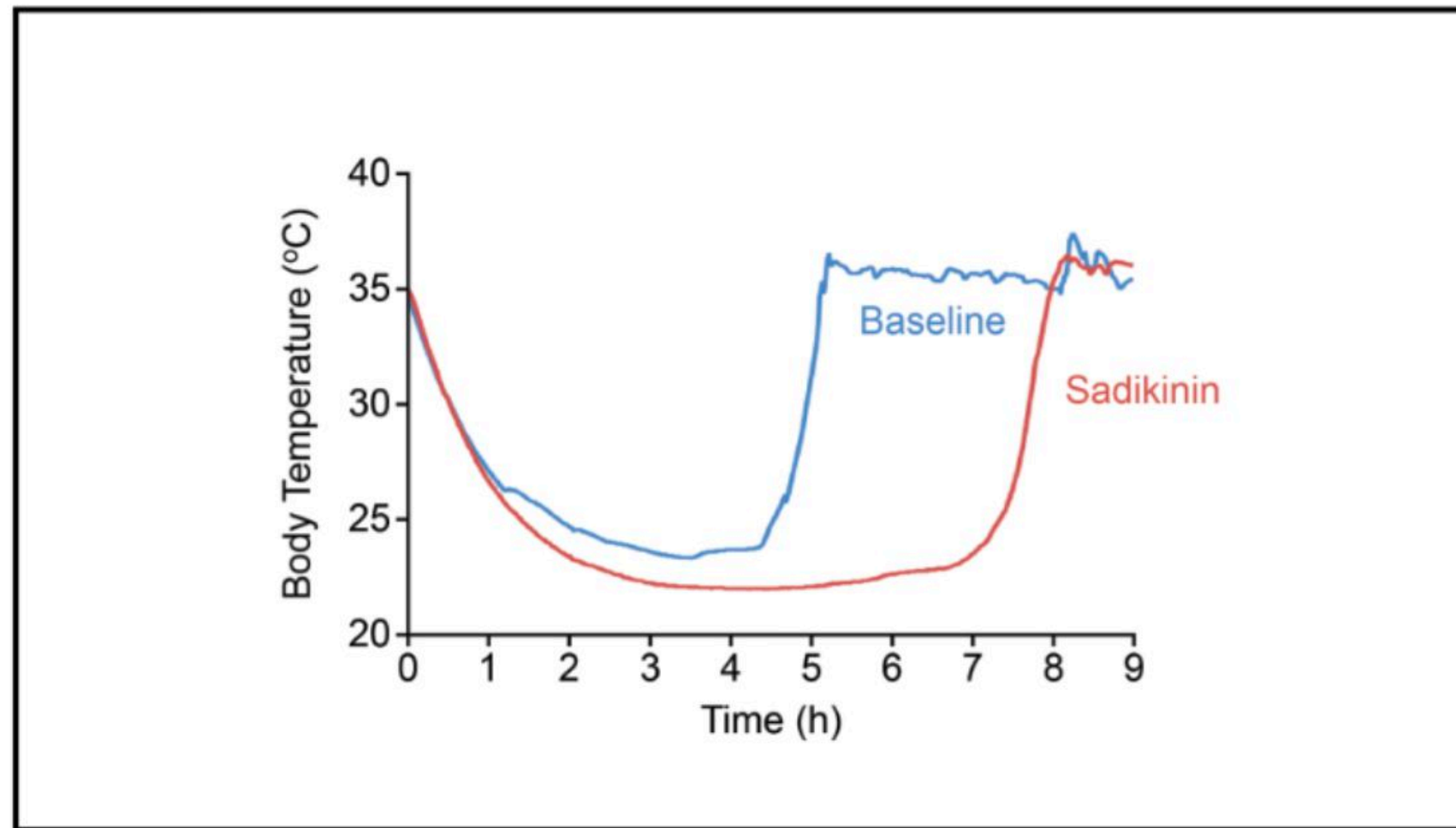


Subtitle (60pt)



26pt  
References (42pt)  
996pt

# Every Slide Needs a Title



## Background

Infants with more experiences of stroking or cuddling:

Cry less often

Vocalize more

Smile more



## Infants benefit from positive touch

Infants with more experiences of stroking or cuddling:

Cry less often

Vocalize more

Smile more



# Background: Avoid pre-made themes

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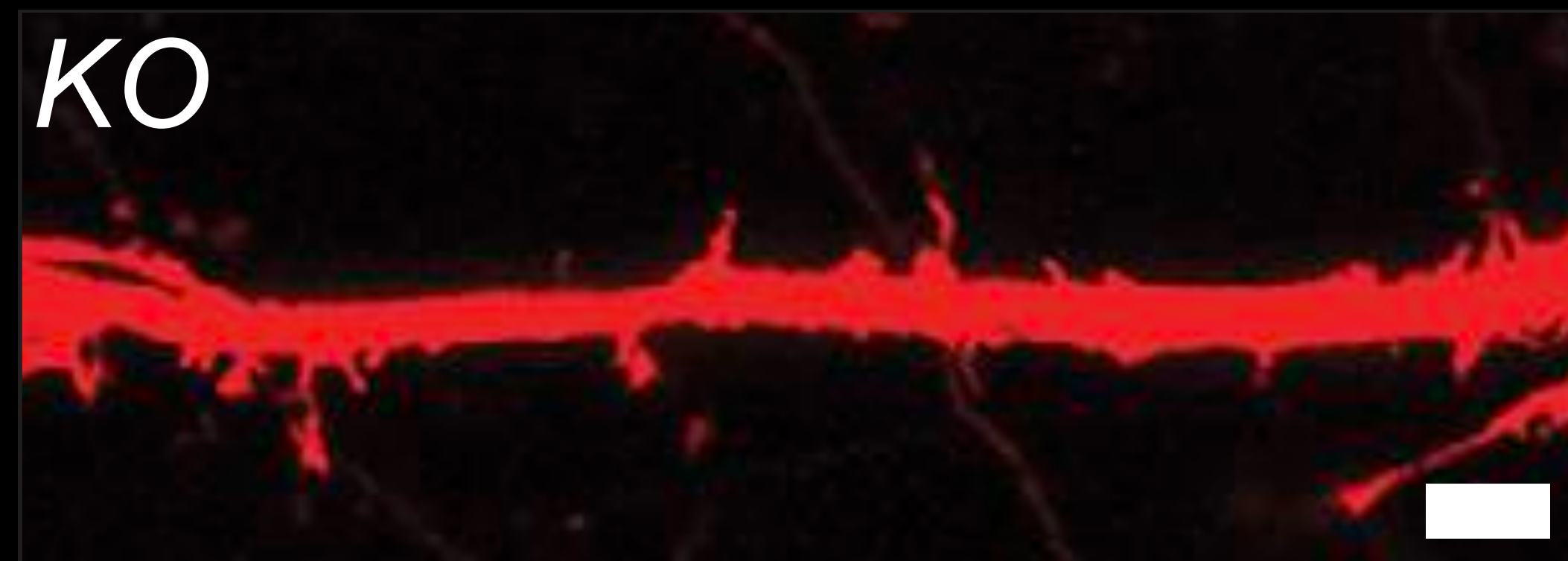


Background: White is generally a good idea

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Background: Use black for immunofluorescence





# Balance: Channel Renaissance not Baroque

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Renaissance

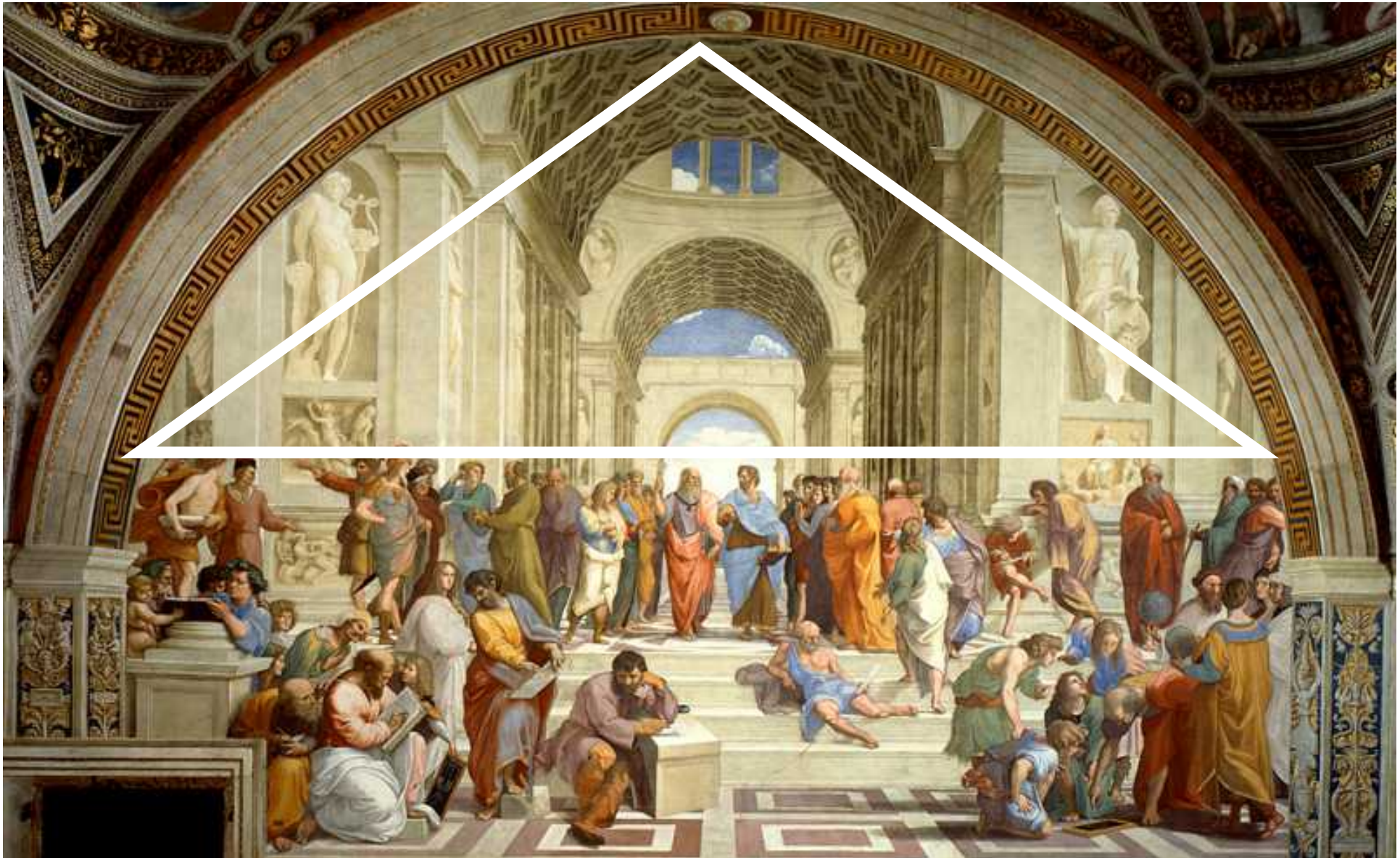
Baroque





# Balance: Channel Renaissance not Baroque

stability + symmetry



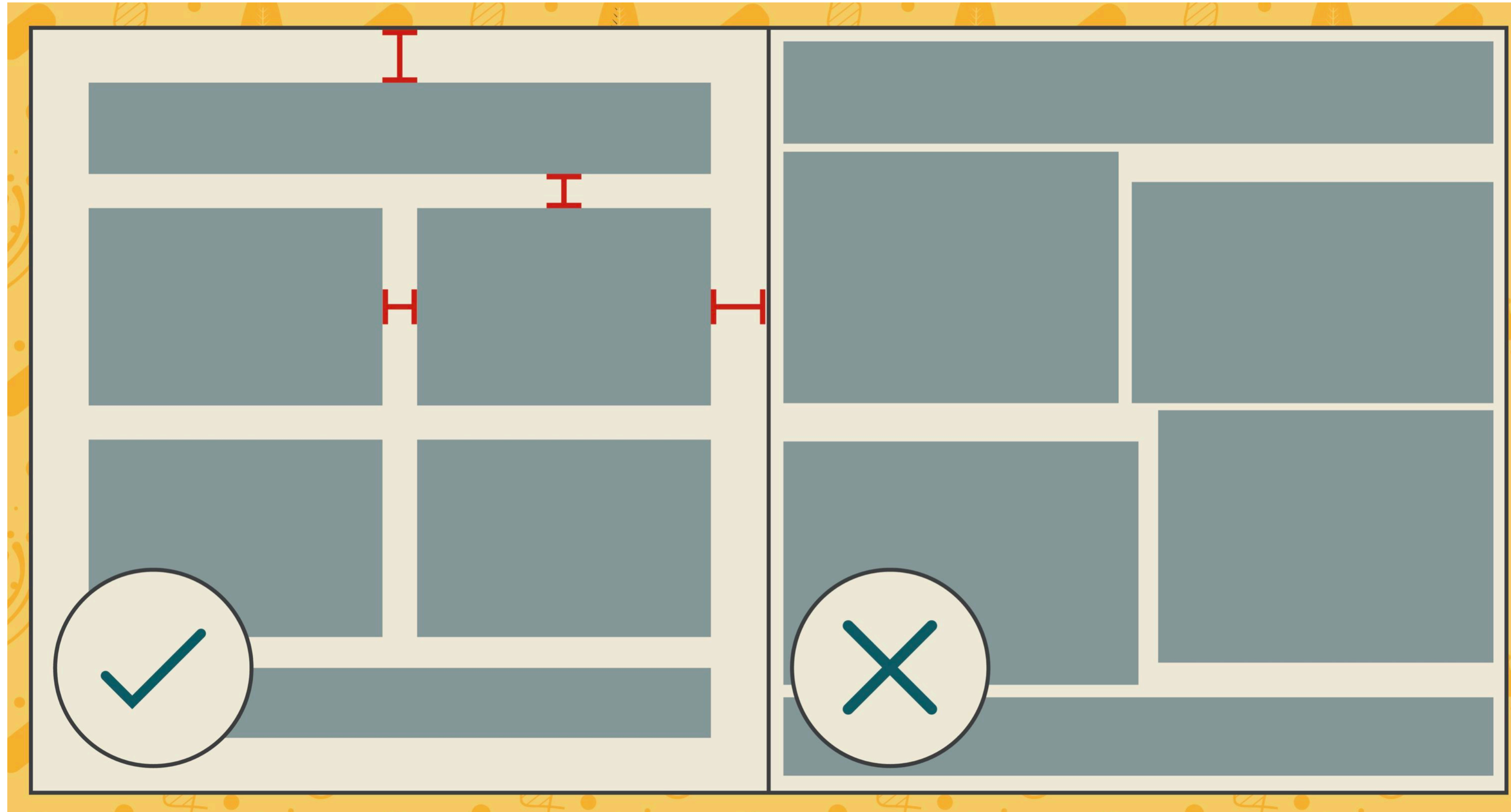
upward diagonals + chaos





# Framing: Think about the negative space

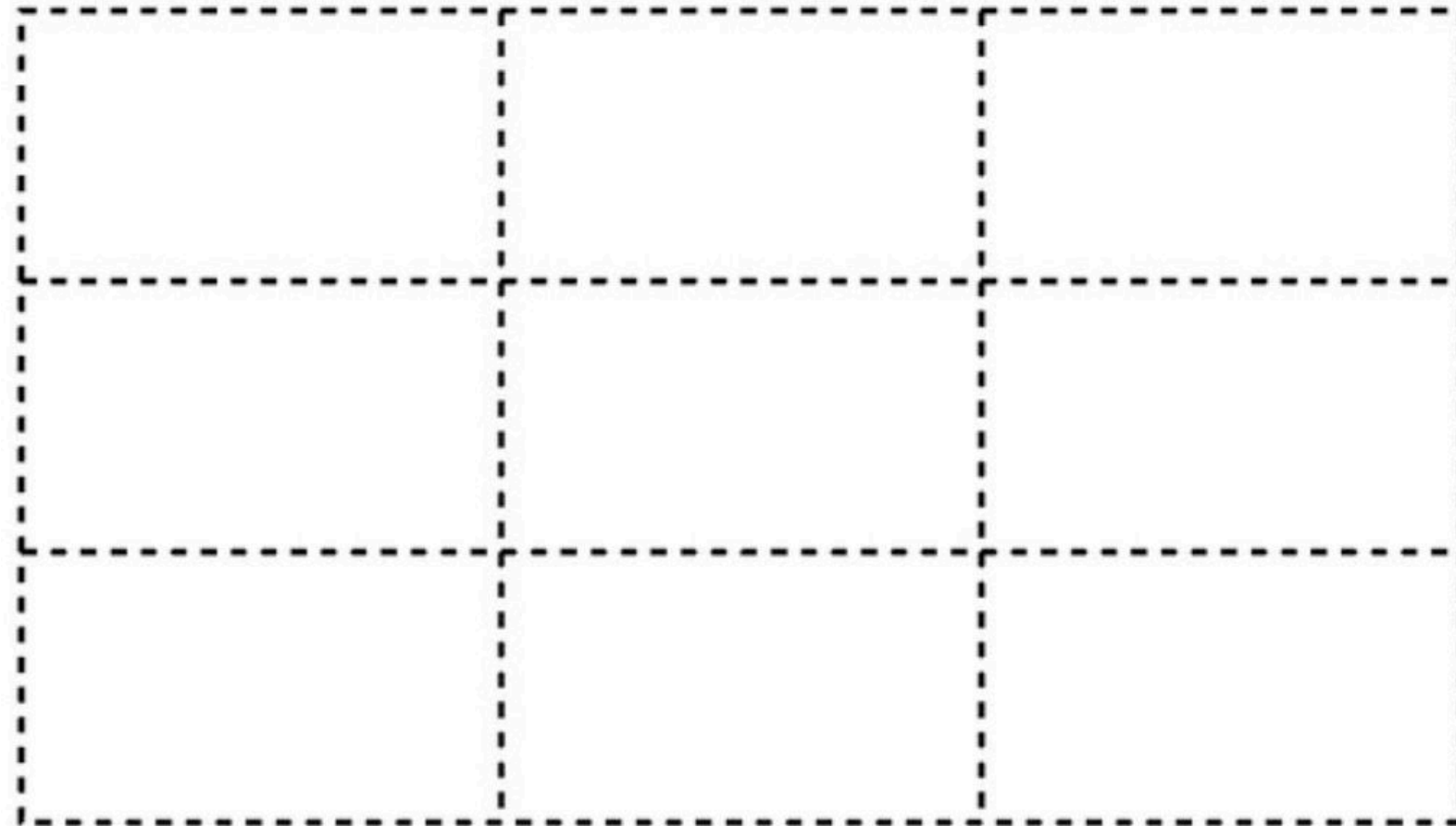
---





# Framing: Imagine Grids

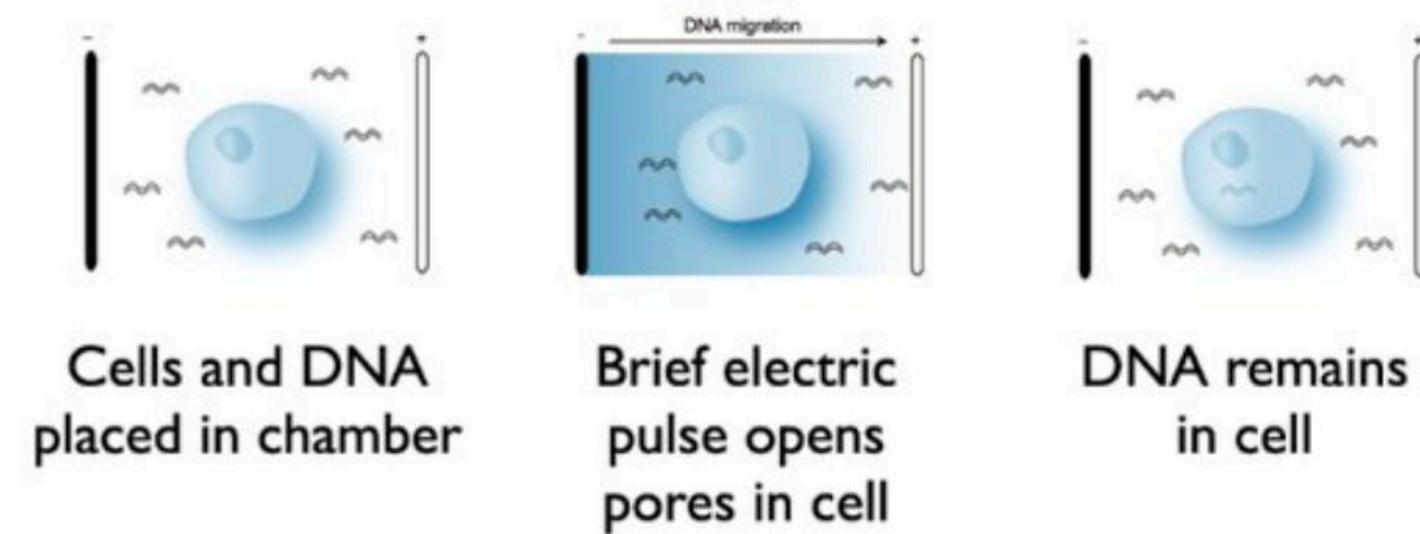
Three column



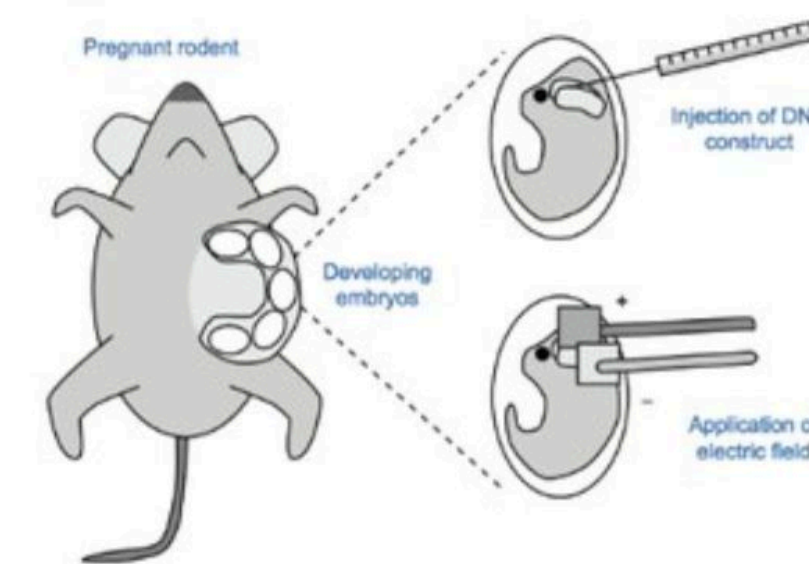
Four column



## Transducing cells with electroporation



## *In utero* electroporation





# Sizing: Bigger is Better

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Before

## Beach Cleanup Status



Since 2008, our volunteer program has maintained a clean beach with two site visits per week. Visitors report much less litter and debris.

After

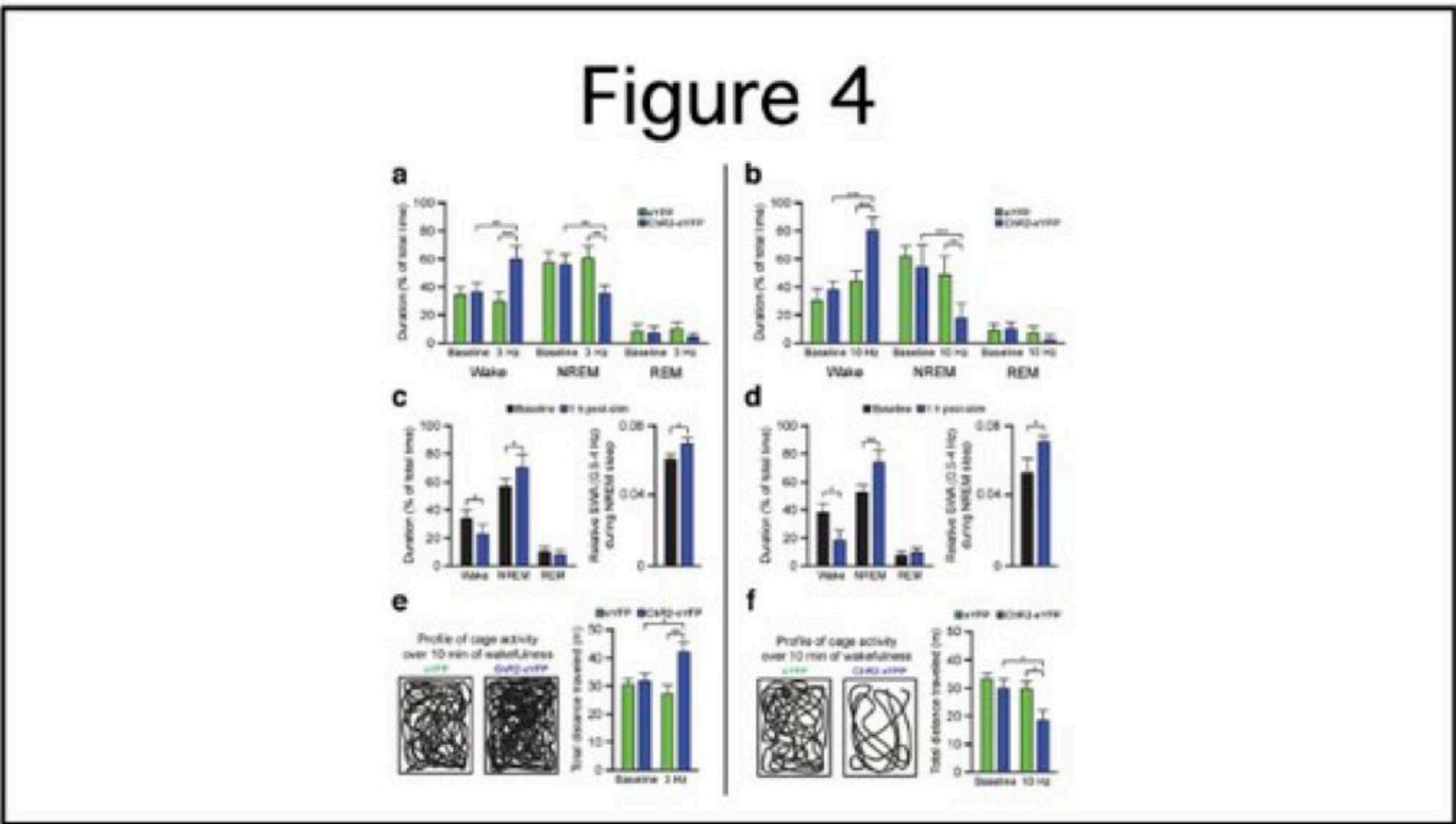
## A Cleaner Beach



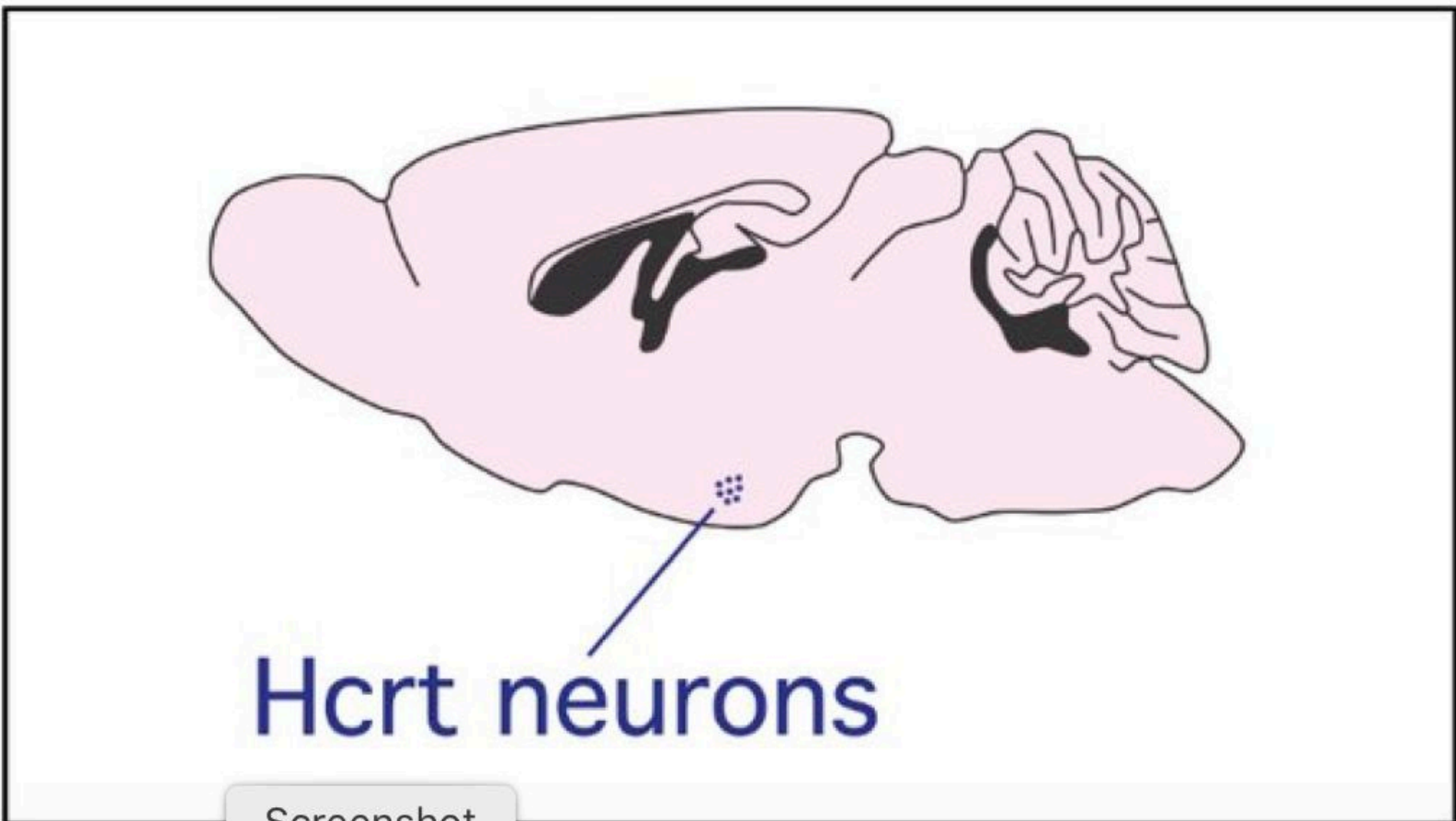
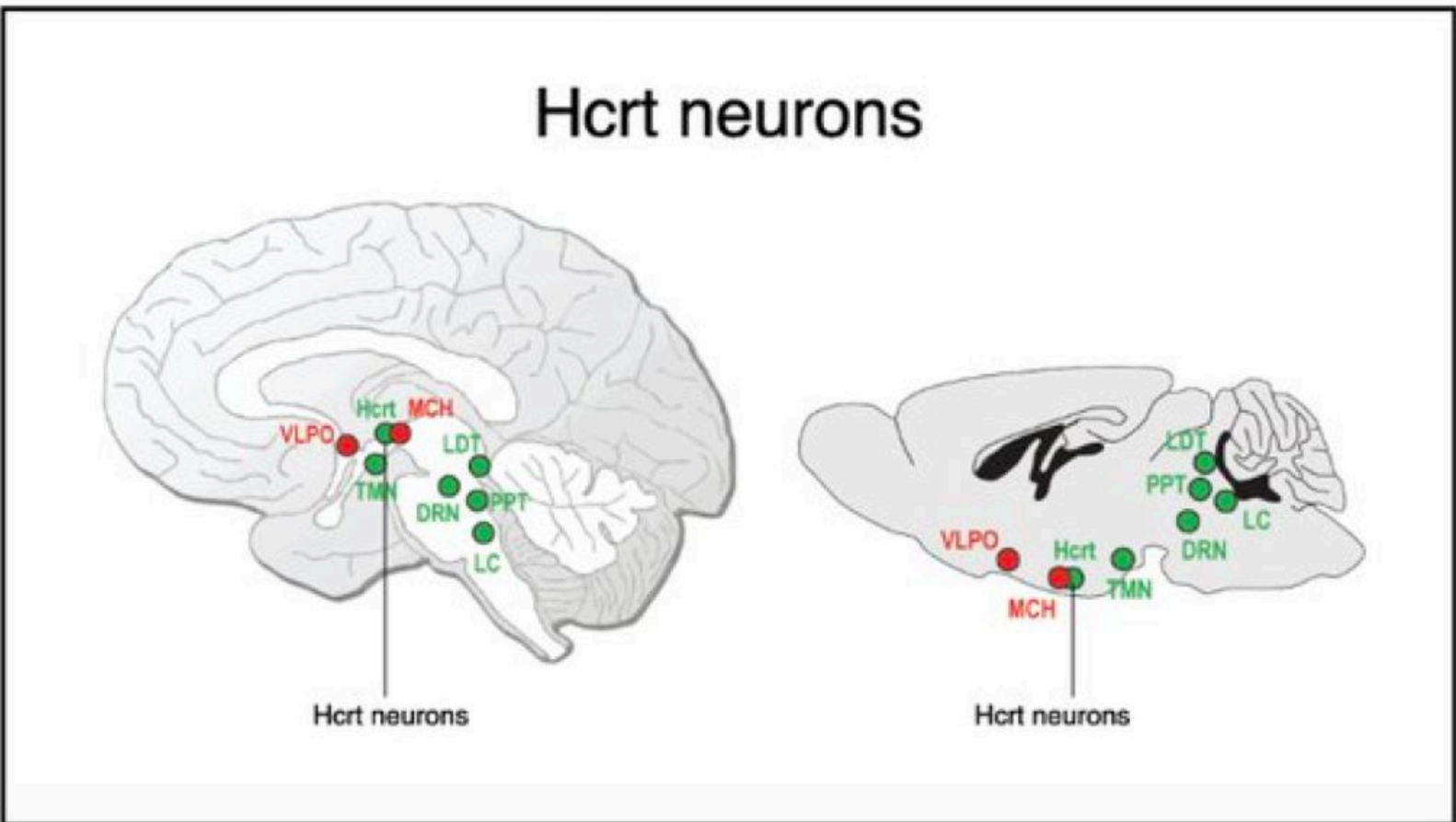
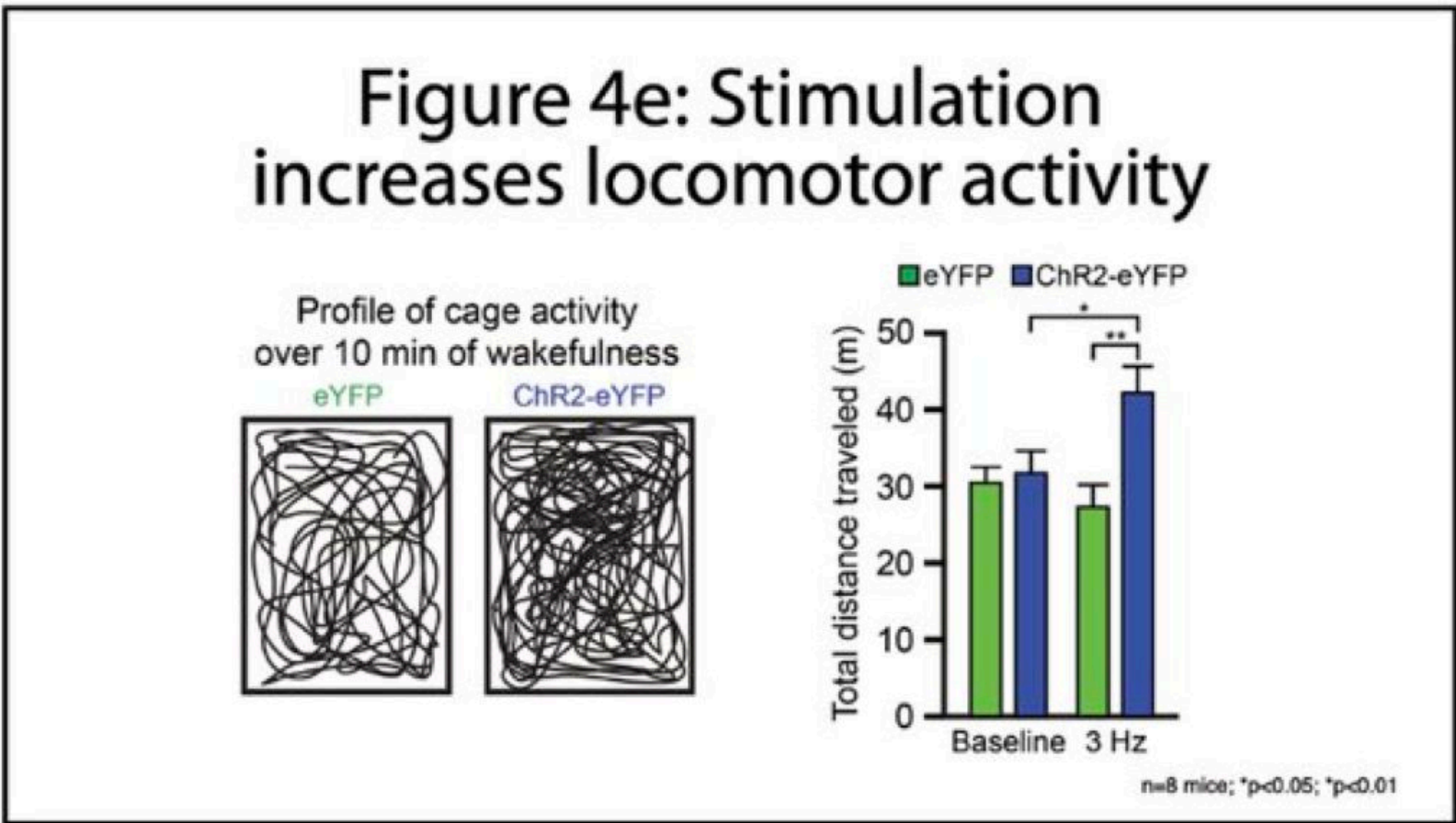


# Simplify: Reduce the amount of info per slide

Before



After





# Simplify: Pictures speak louder than words

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Before

## Hunting and Eating

- Lions prey on large mammals
- Lions hunt in coordinated groups
- Cooperative hunting increases the likelihood of a successful hunt
- Teamwork also enables lions to defend their kills more easily against other predators

After

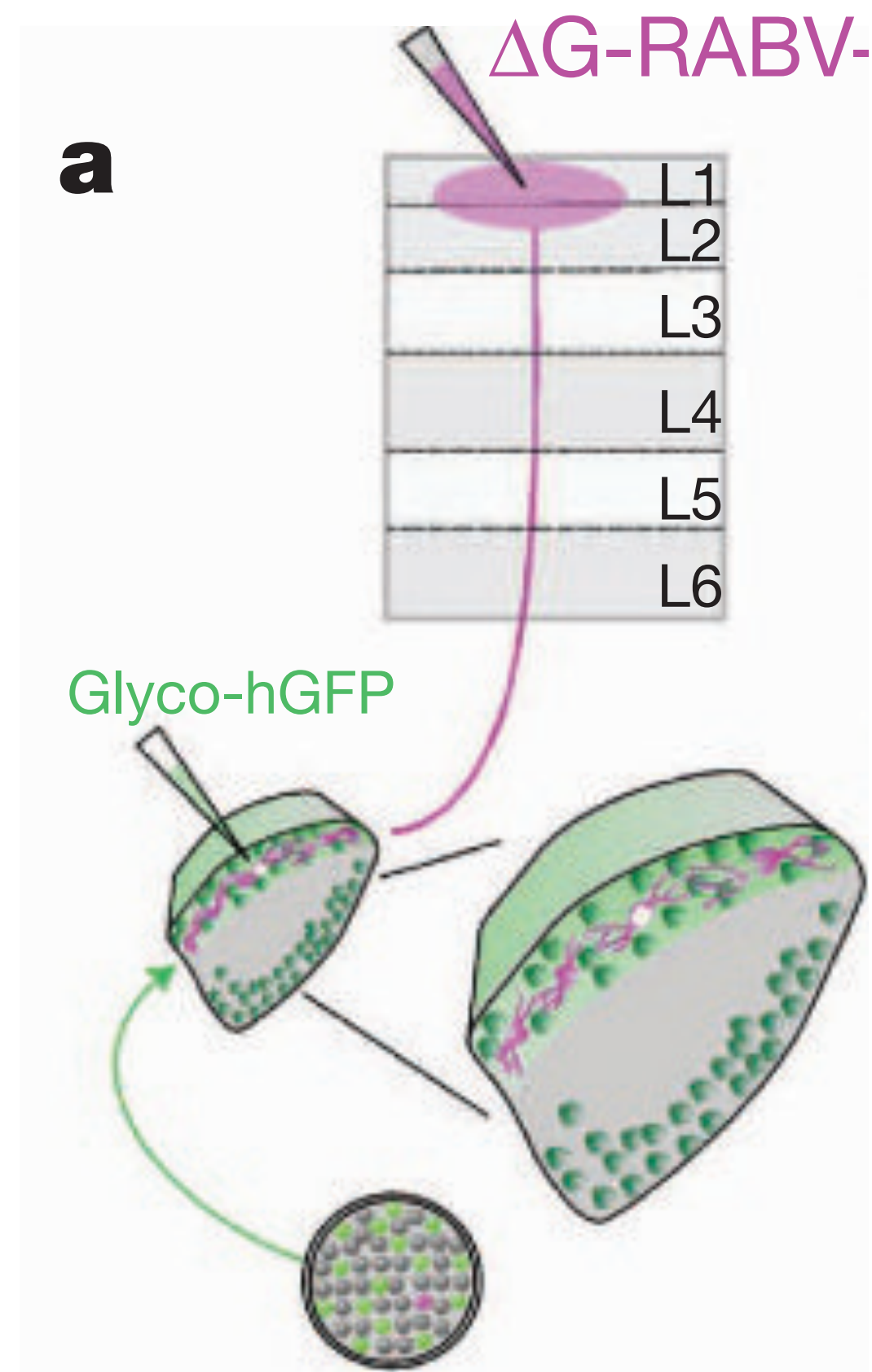
Lions hunt and eat in groups



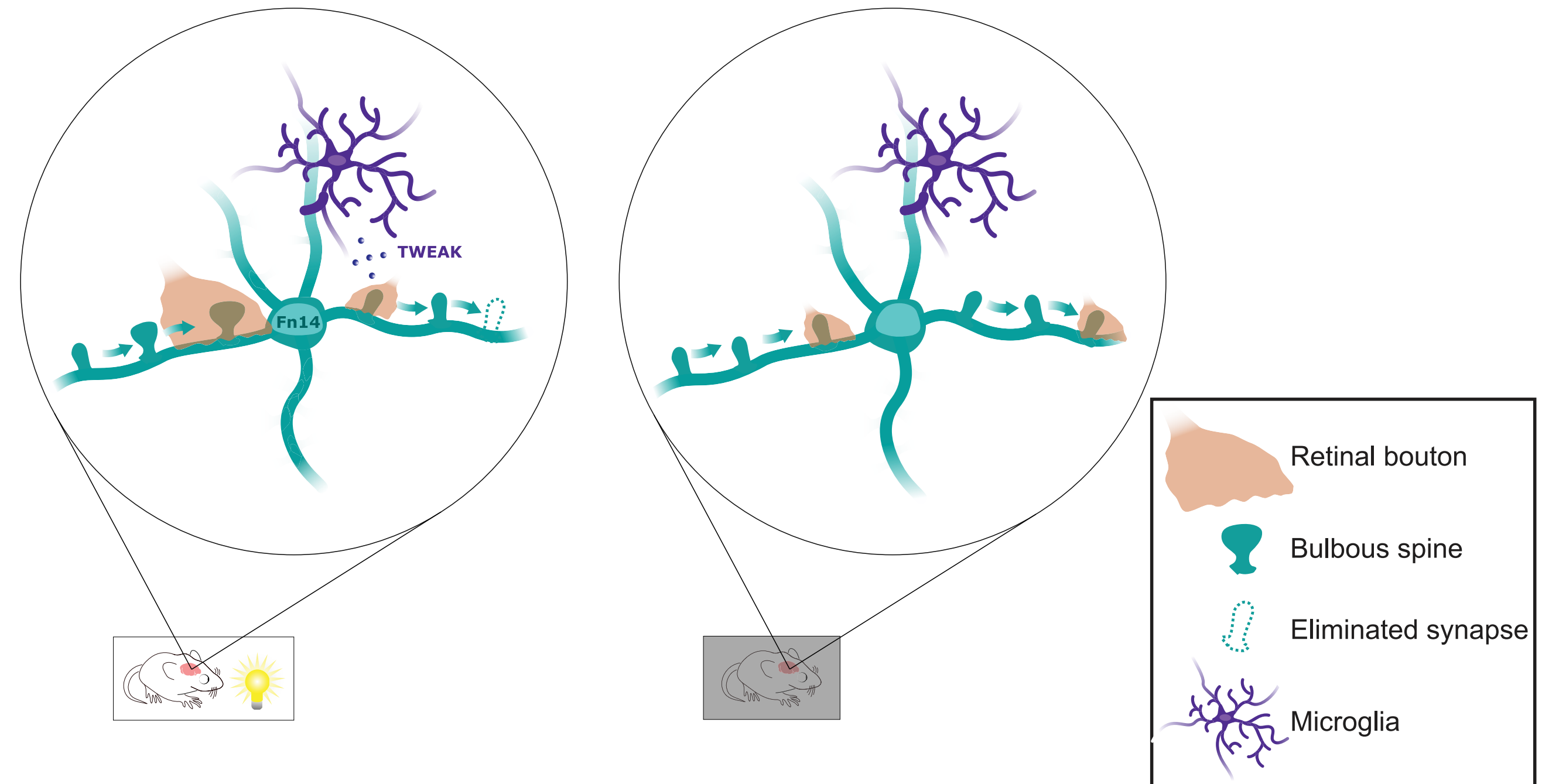


# Beautify: Use graphical schematics

Experimental Design



Graphical abstract/model/summary



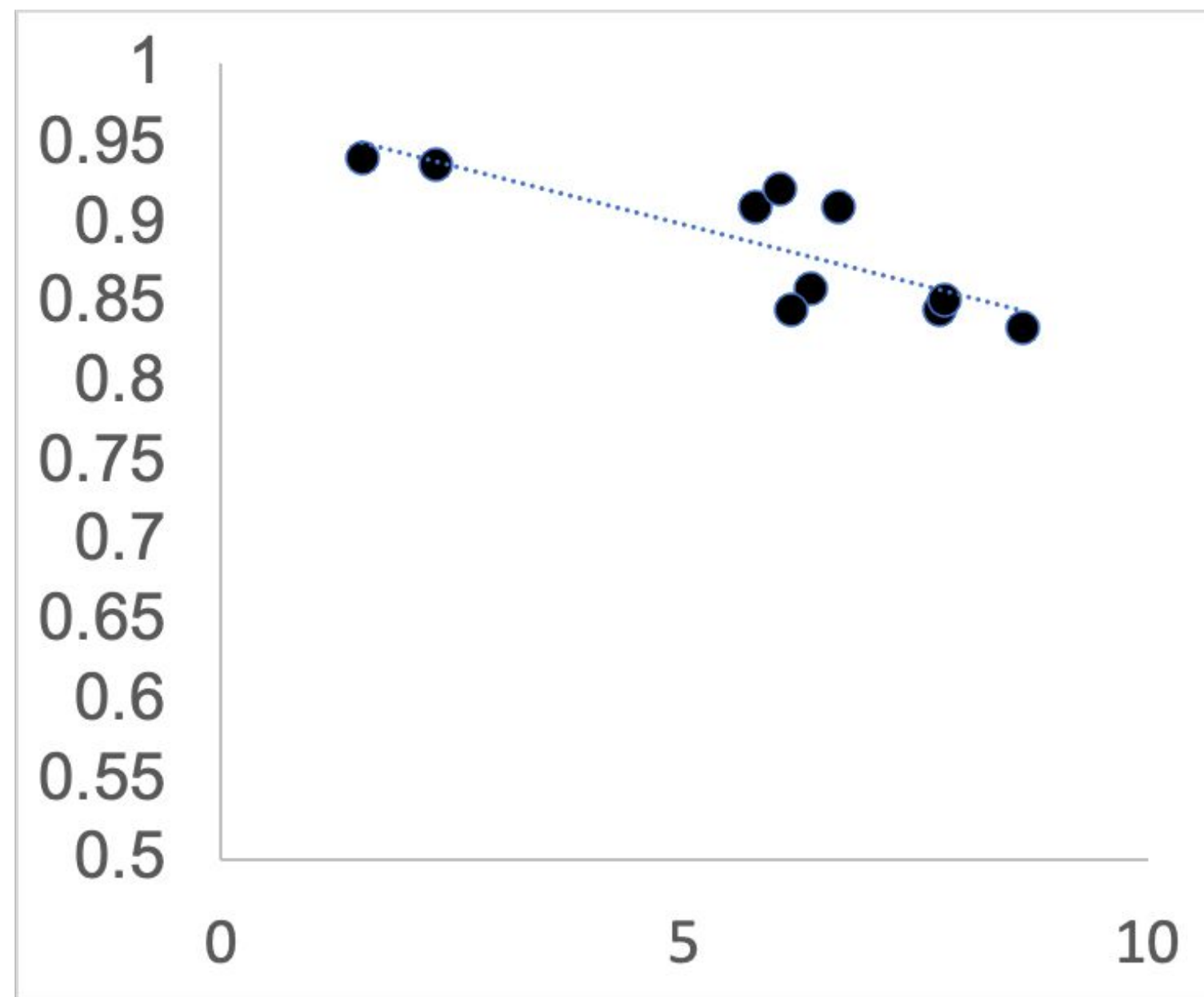
# Beautify: Take advantage of existing resources

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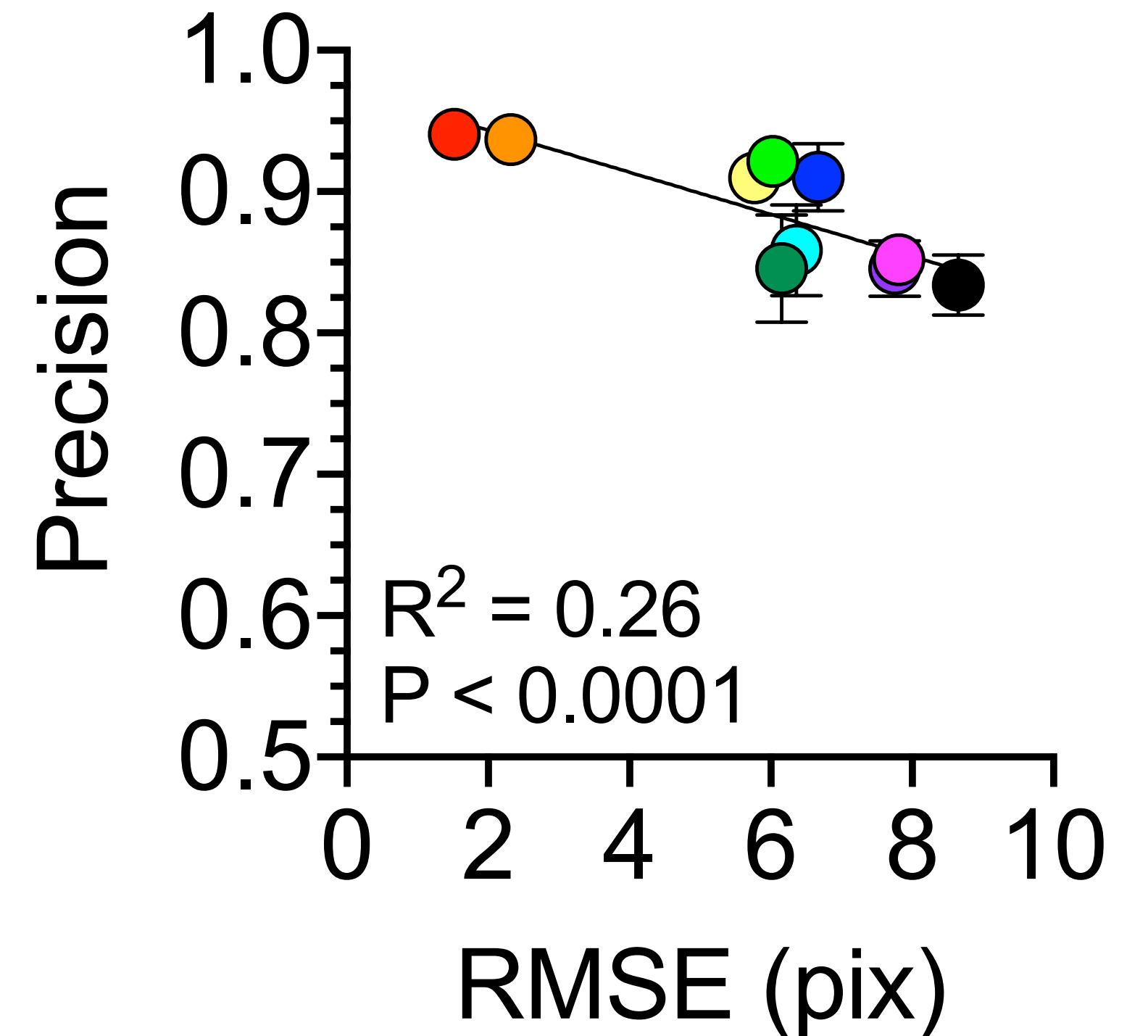
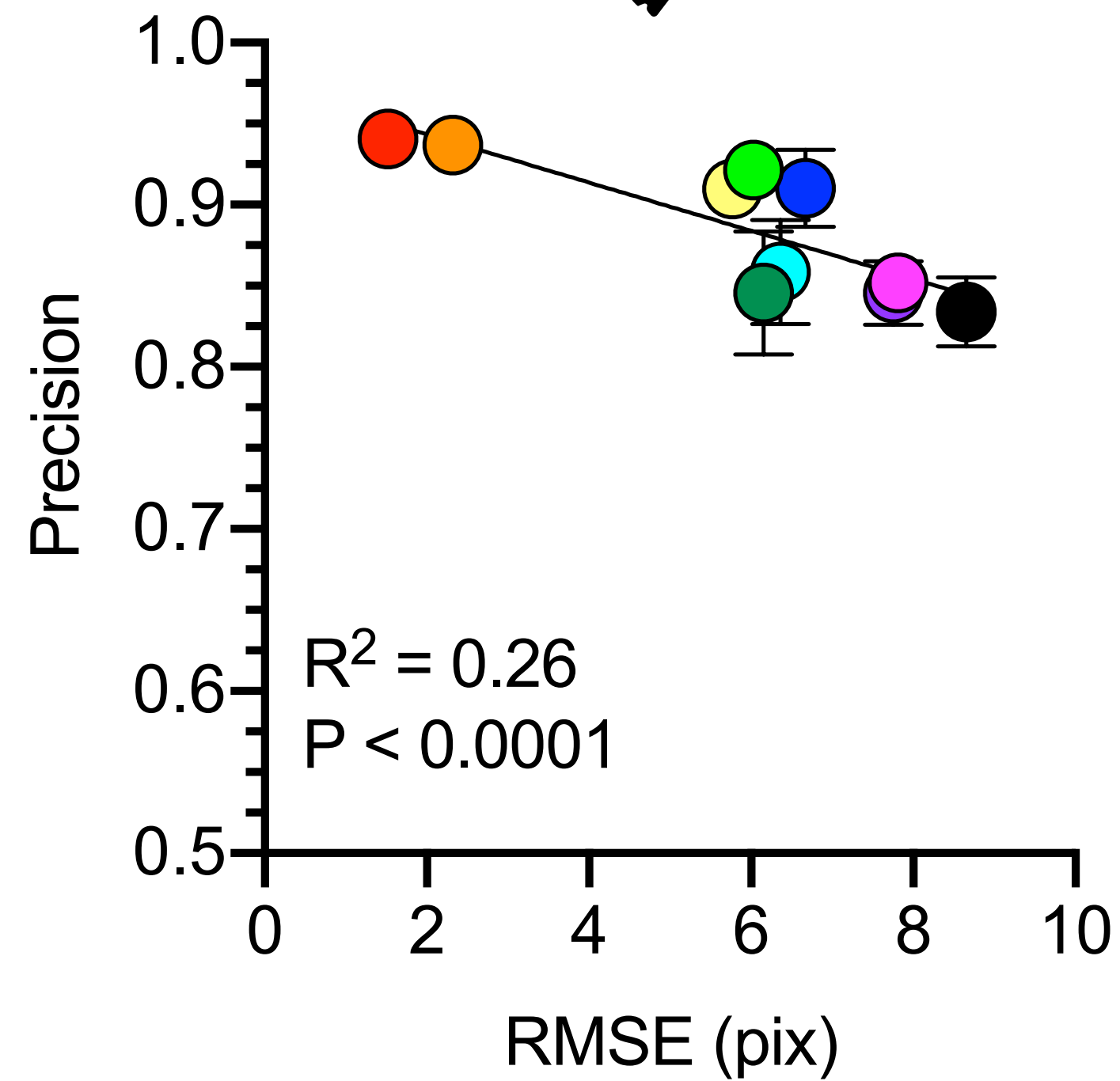
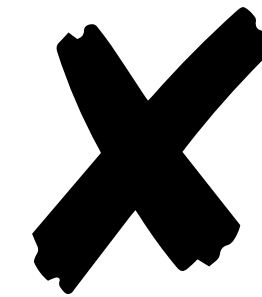


# Beautify: Make nice plots

Never use excel



Make fonts legible



# Outline

---

## 1. Designing your slides

- Creating a visual theme with fonts and colors
- Titles and Outlines
- Visual framing and sizing
- Simplify Your Slides
- Beautify your figures

## 2. What to say when

## 3. Real-life examples



# Teach your talk

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“Assume your audience has zero knowledge but infinite intelligence.”

-Max Delbrück

# State the significance and outstanding Qs

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Why is your topic important?

- Is the phenomenon you study important for survival?
- Is it relevant to human health?

What are the major unanswered questions in the field?

What hurdles have impeded progress?

What approaches will you use to address major gaps in knowledge?

# Background

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1. Give your audience the tools they need to understand your work
  - What key pieces of information are necessary to understand what you will tell them?
  - What motivated your work?
2. Scholarship
  - Give credit where credit is due
3. Background may come at different points in the talk

# Rules for Outlines and Summaries

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## **<15 min**

- no outline needed
- 1 summary slide at the end

## **20–30 min**

- outline slide at the beginning of the talk
- summary slides mid-stream and at the end

## **>45 min**

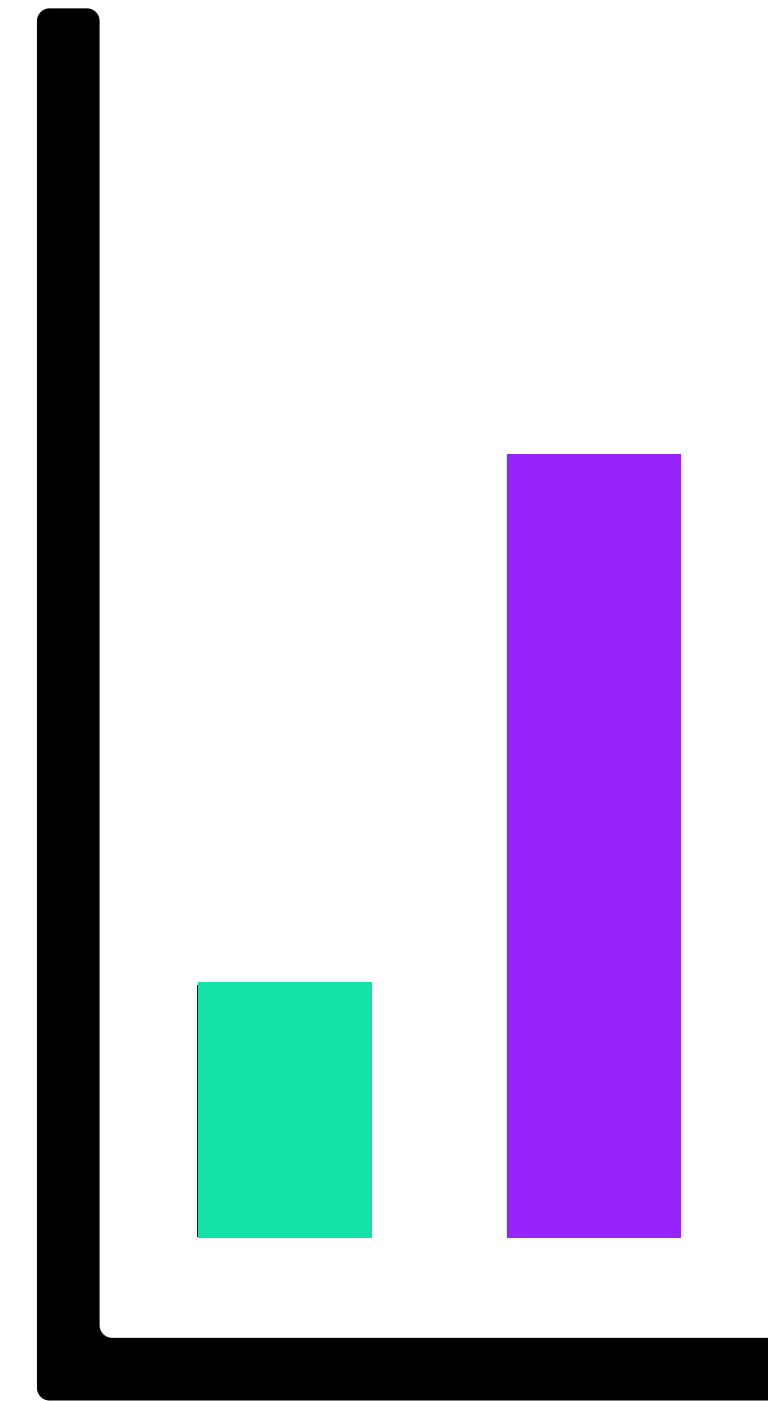
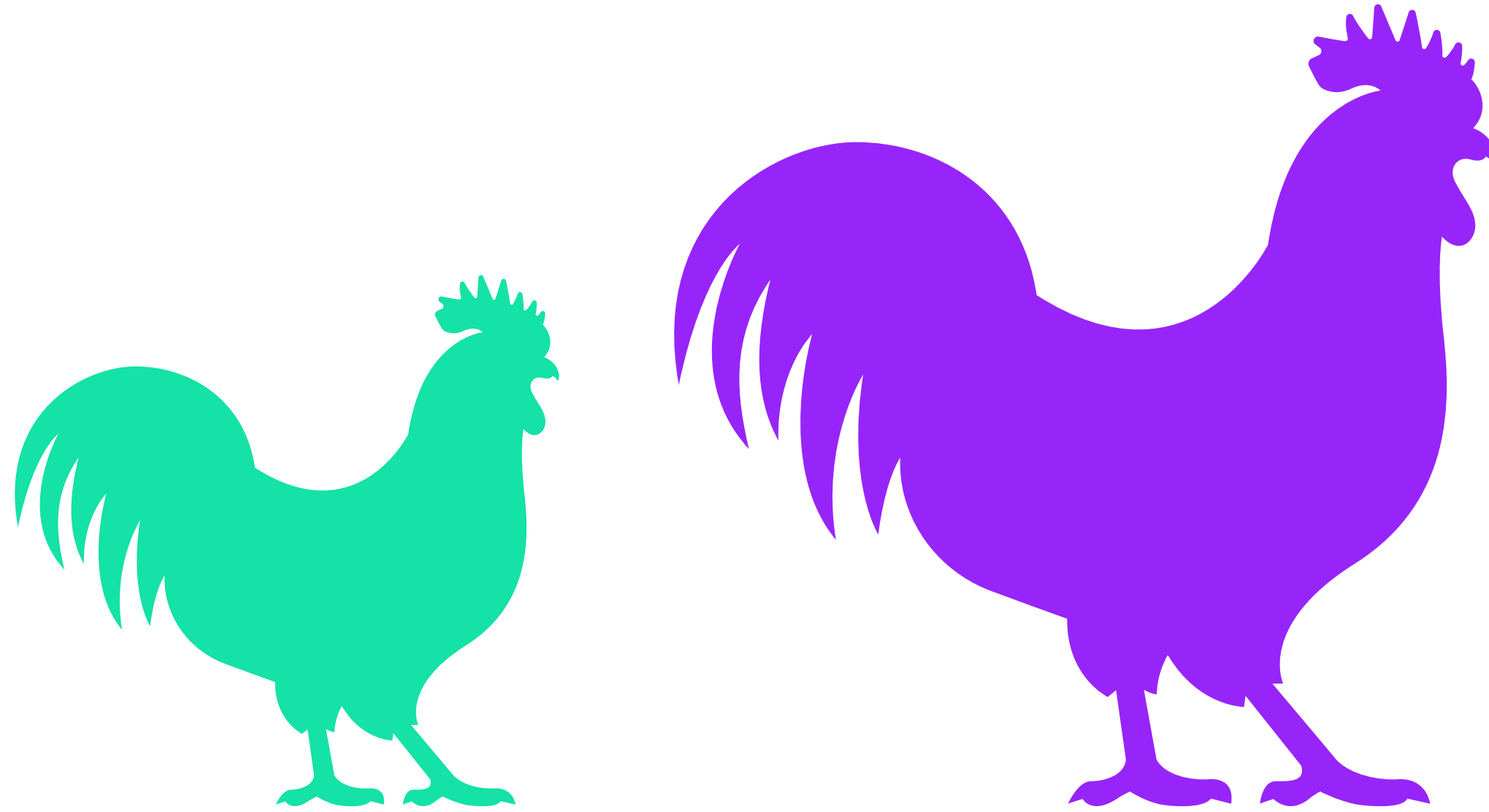
- outline slide at the beginning of the talk
- 2–3 summary slides, including 1 at the end

# Explain each slide completely

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1. “to determine how XYZ, we...”

2. “the green is X, the purple is X”



3. “here we plotted...”

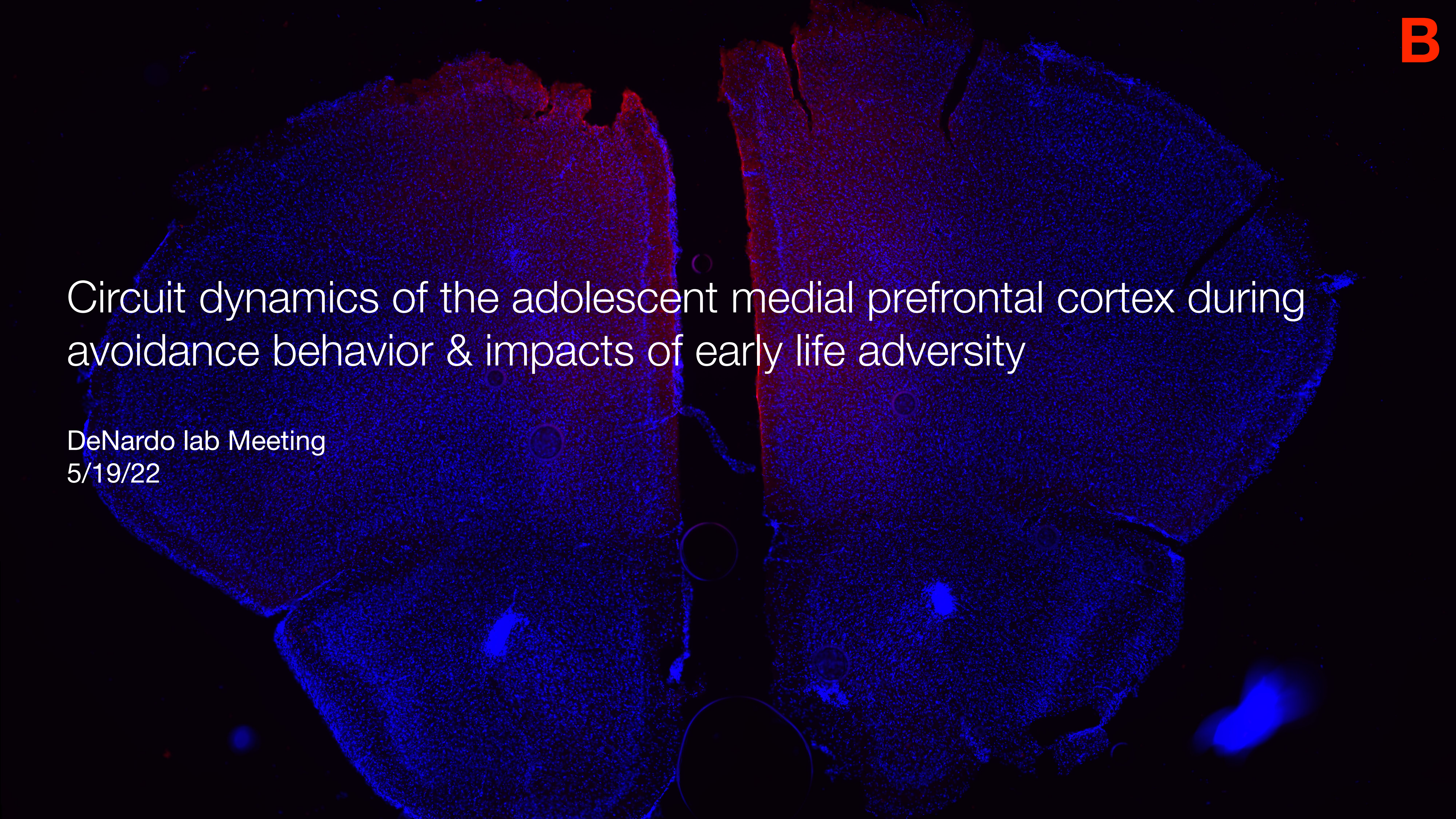
4. “this showed that...” (state or write conclusion)

# Wrapping up

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1. Take home message: clearly and succinctly state the main findings
2. Future directions
3. Acknowledgements: people + funding sources
4. Final slide: graphical abstract that you leave up during questions
5. Hidden slides: have a list of slides that you can show in case questions come up (e.g. control experiments, tangentially related findings, etc)
6. Practice your talk! Practice at least 3x (once per day for preceding 3 days)



A fluorescence microscopy image of a brain slice, showing neural circuitry. The image is predominantly blue, with some red highlights. The brain slice is roughly rectangular and occupies most of the frame. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

# Circuit dynamics of the adolescent medial prefrontal cortex during avoidance behavior & impacts of early life adversity

DeNardo lab Meeting  
5/19/22



# **Circuit dynamics of the adolescent medial prefrontal cortex during avoidance behavior & Impacts of early life adversity**

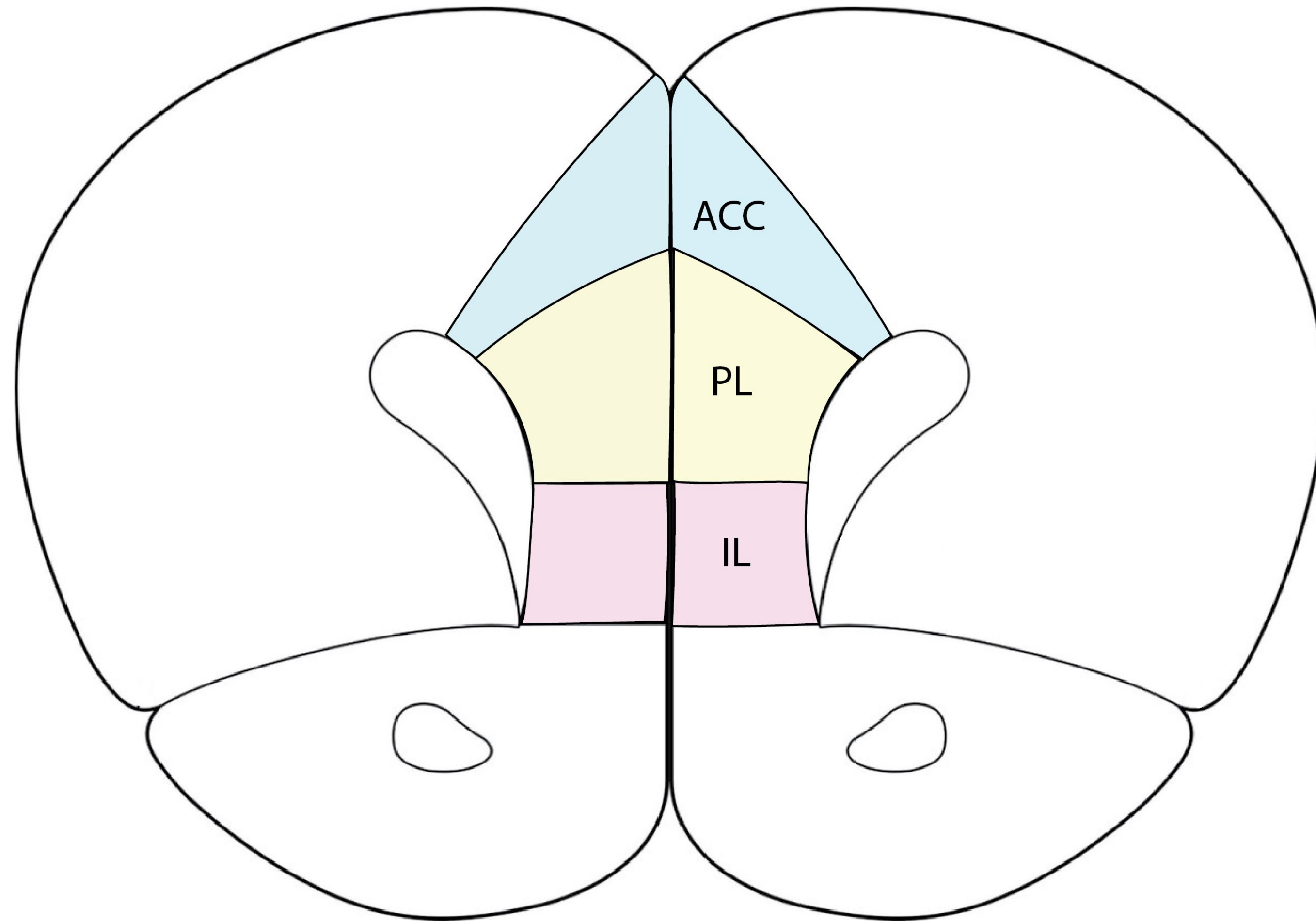
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Caitlin Goodpaster

DeNardo lab Meeting  
5/19/22



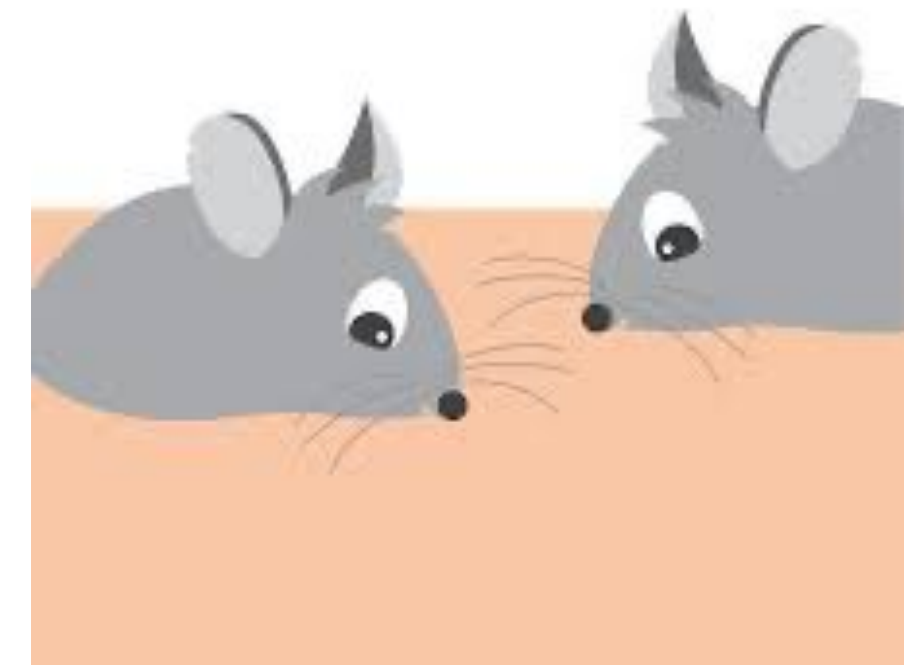
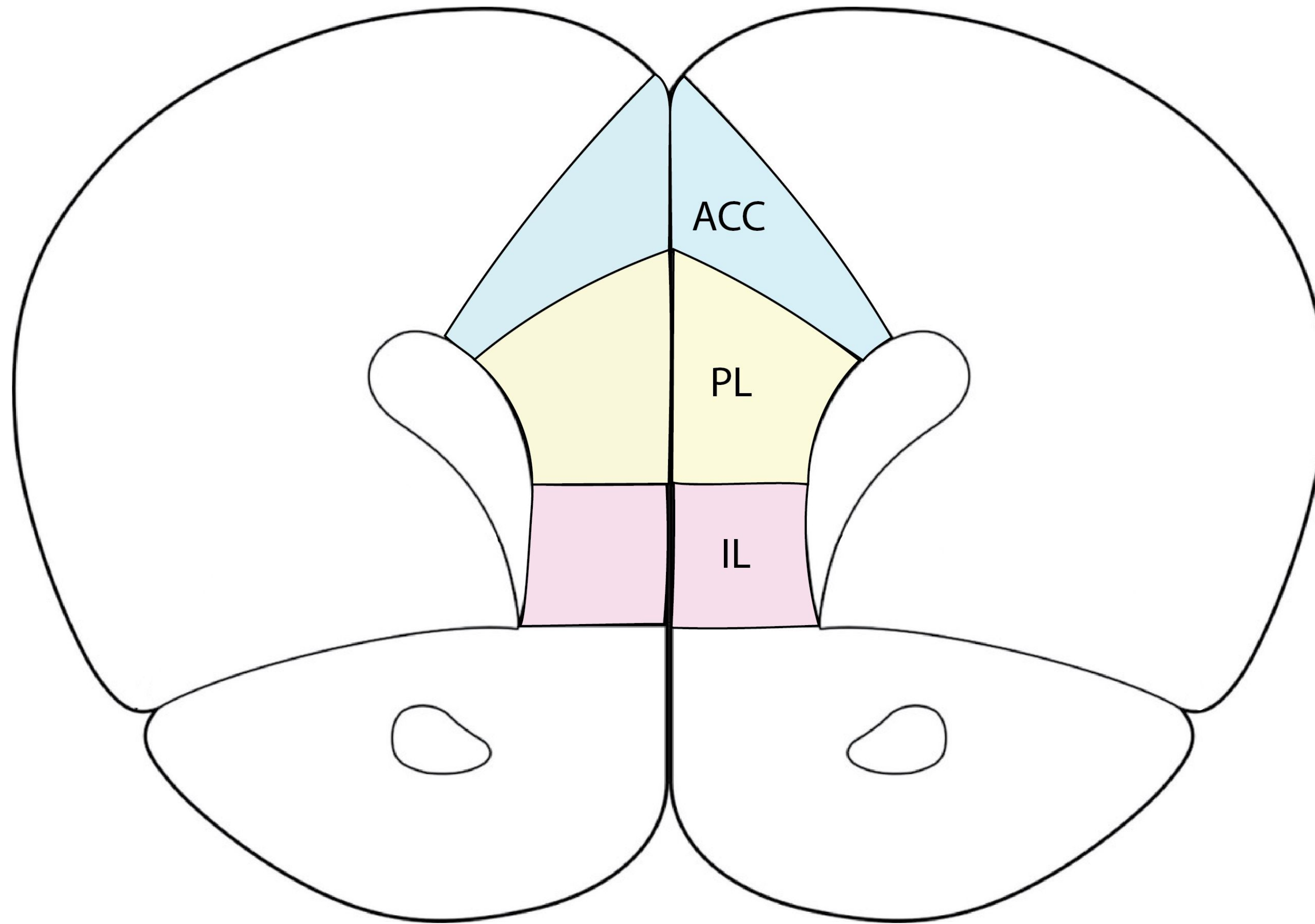
# Medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC)



Huang et al., 2020; Franklin et al., 2017; Eusten et al., 2012; Sule et al., 2012; Klune et al., 2021; Grunfield et al., 2018; Morriss et al., 2019

# Medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC)

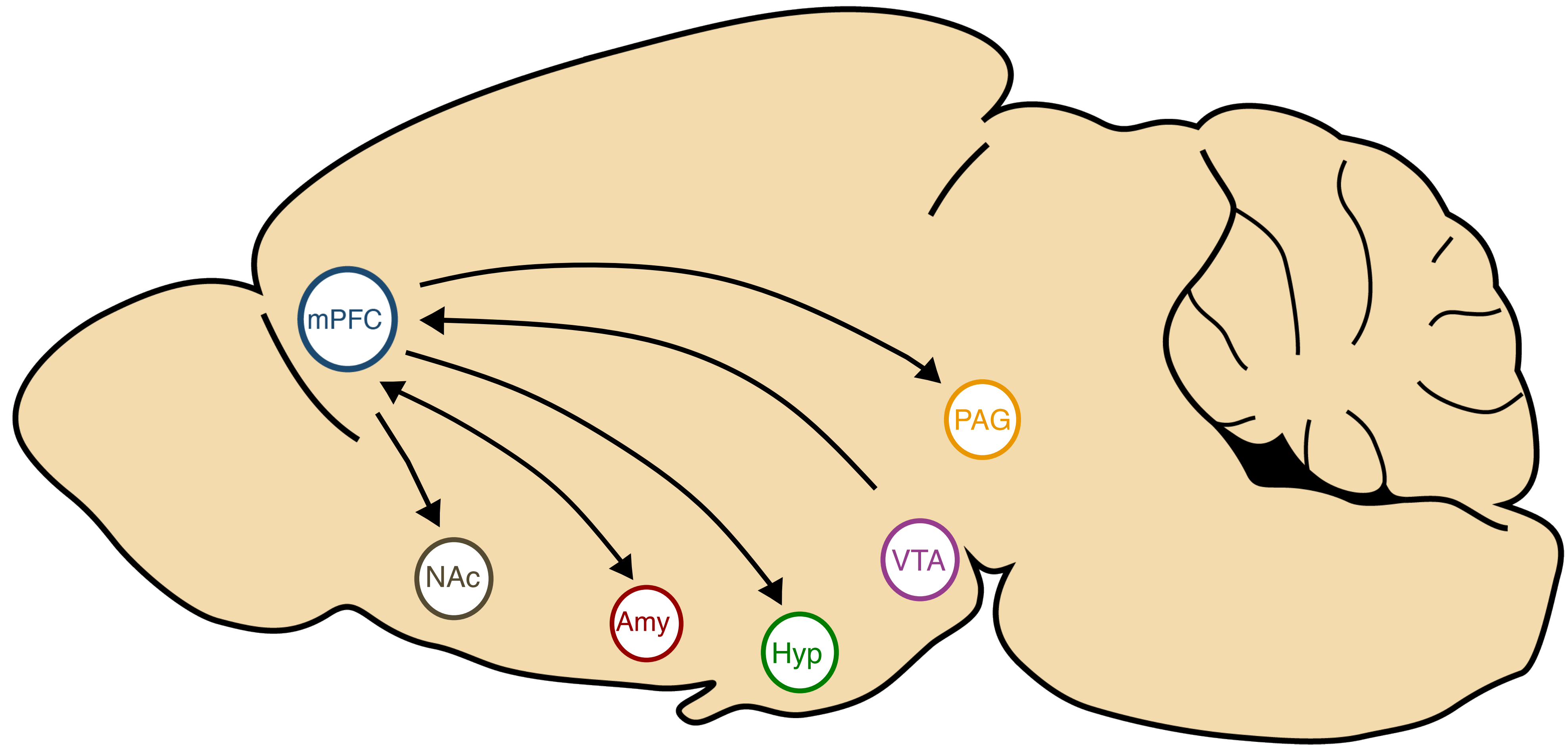
A

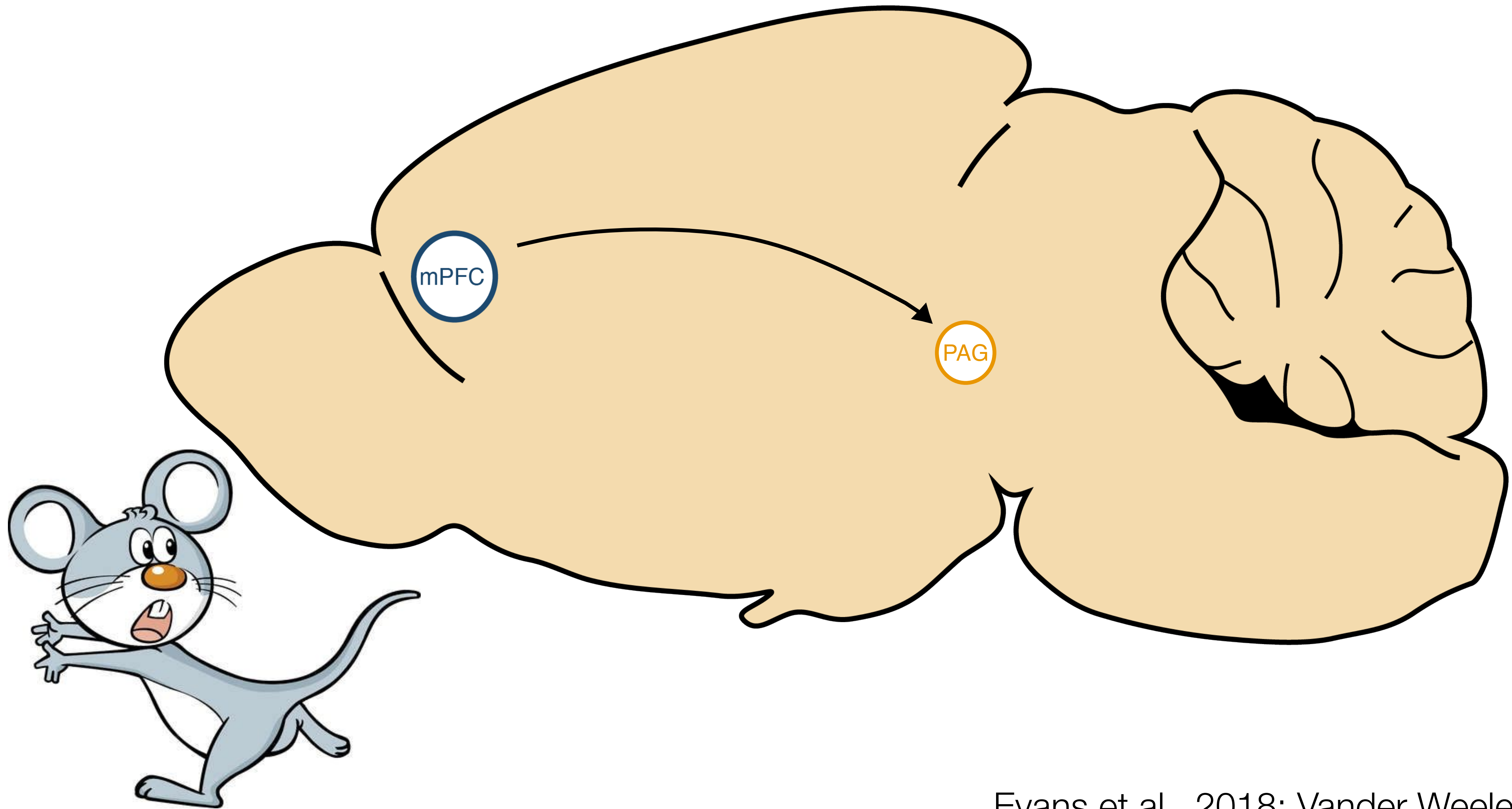


Huang et al., 2020; Franklin et al., 2017; Eusten et al., 2012;  
Sule et al., 2012; Klune et al., 2021; Grunfield et al., 2018; Morriss et al., 2019

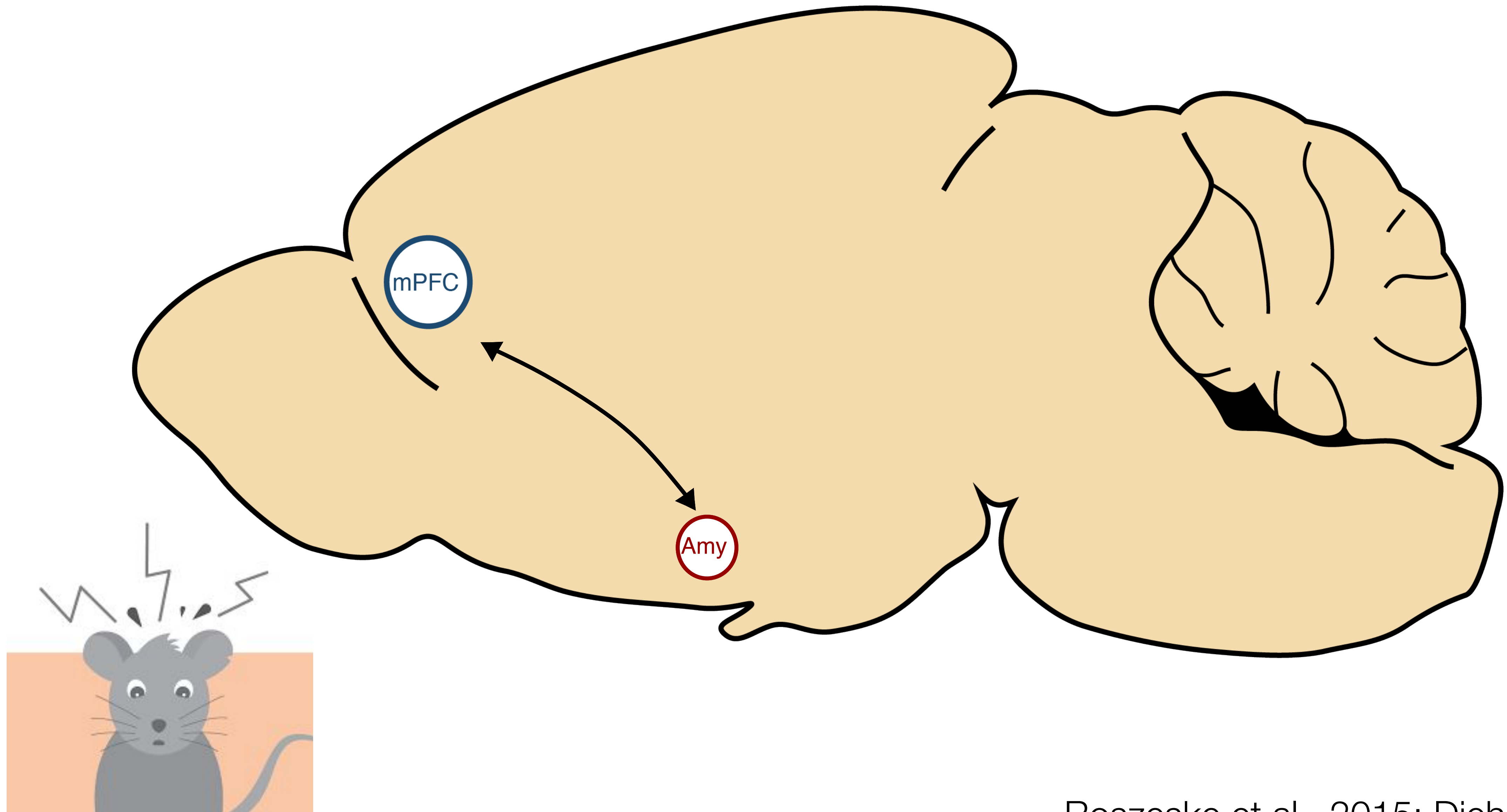
<https://www.noldus.com/>





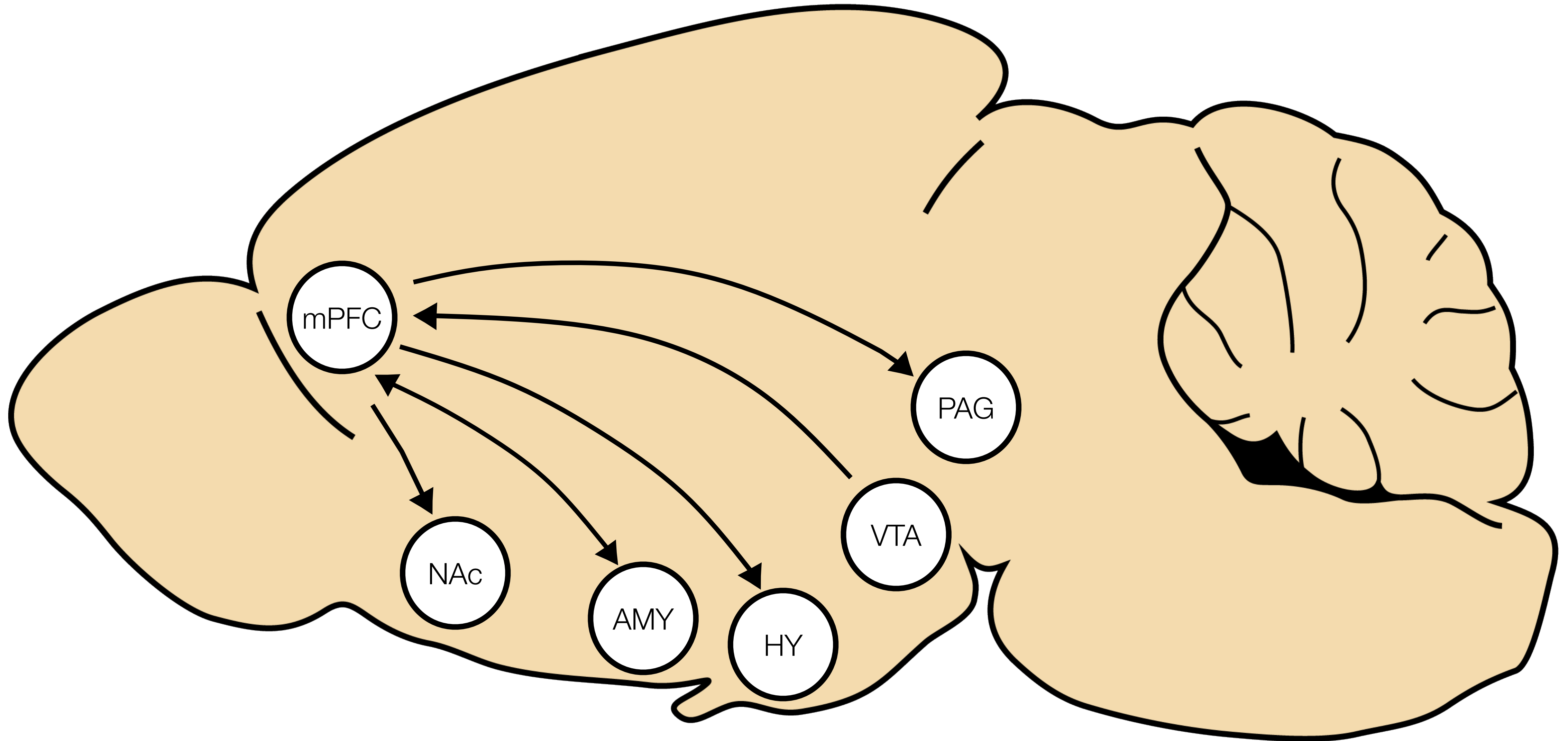






mPFC is densely connected with distant brain regions

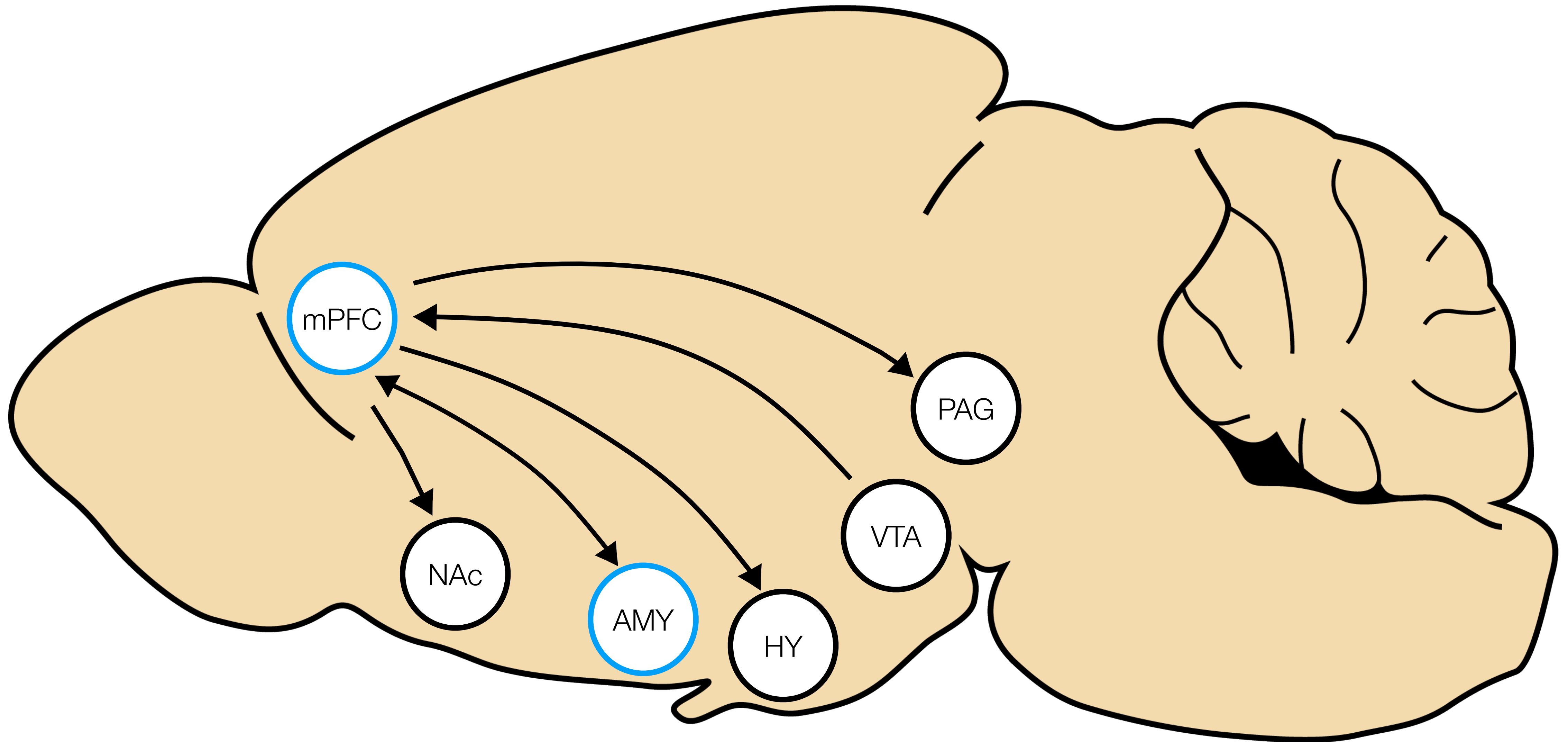
A



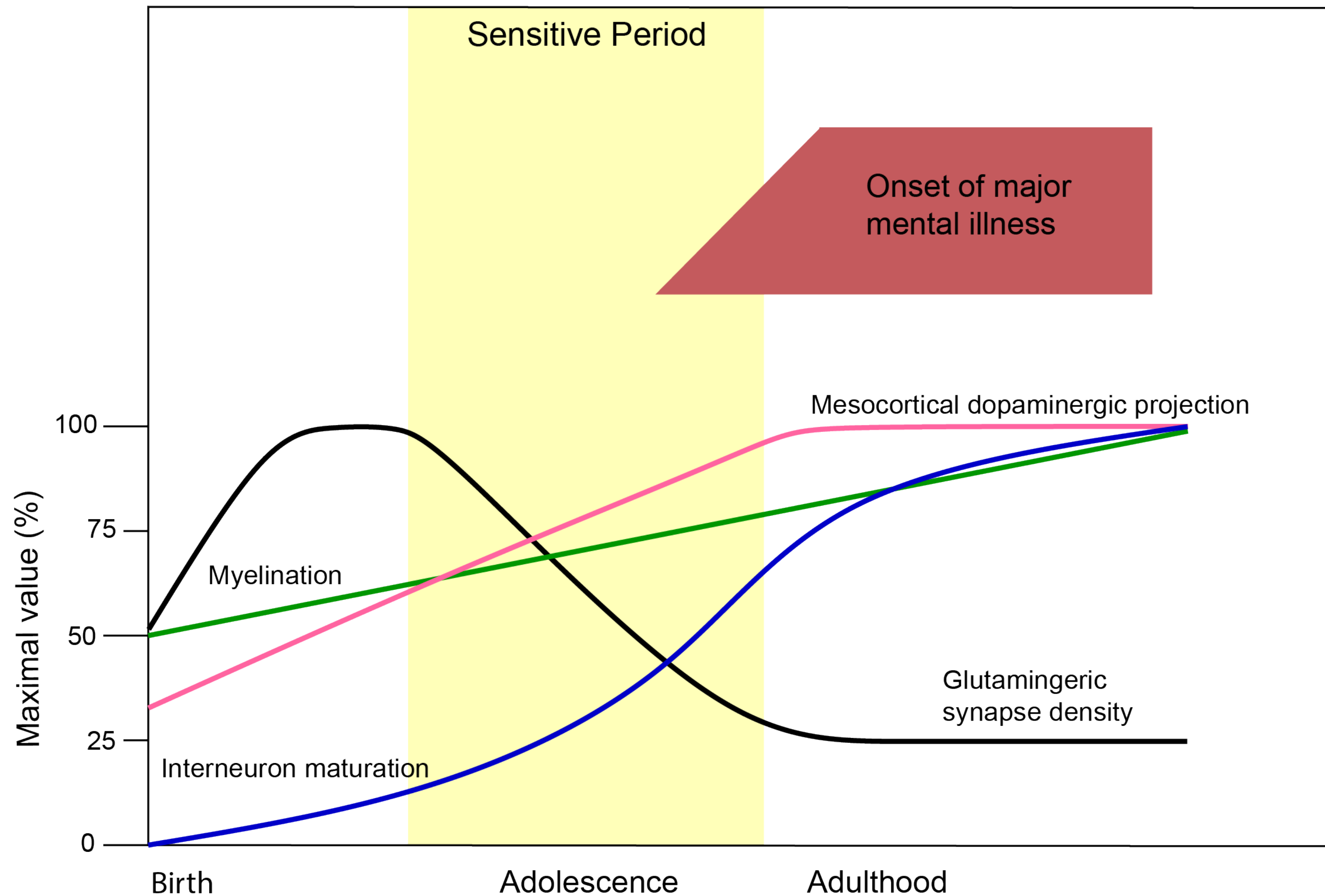


# mPFC–Amygdala connection controls emotional learning and threat responding

A



# The mPFC undergoes prolonged maturation

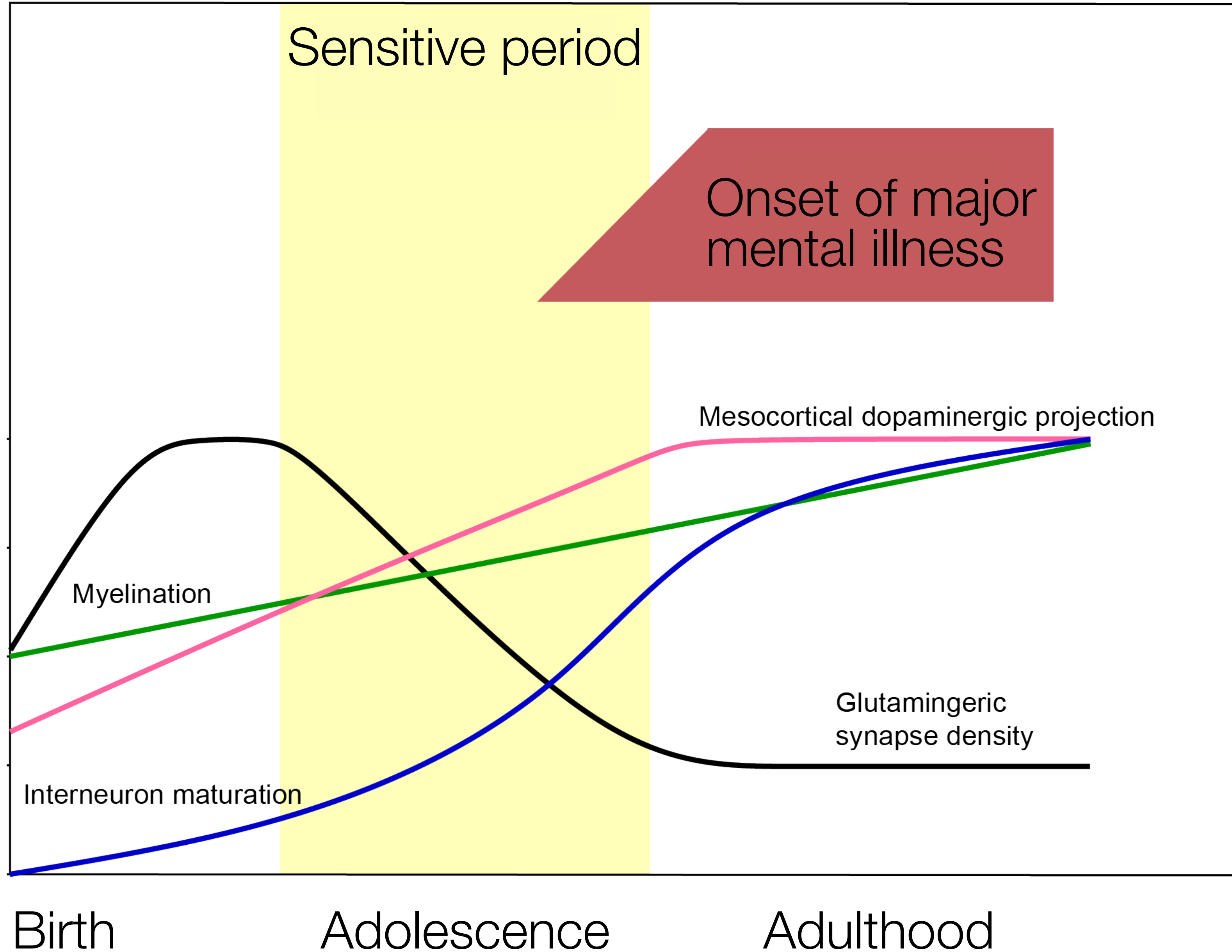


- Depression
- Schizophrenia
- Substance Abuse
- Eating Disorders
- Anxiety



# mPFC has a prolonged development

A



Depression

Schizophrenia

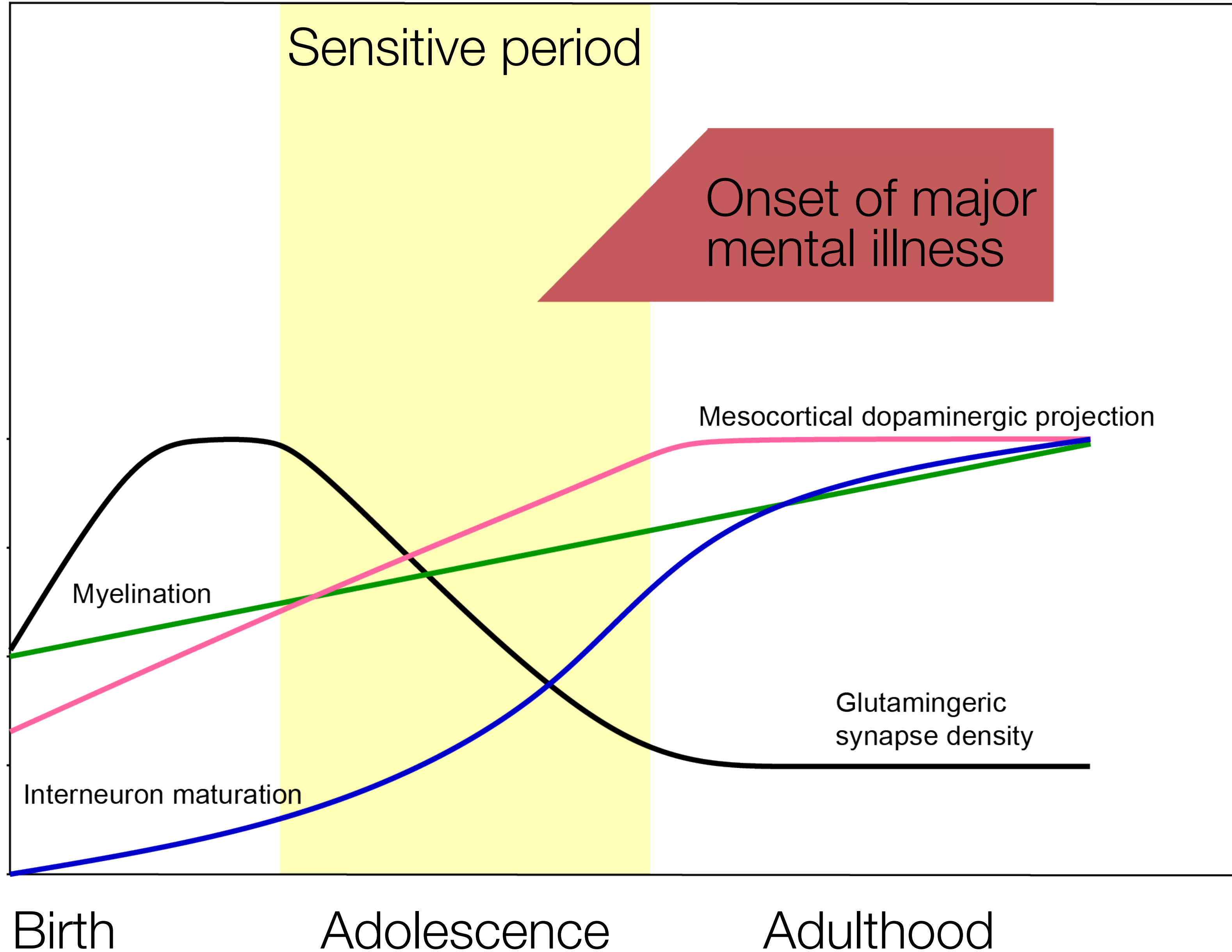
Substance Abuse

Eating Disorders

Anxiety

# mPFC has a prolonged development

A



Depression

Schizophrenia

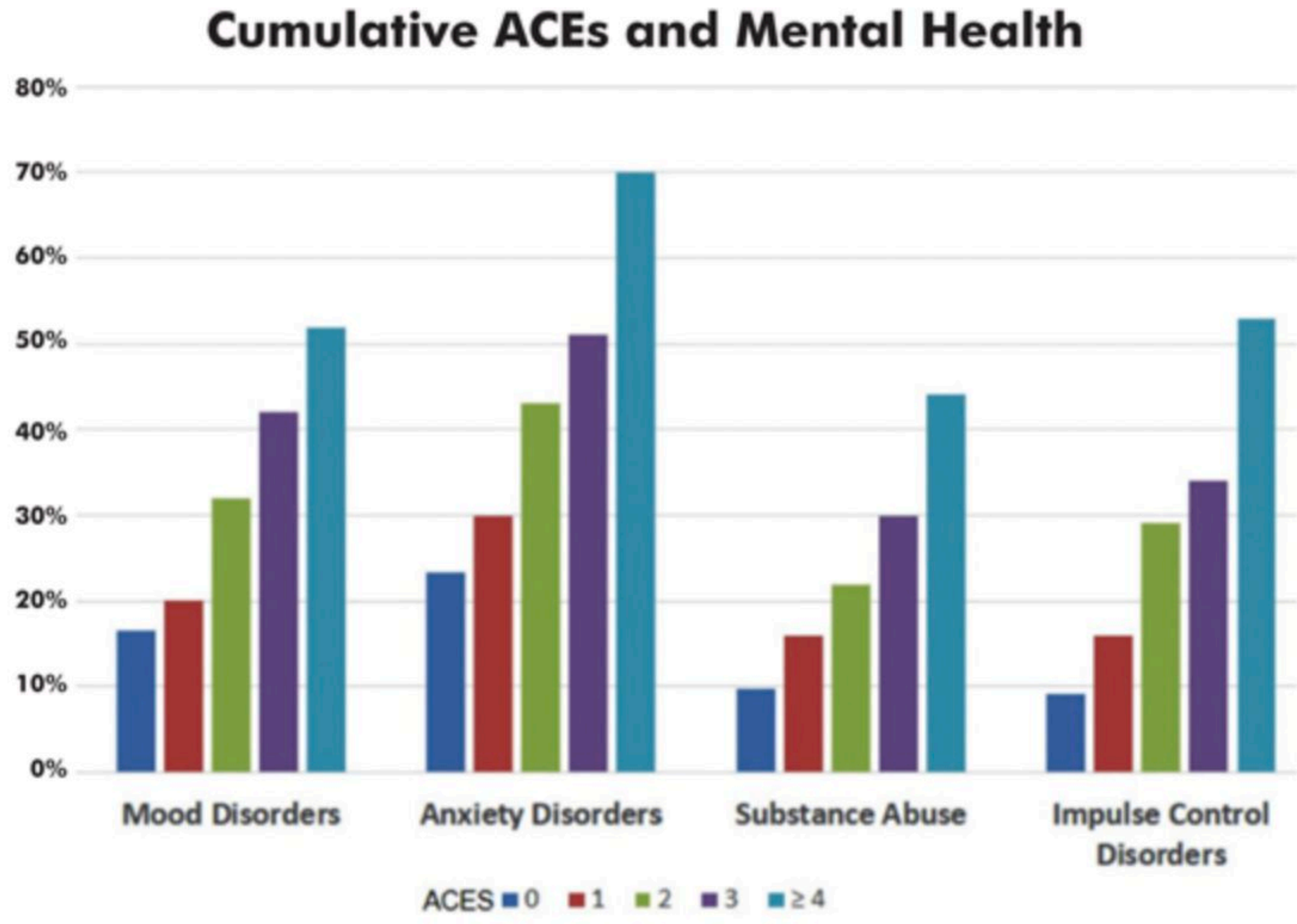
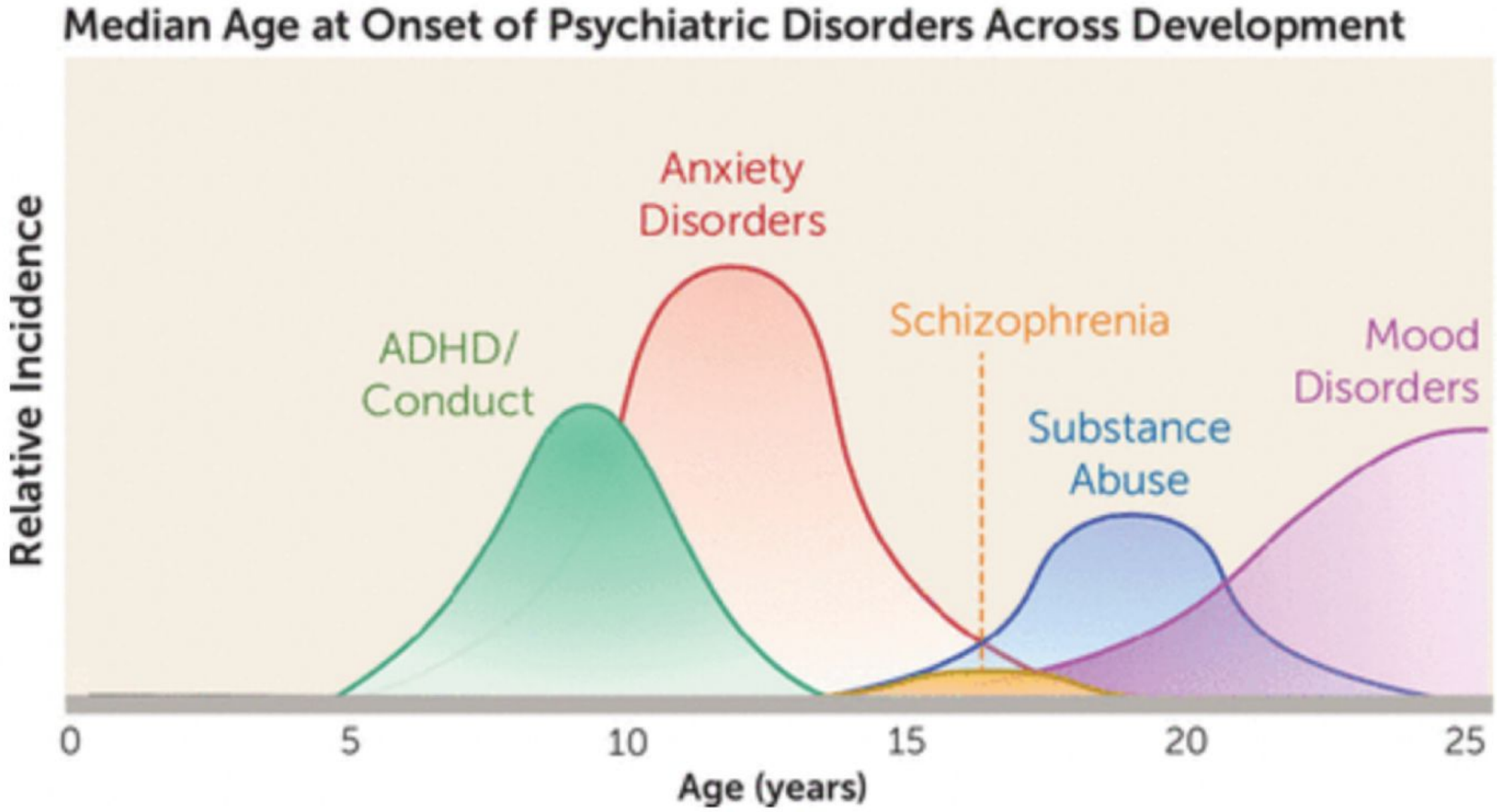
Substance Abuse

Eating Disorders

Anxiety



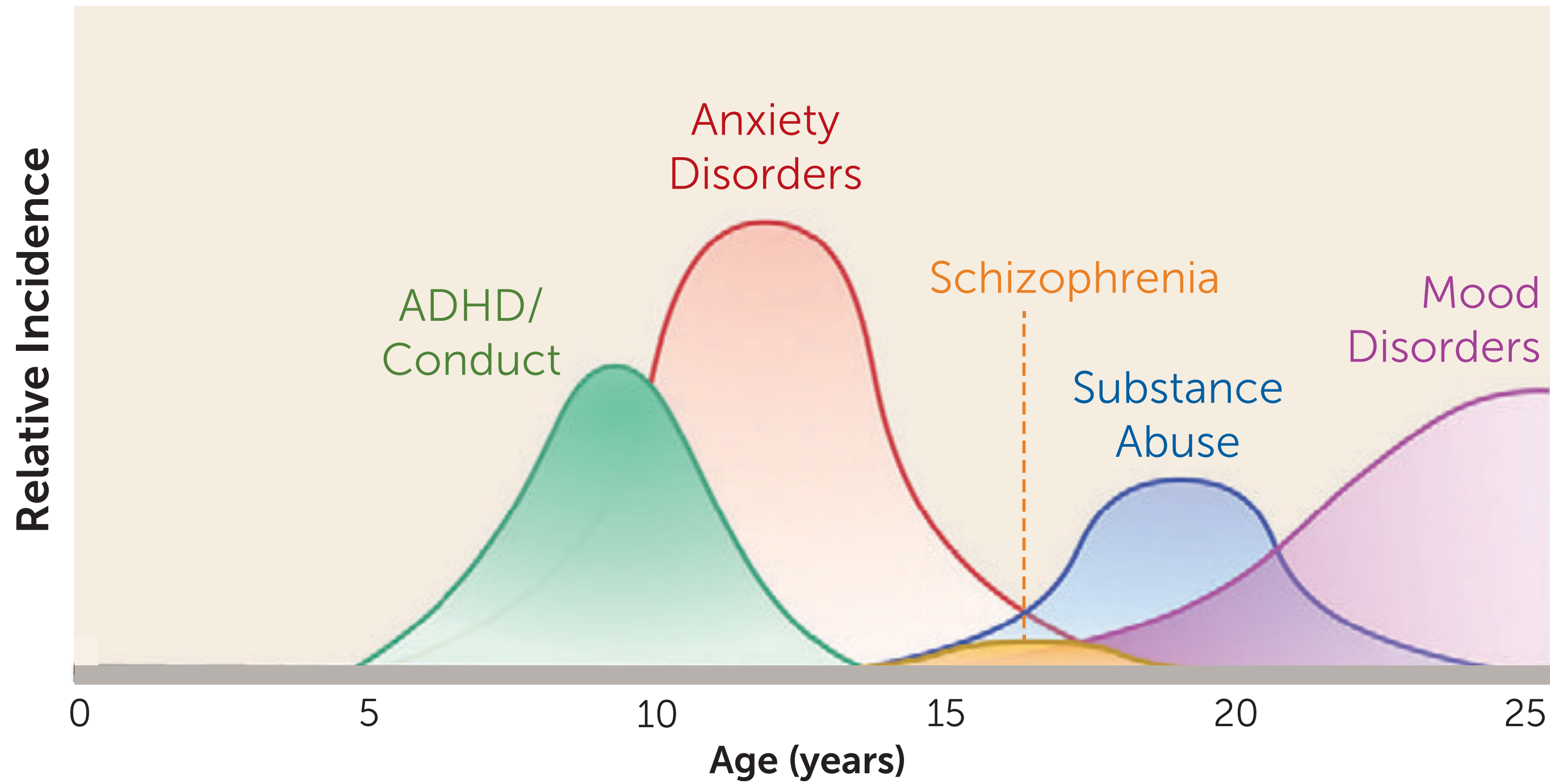
# Early life adversity (ELA) associated with mental illness



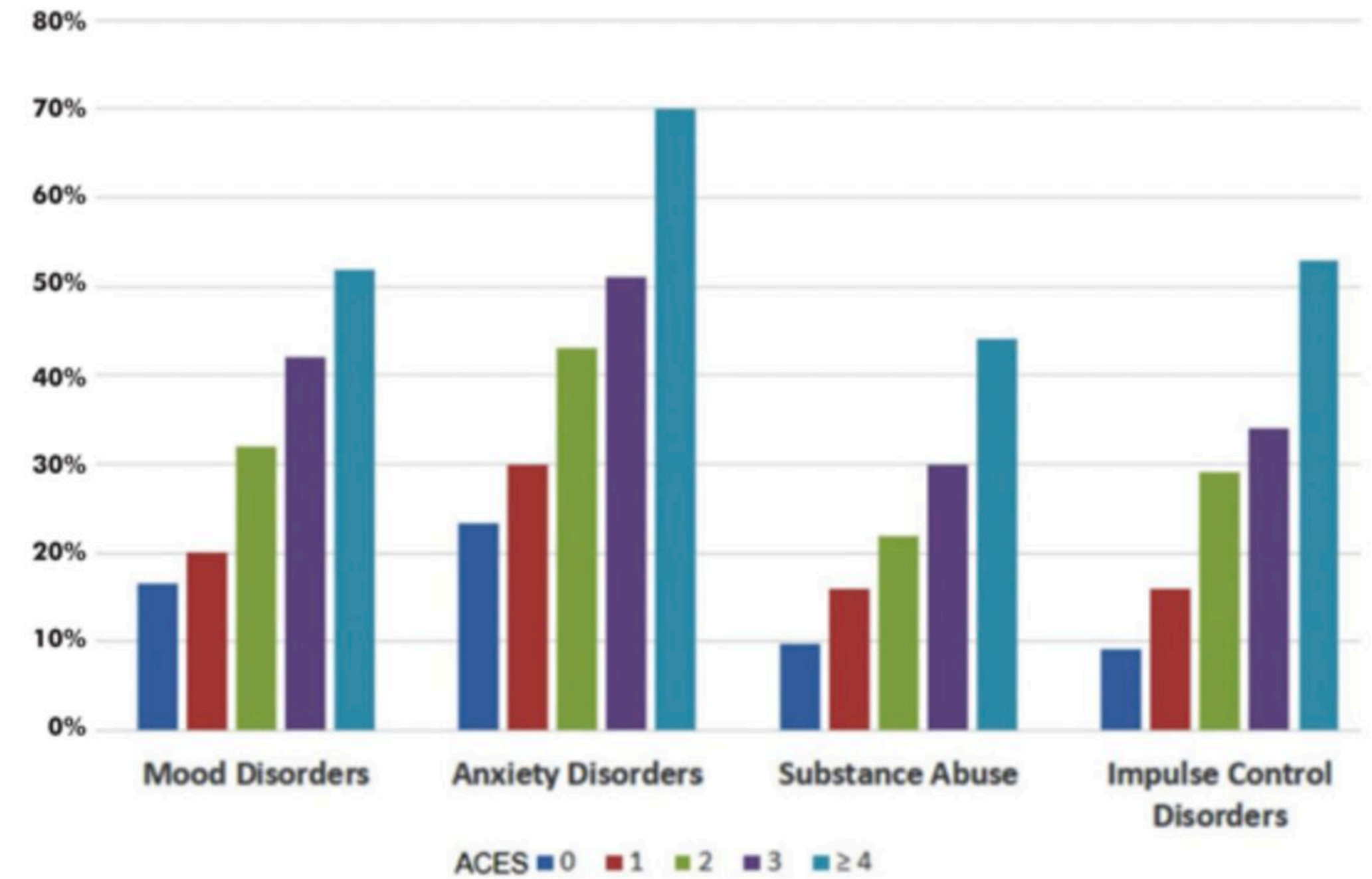
Putman et al., 2015; Meyer & Lee, 2019

# Early life adversity (ELA) associated with mental illness

### Median Age at Onset of Psychiatric Disorders Across Development

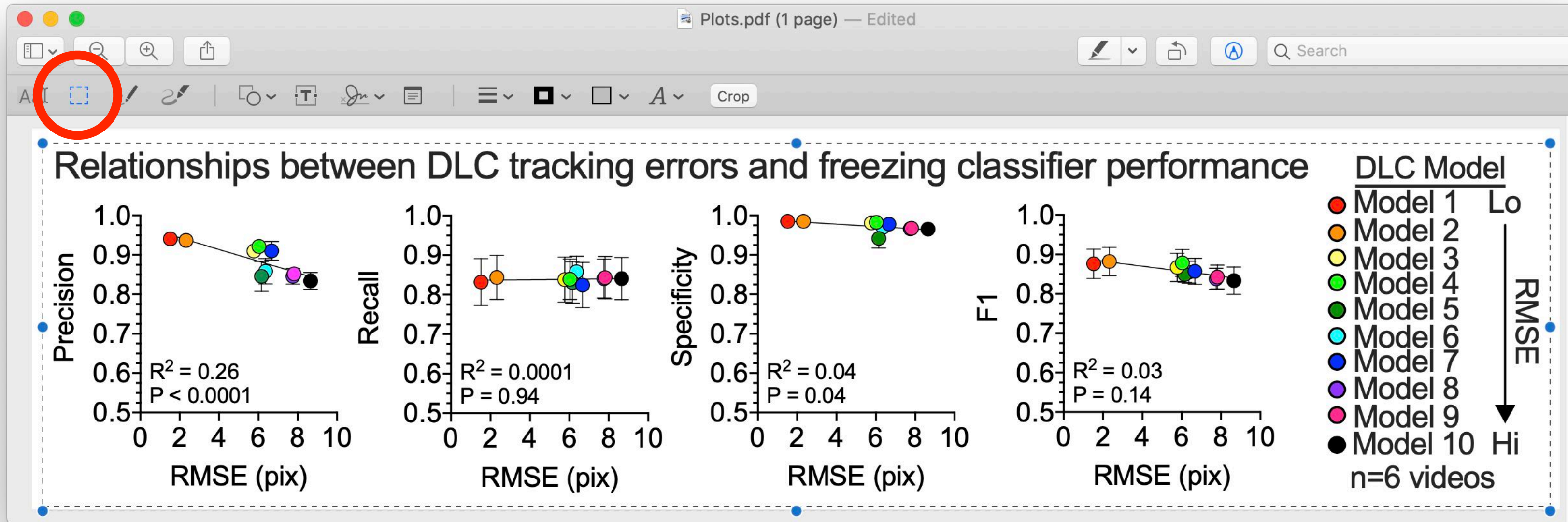


### Cumulative ACEs and Mental Health

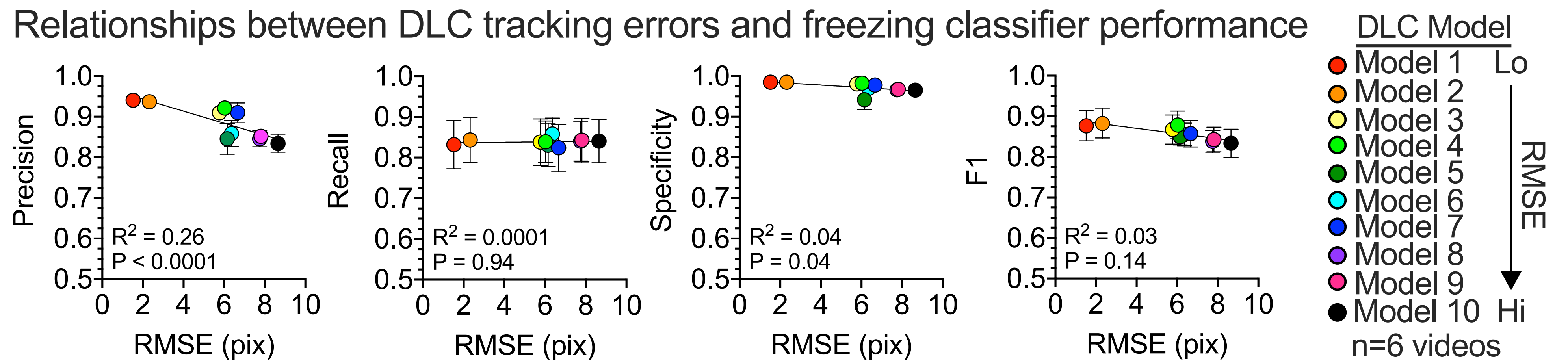




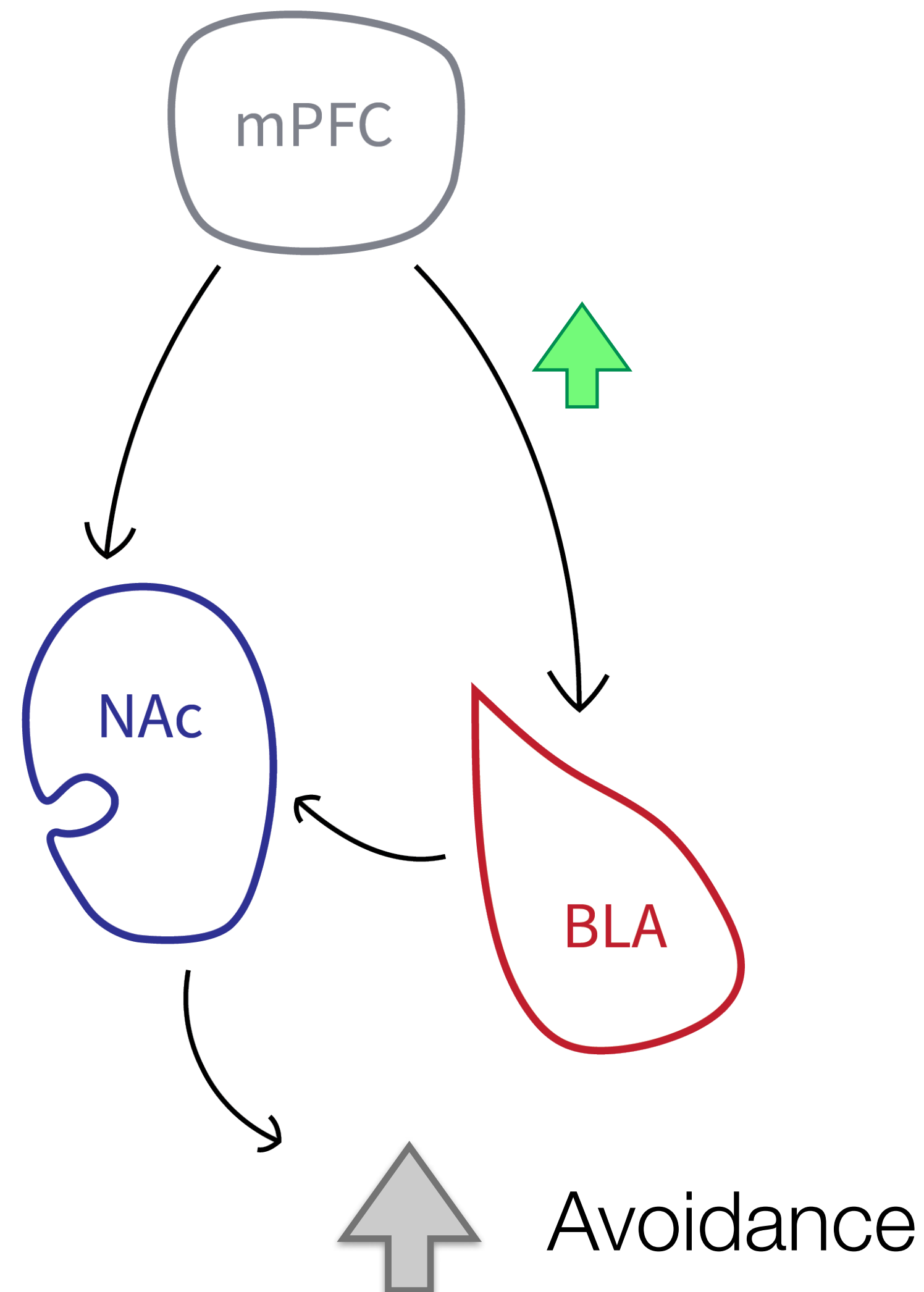
# Aside: How to put high resolution images in your slides



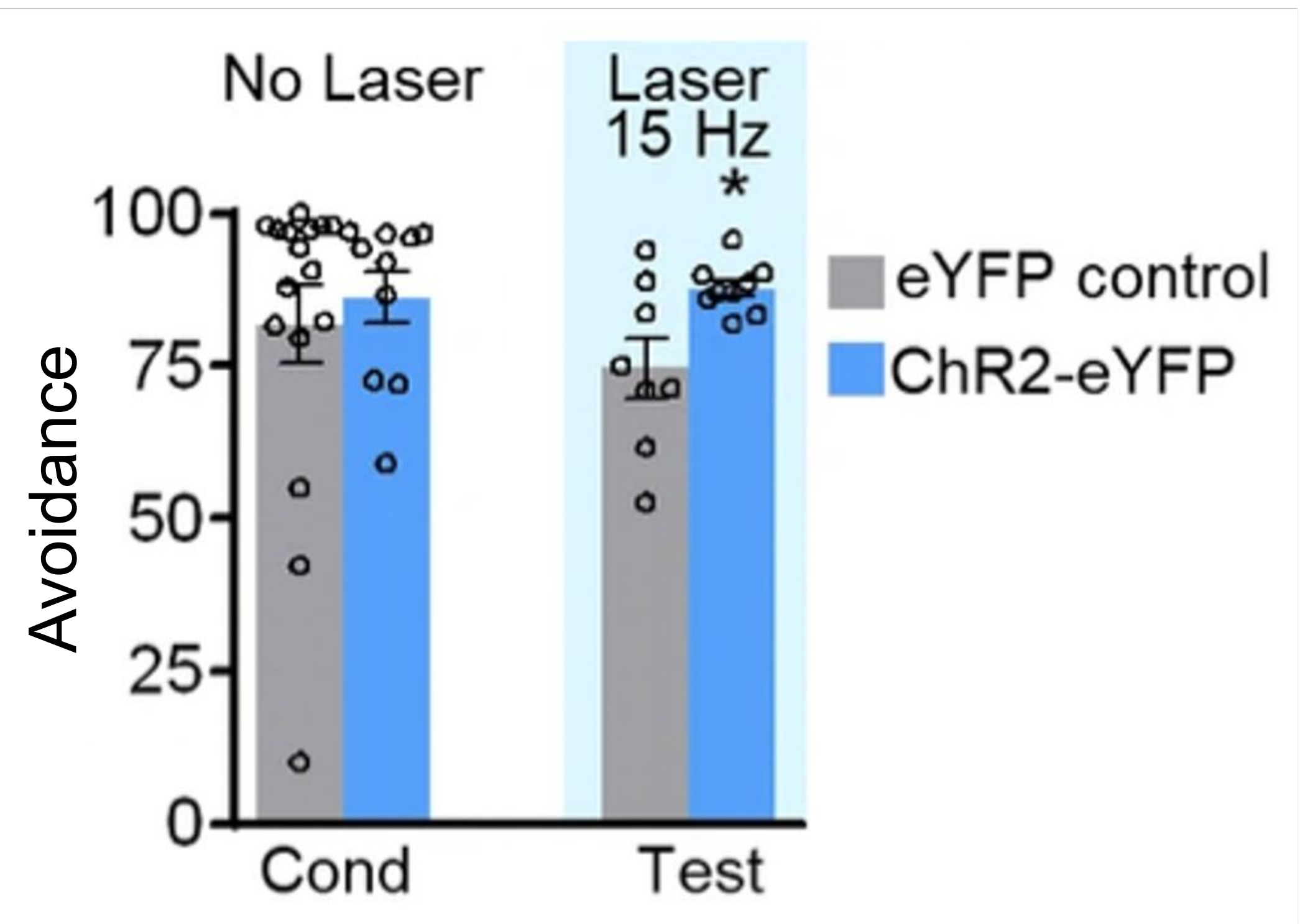
Zoomed in as much as possible (fill your computer screen)



# mPFC projections bidirectionally control avoidance behavior



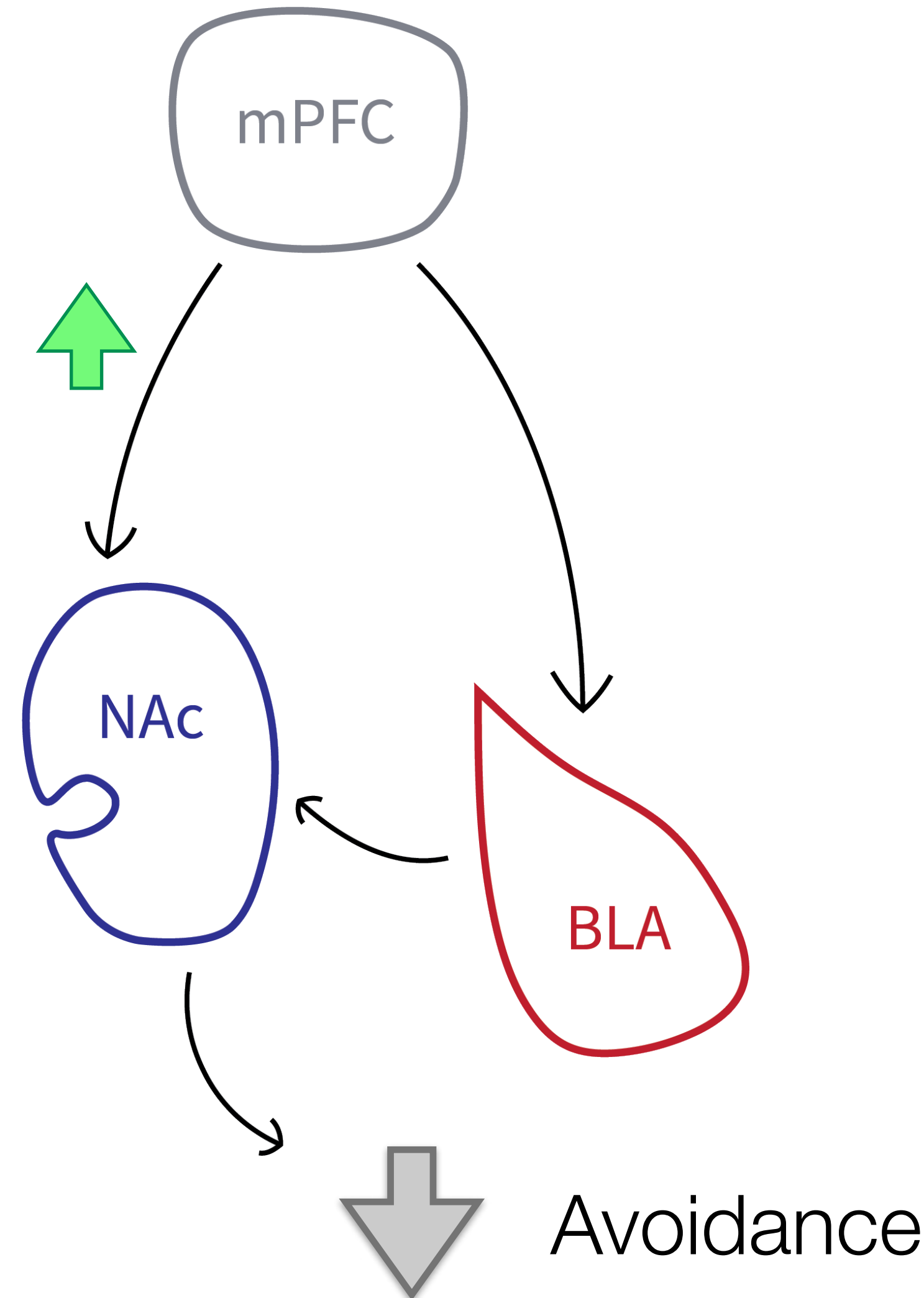
mPFC → BLA stimulation



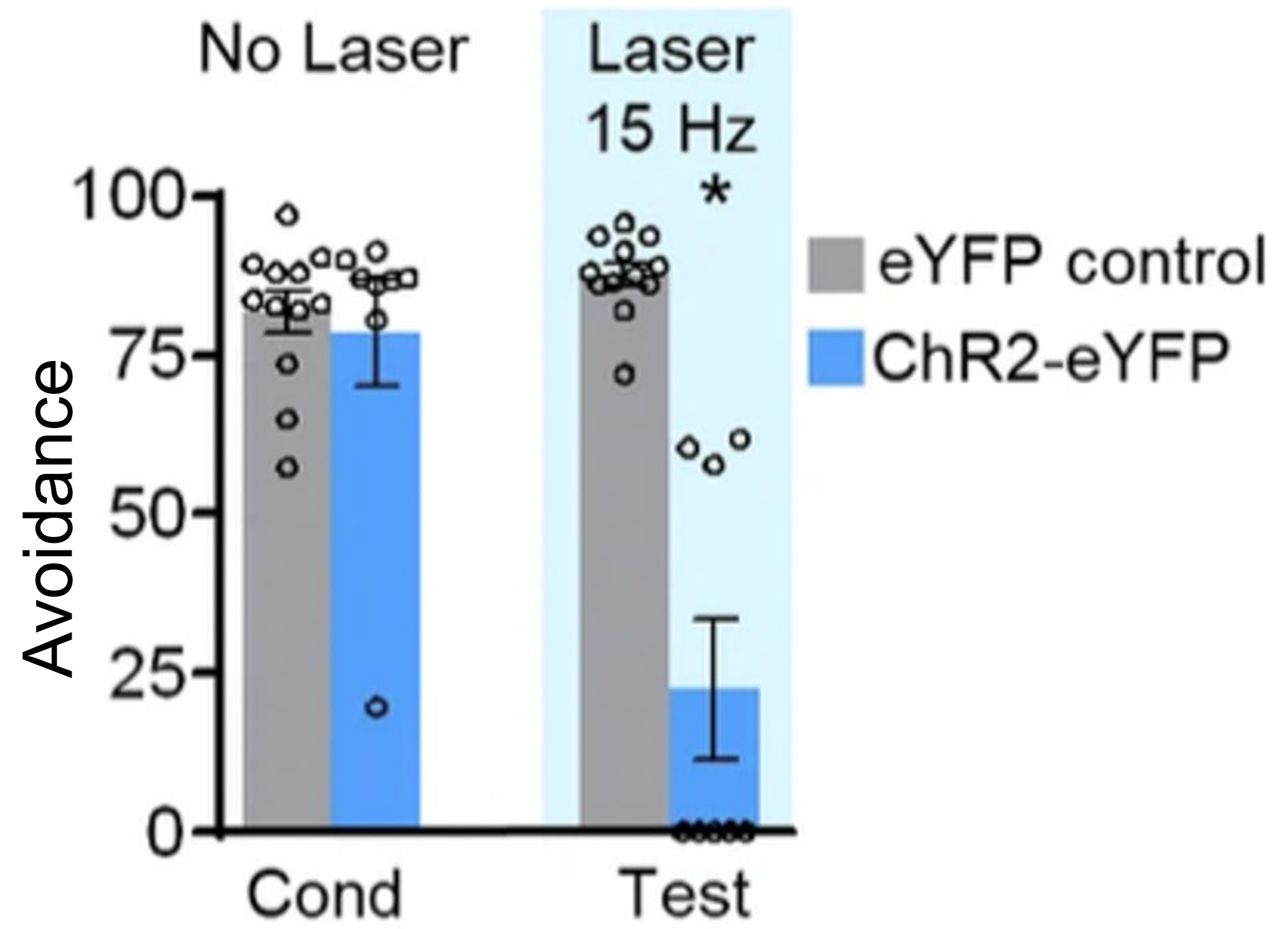
Diehl et al., 2020, Bravo-Rivera et al., 2014; Bravo-Rivera et al., 2015; Martinez-Rivera et al., 2019



# mPFC projections bidirectionally control avoidance behavior



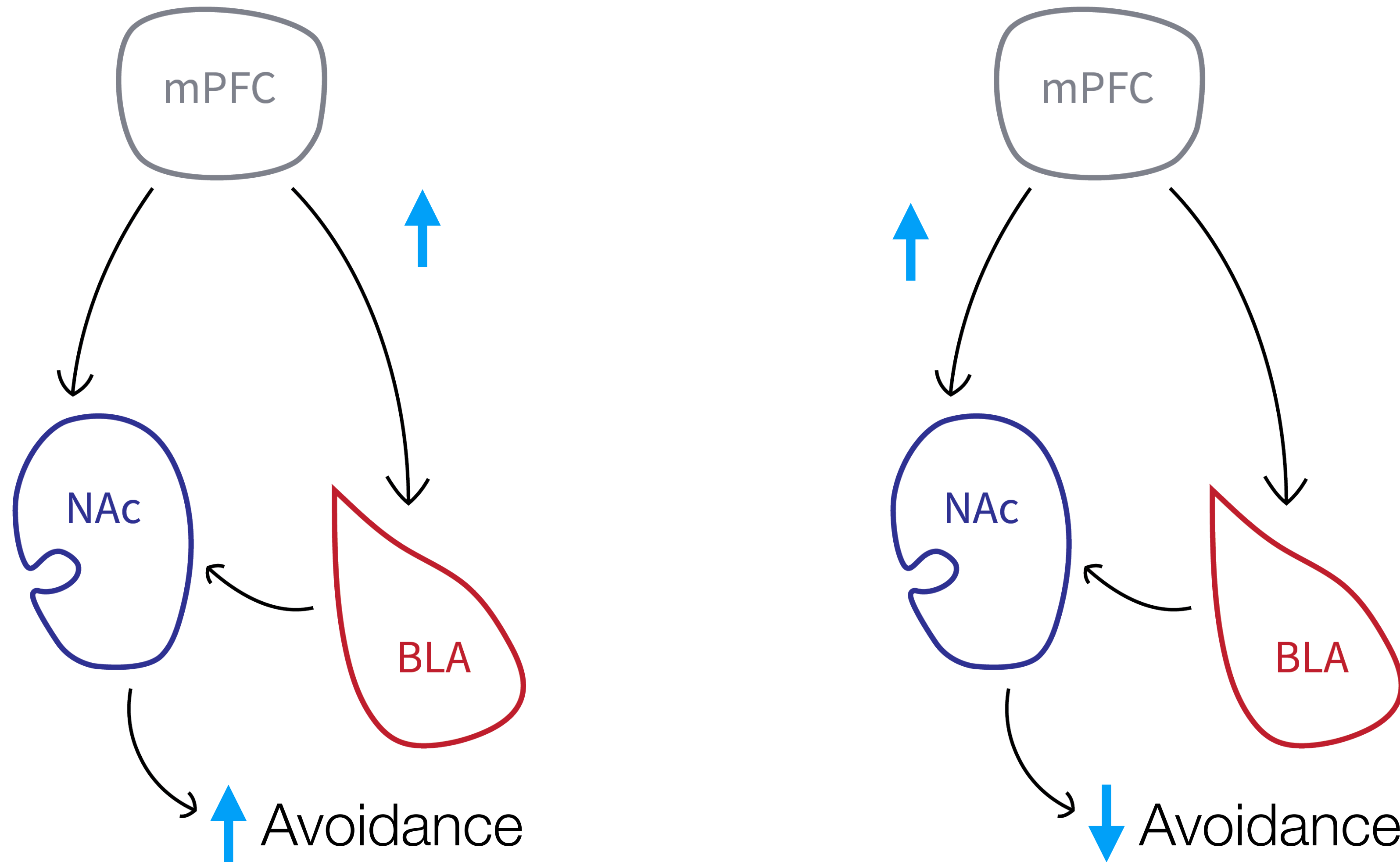
mPFC → NAc stimulation



Diehl et al., 2020, Bravo-Rivera et al., 2014; Bravo-Rivera et al., 2015; Martinez- Rivera et al., 2019

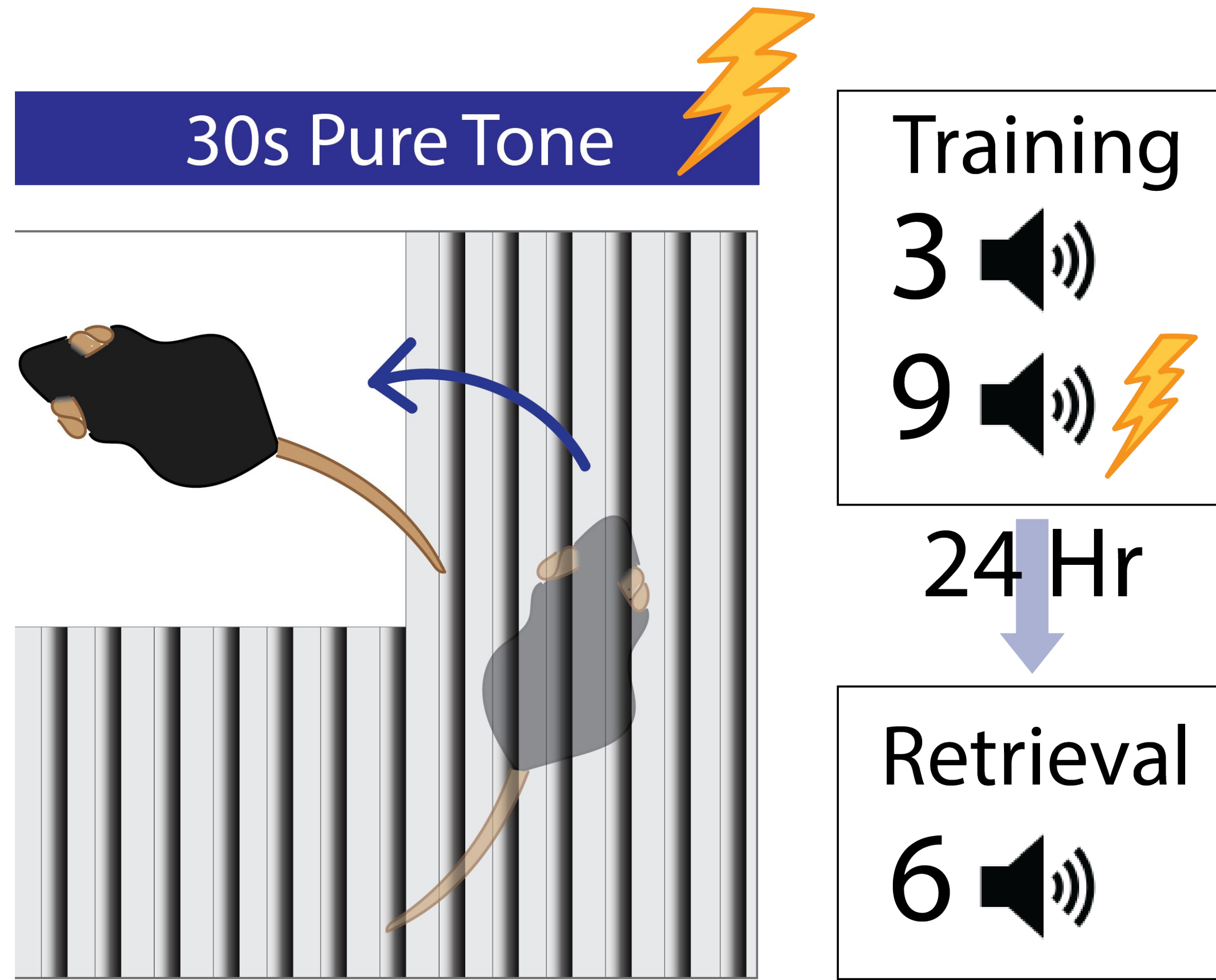
# mPFC projections bidirectionally control avoidance behavior

A

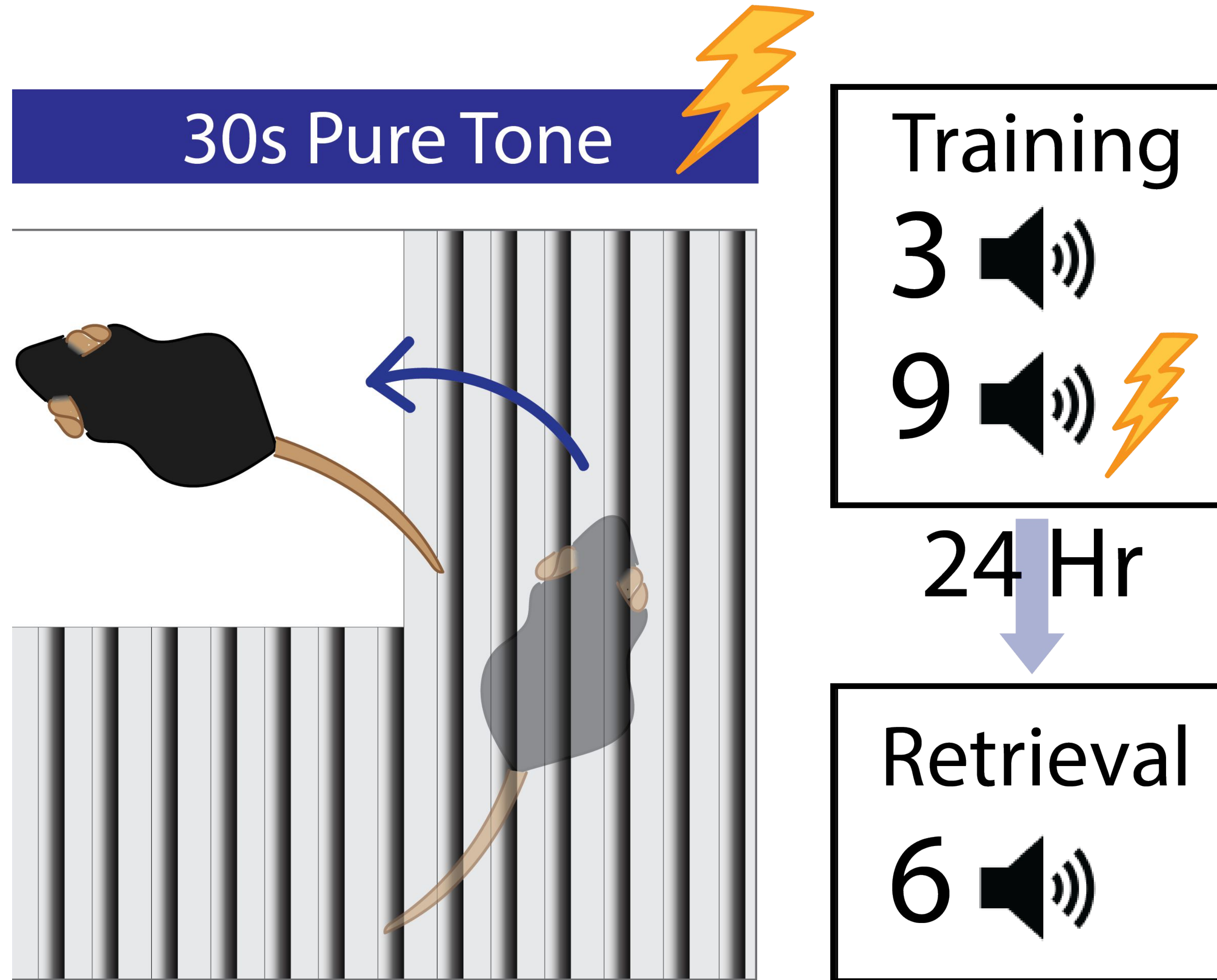




# Adapted Platform Mediated Avoidance (PMA) task



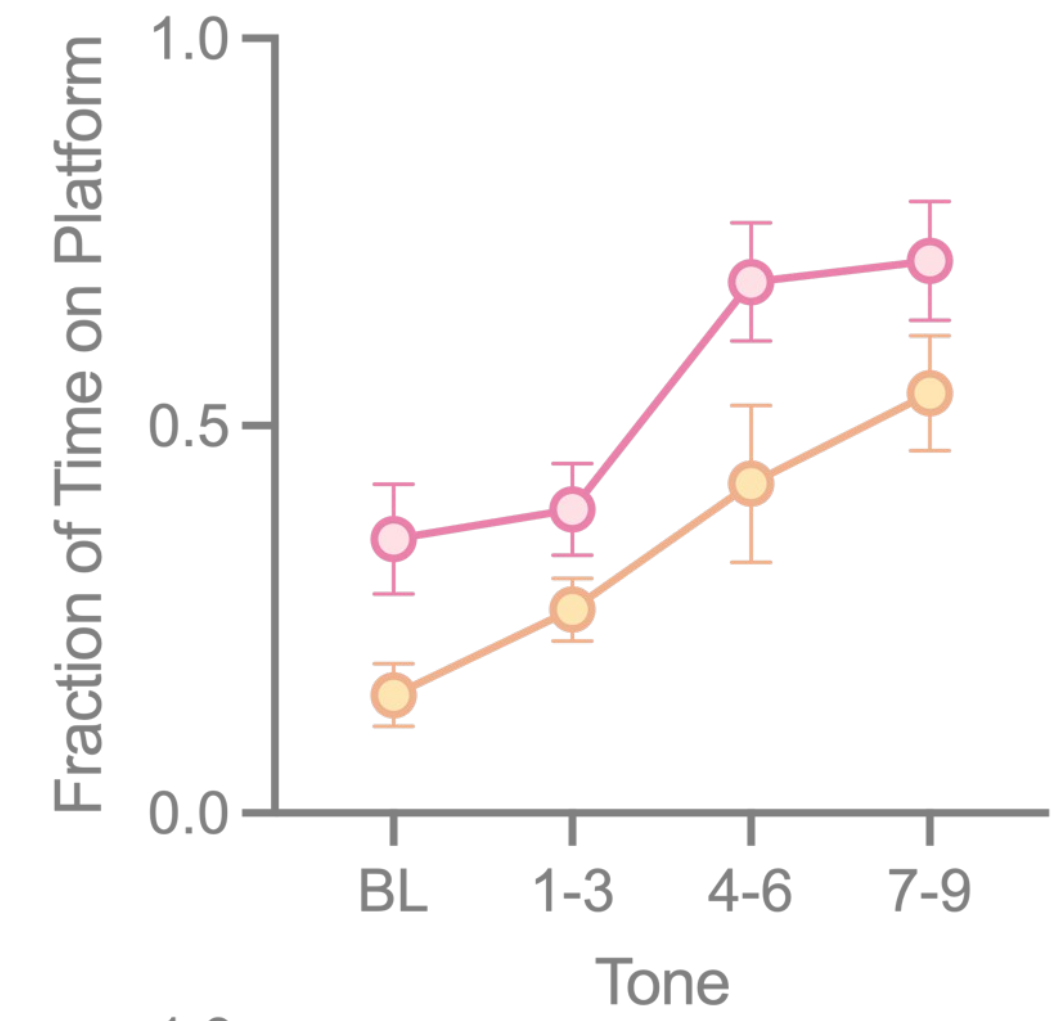
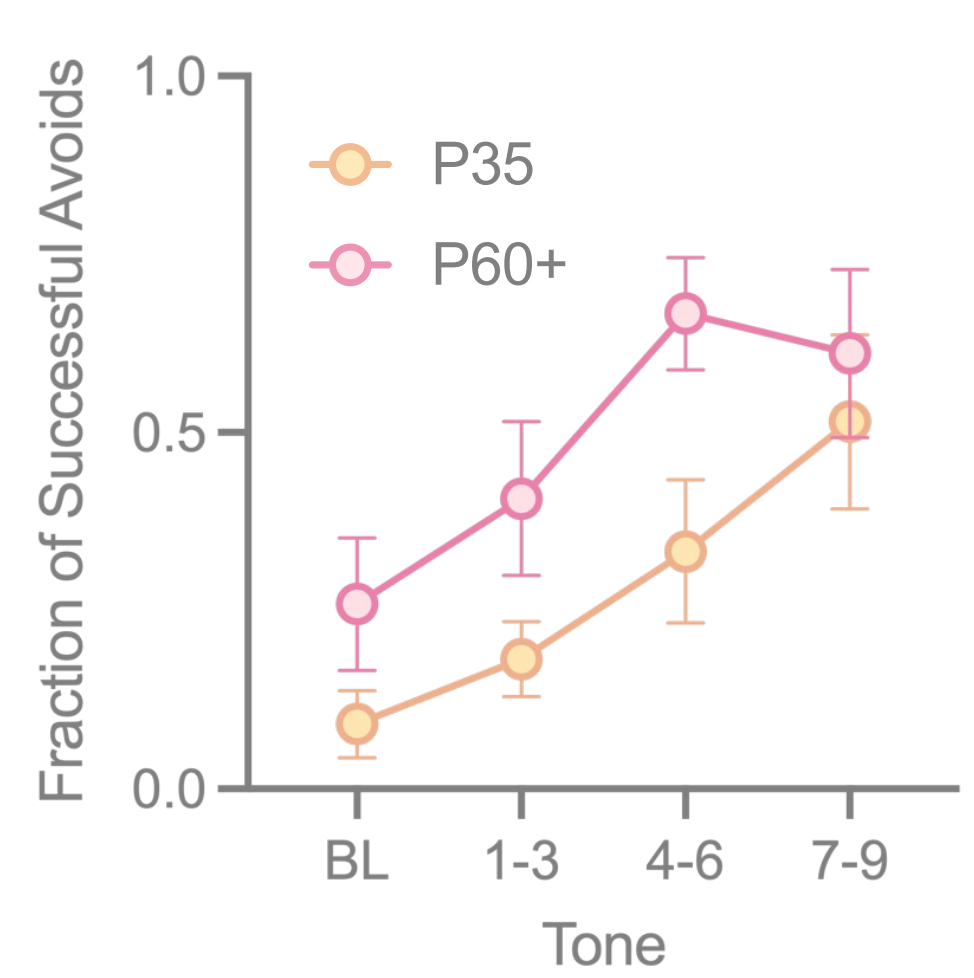
# Platform Mediated Avoidance (PMA)



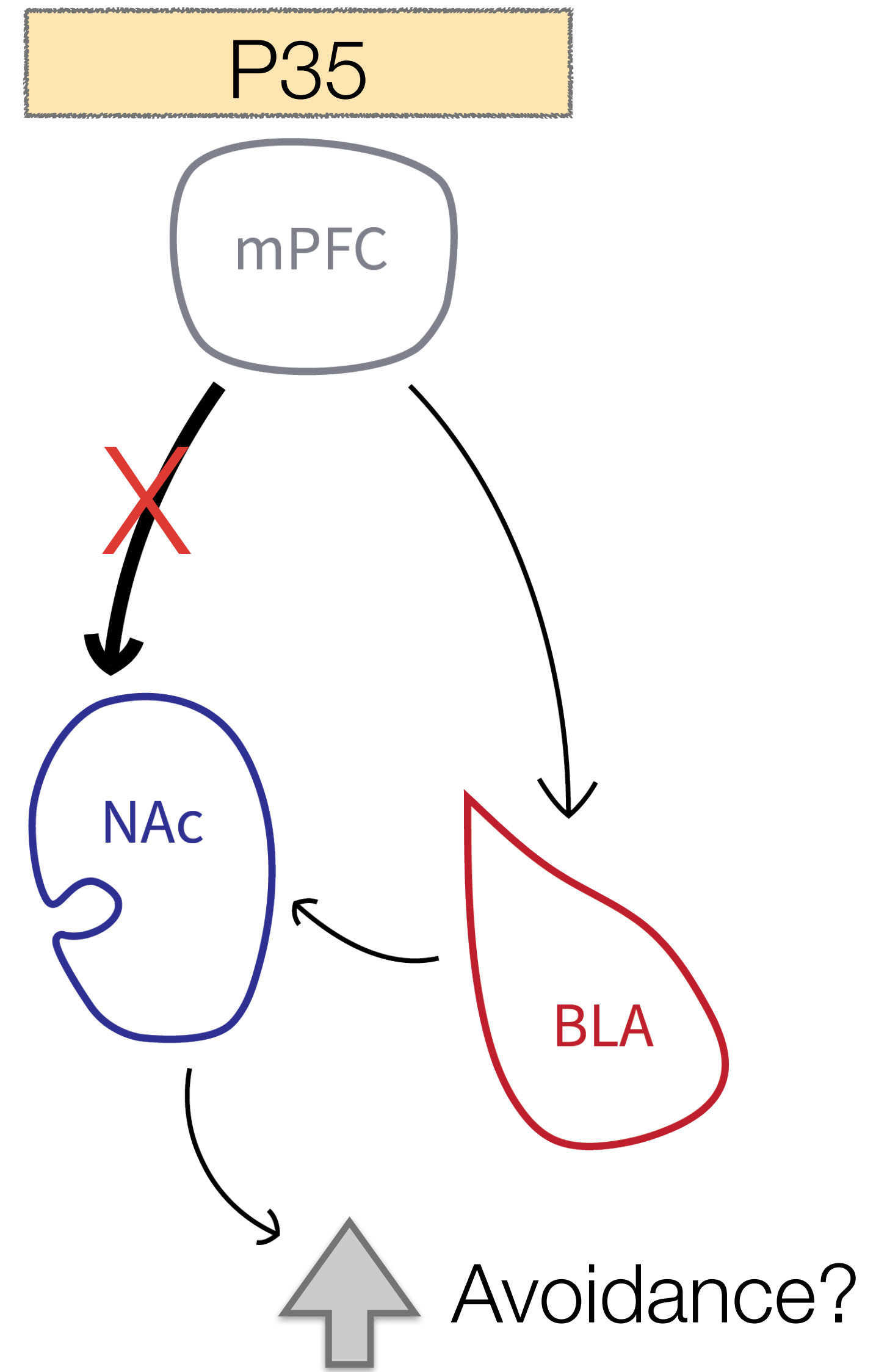
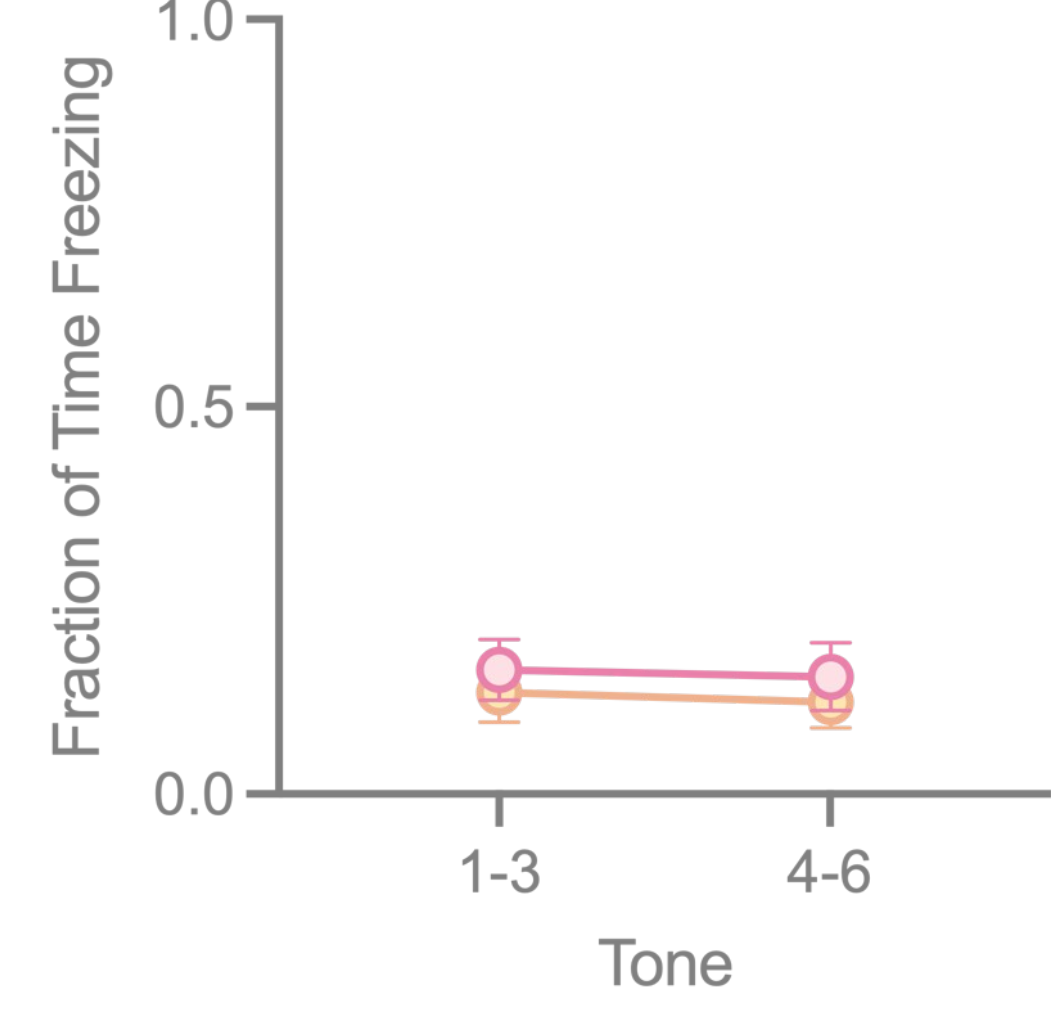
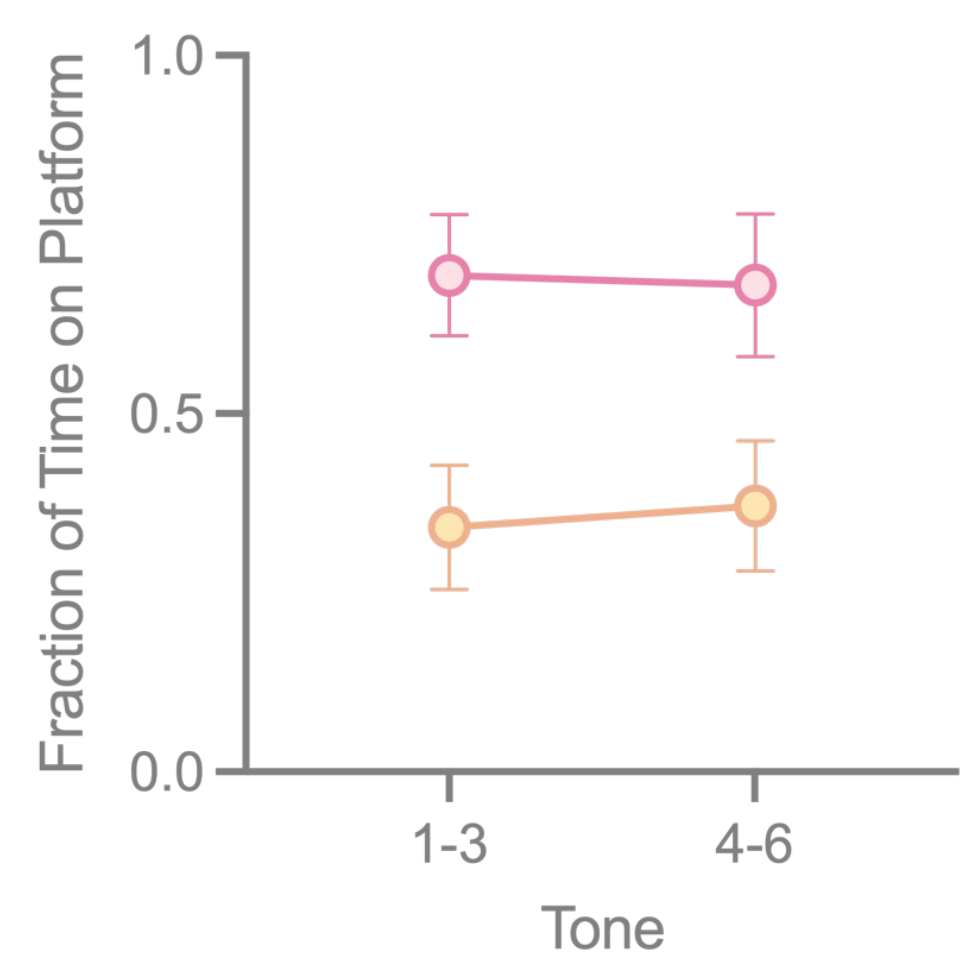


# PMA behavior in adolescent and adult mice

Training

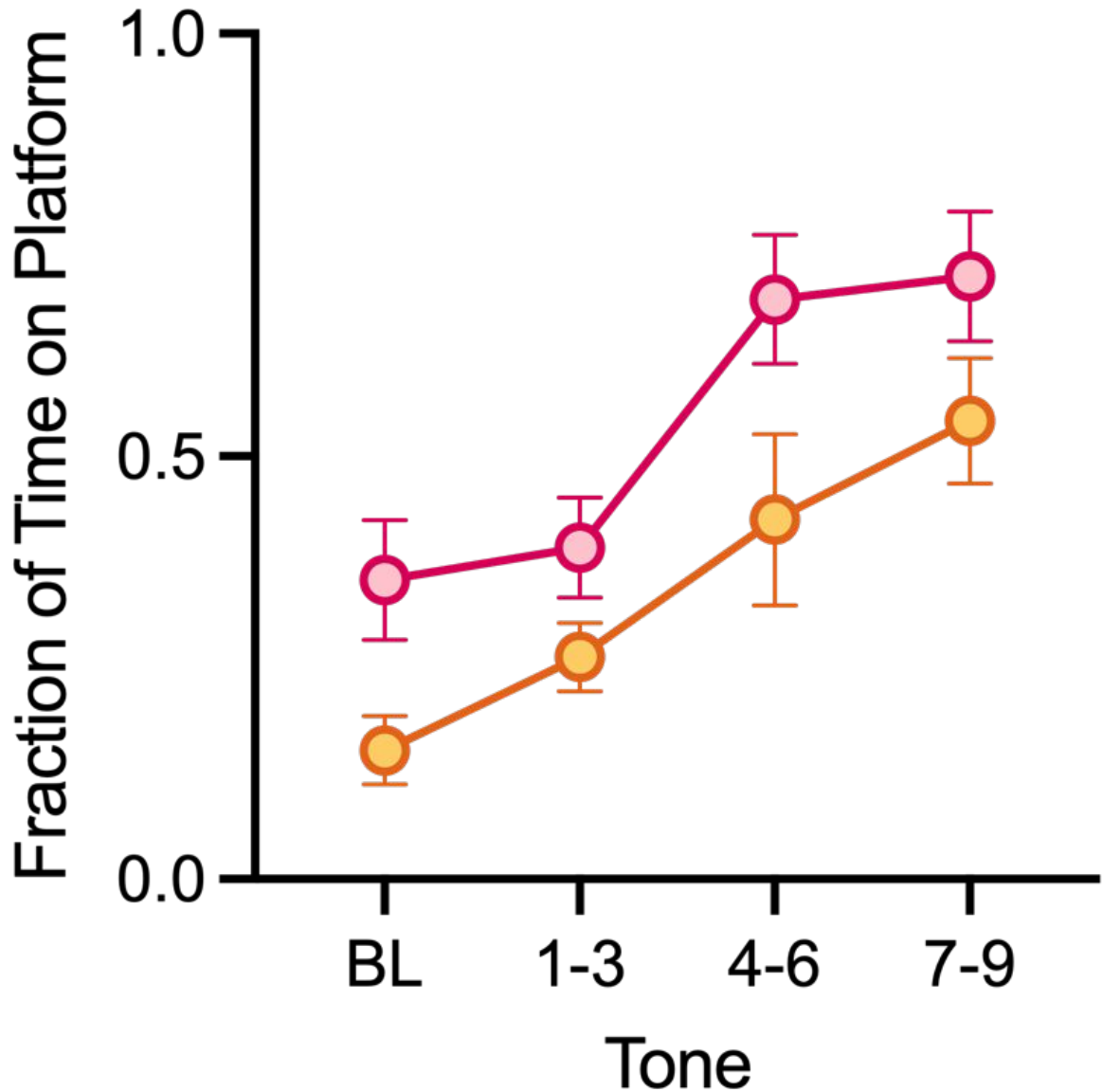
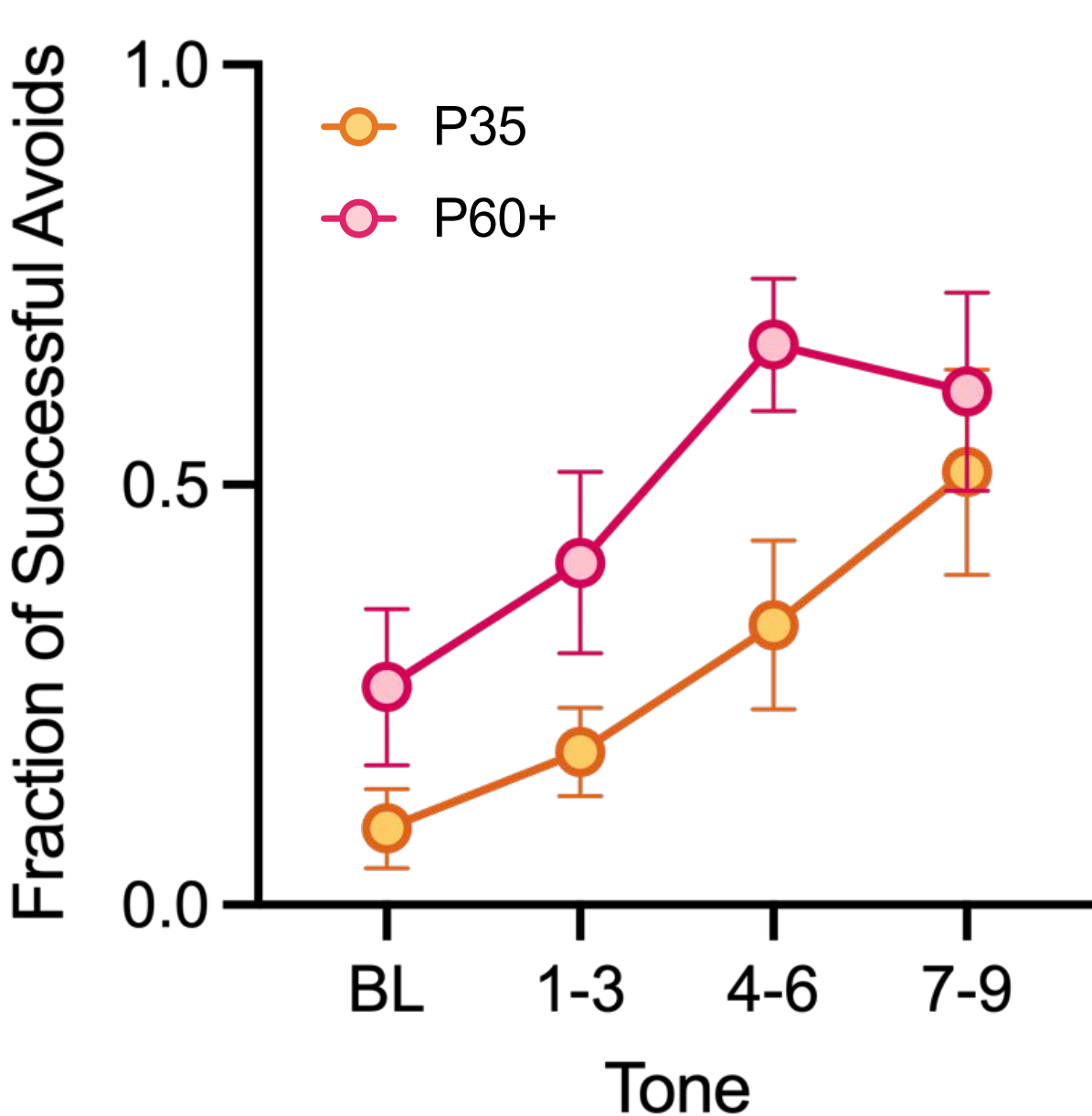


Retrieval

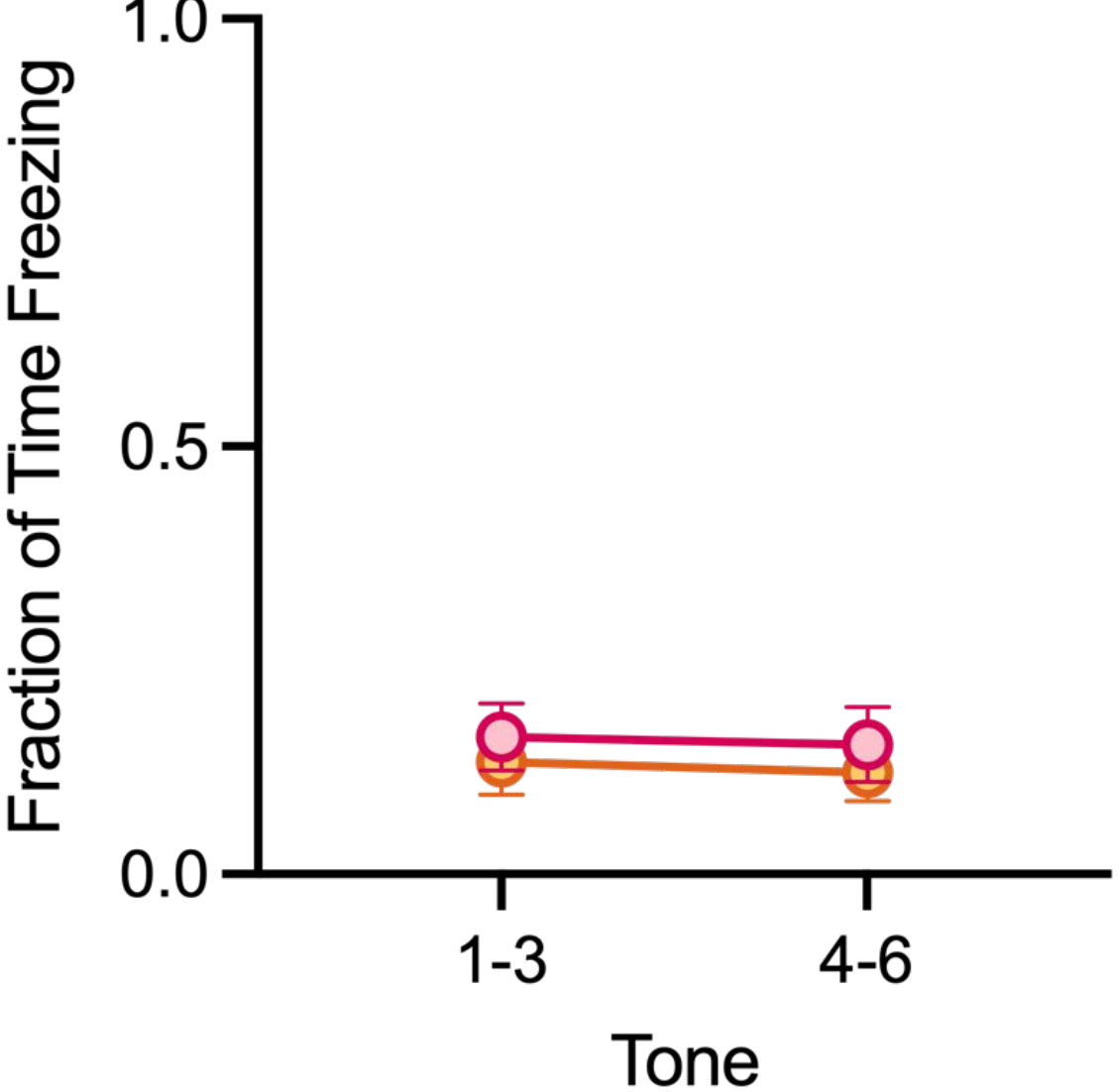
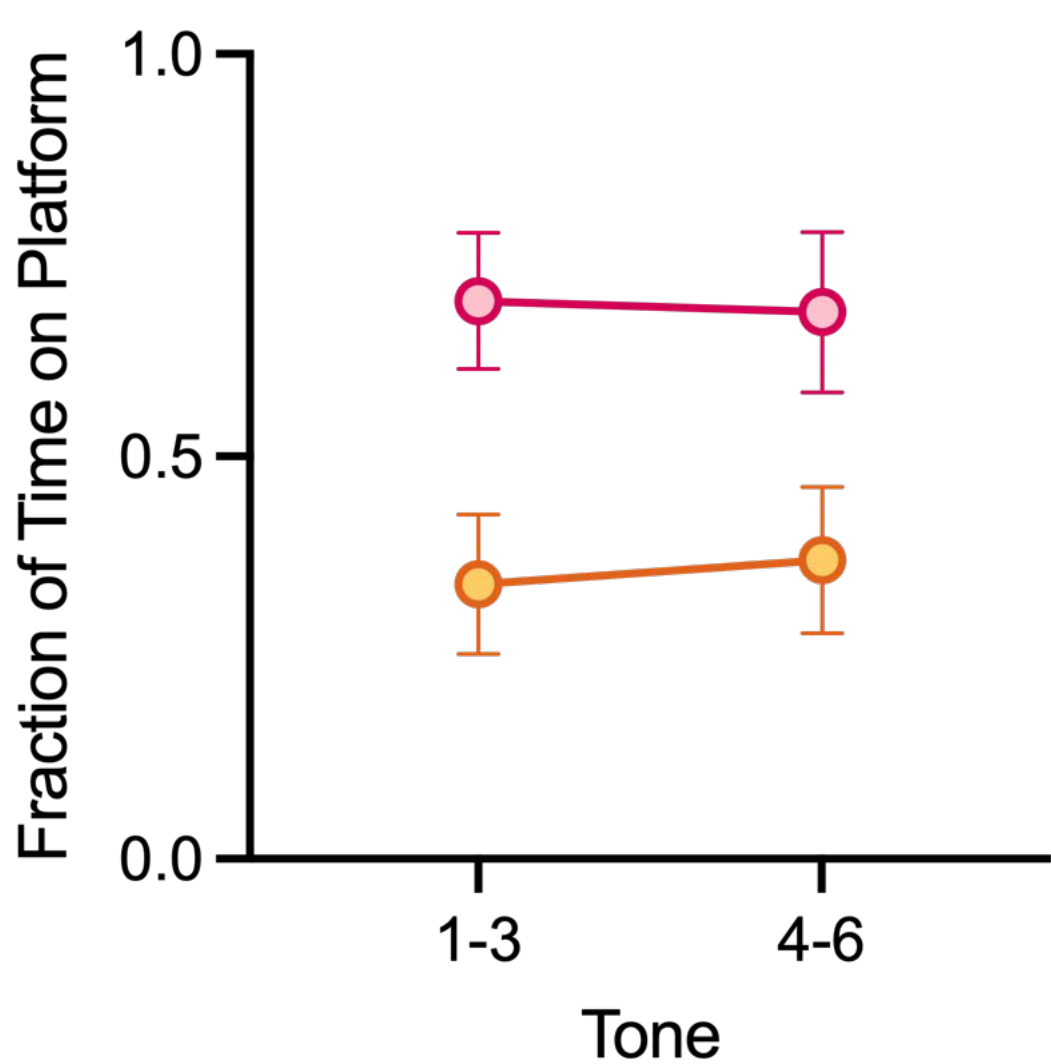


# Adolescent mice have low levels of threat avoidance

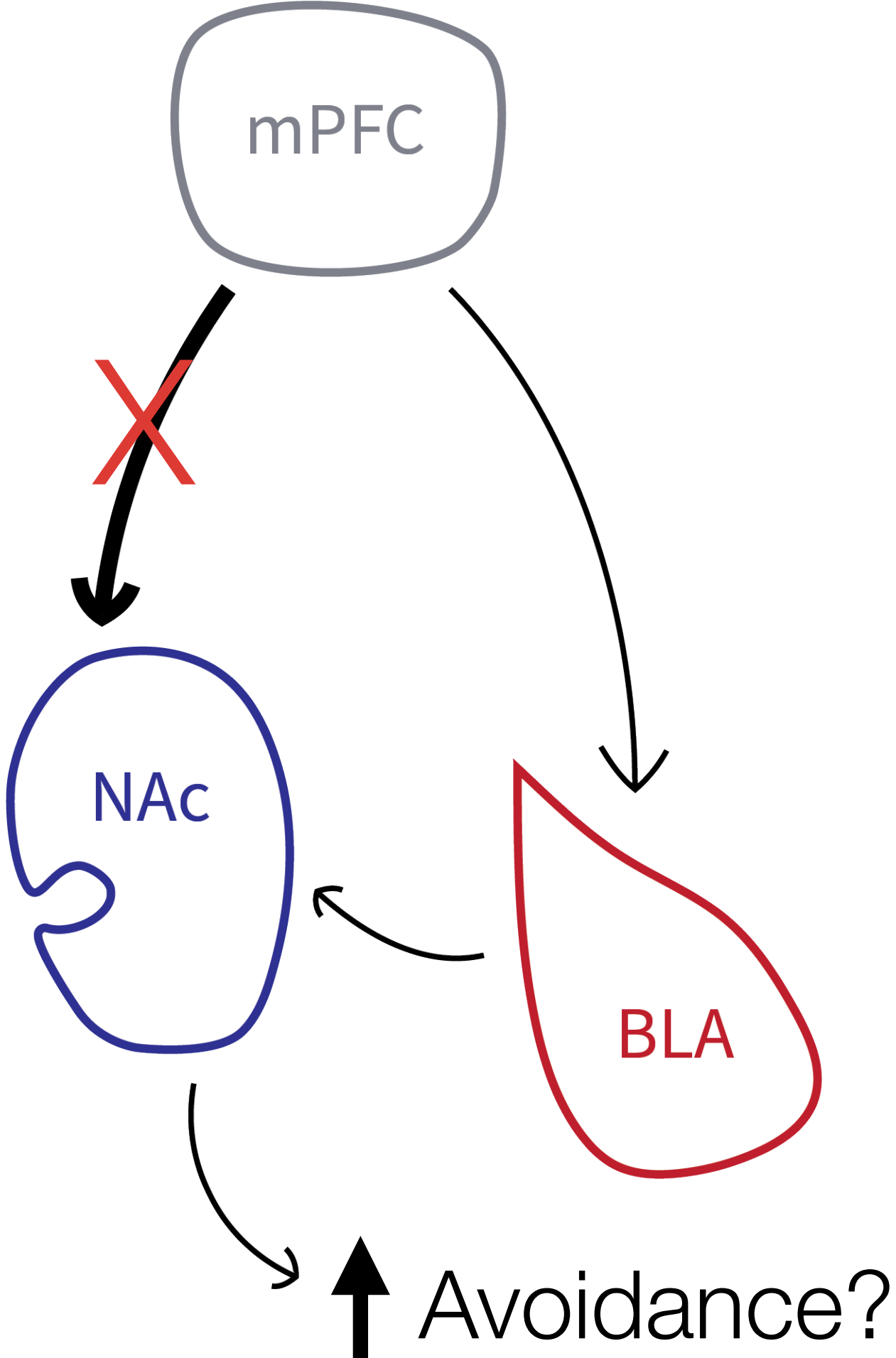
Training



Retrieval

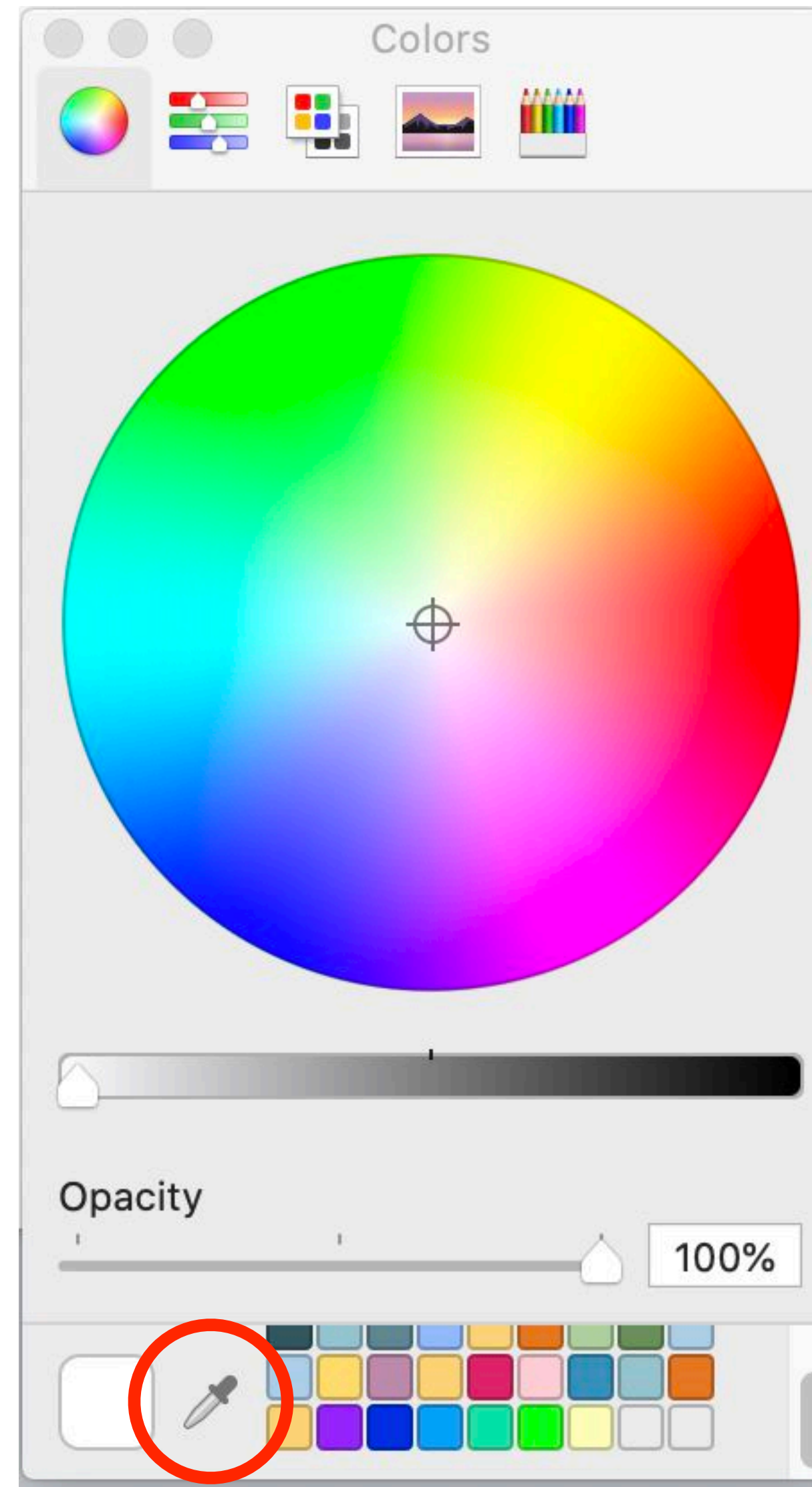


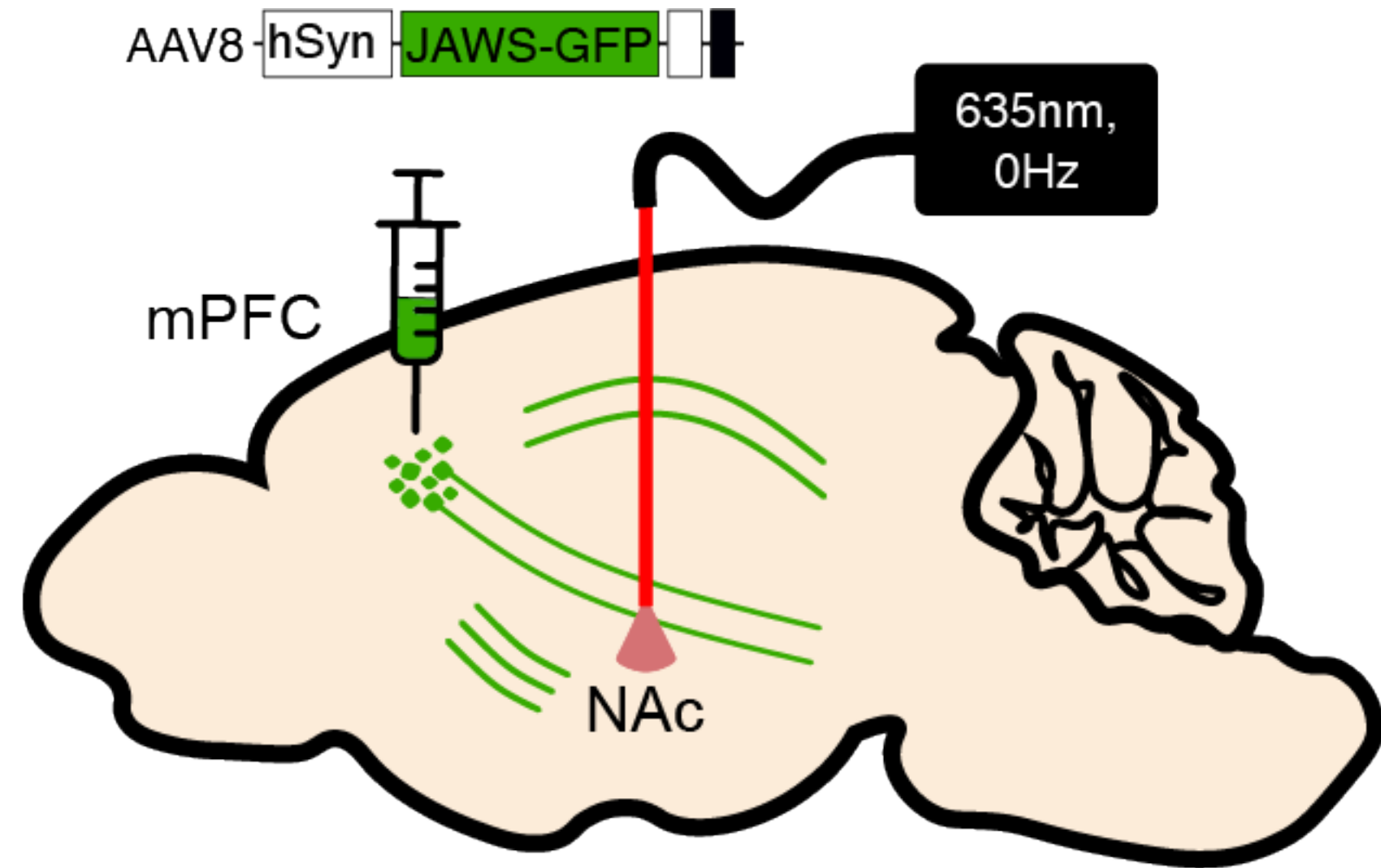
P35





You can use the dropper tool to maintain color scheme consistency

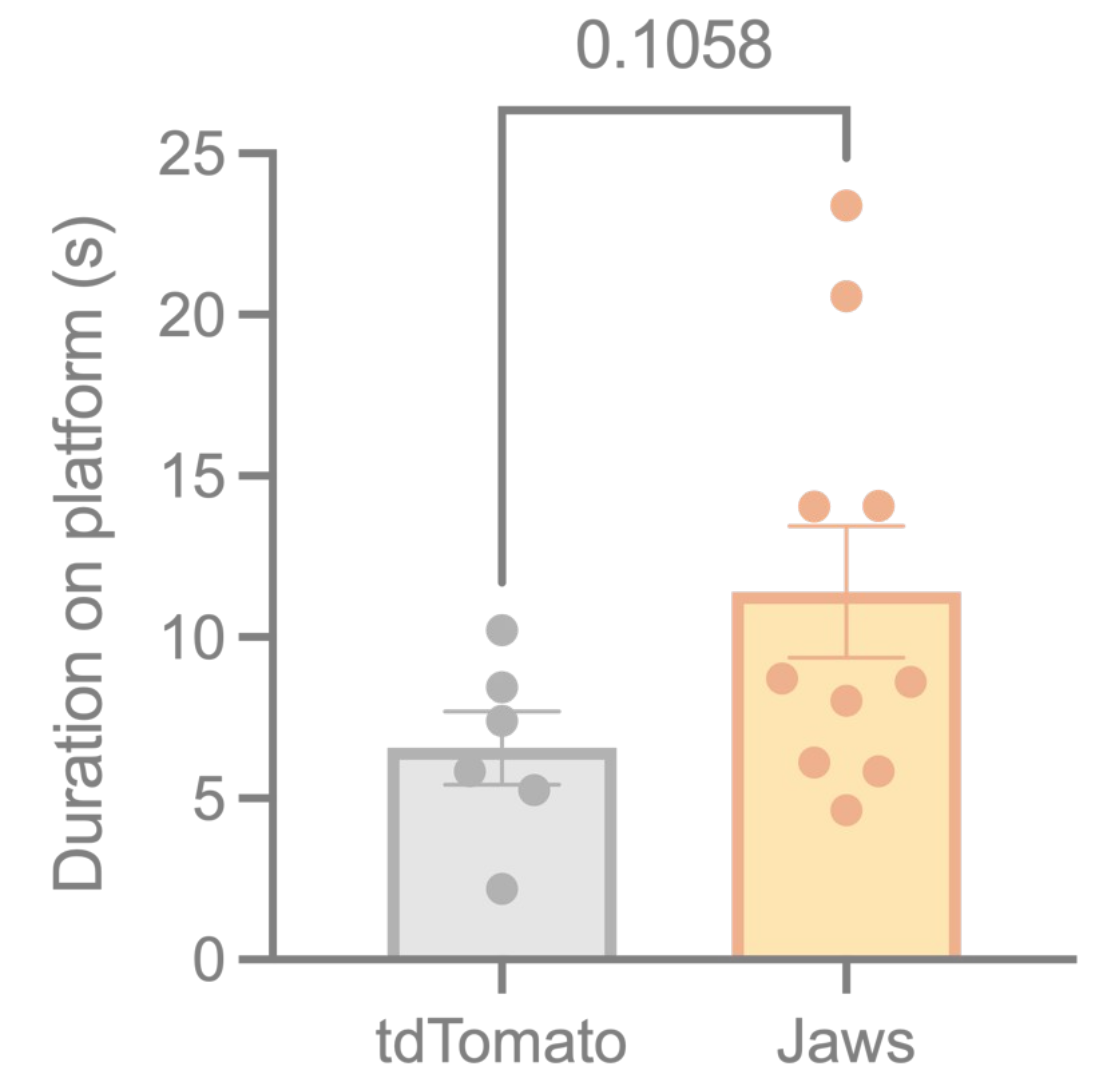
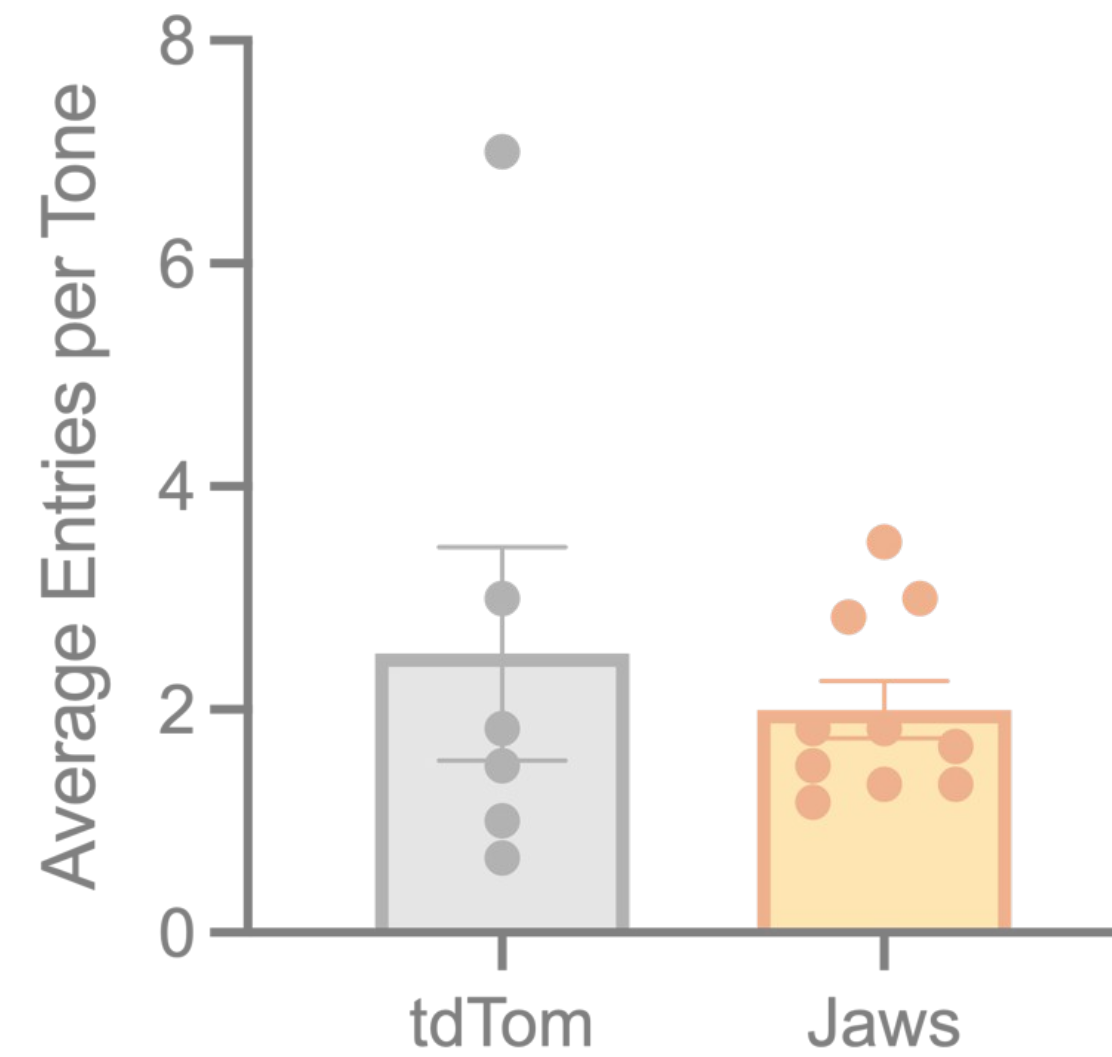
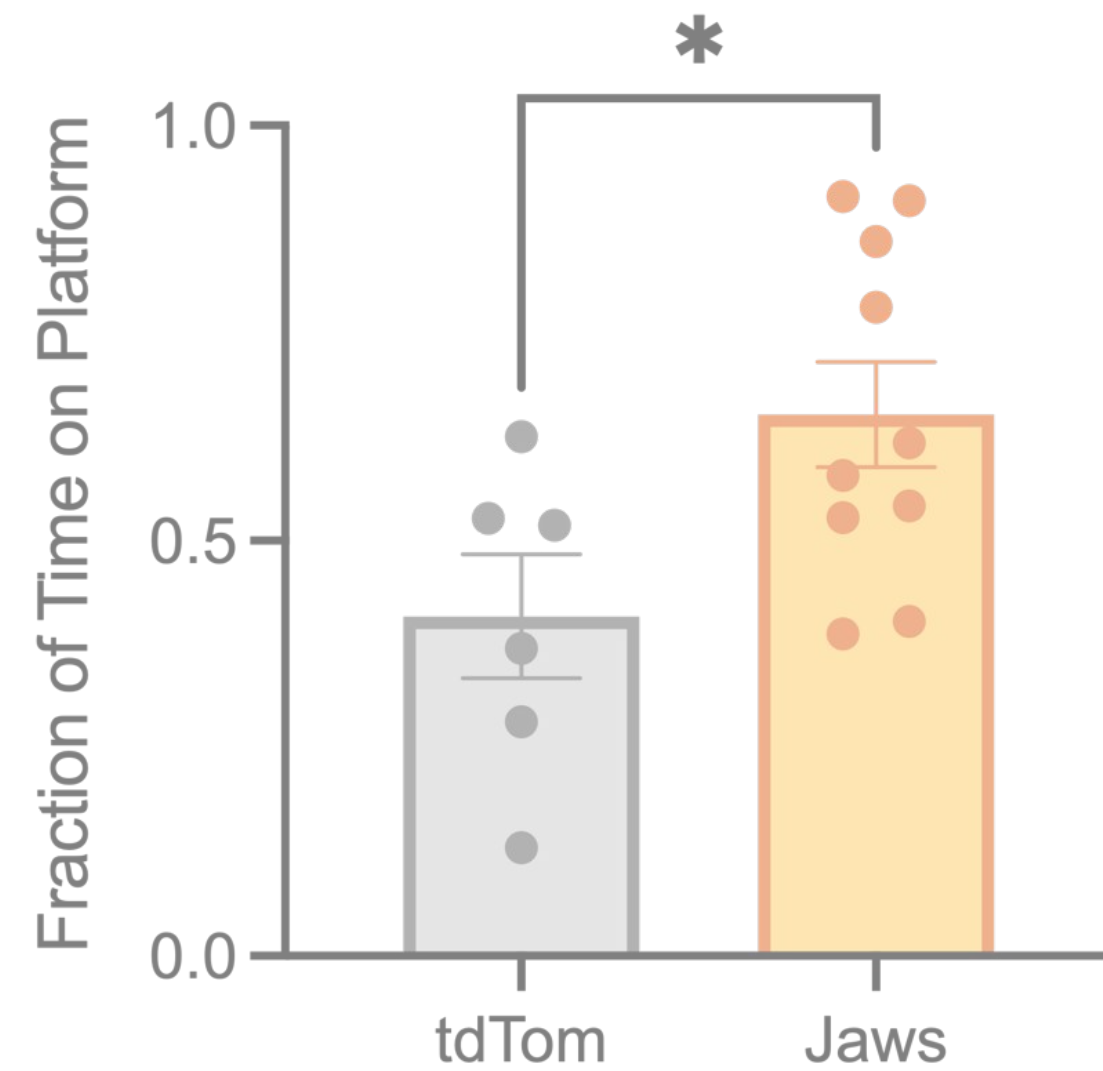
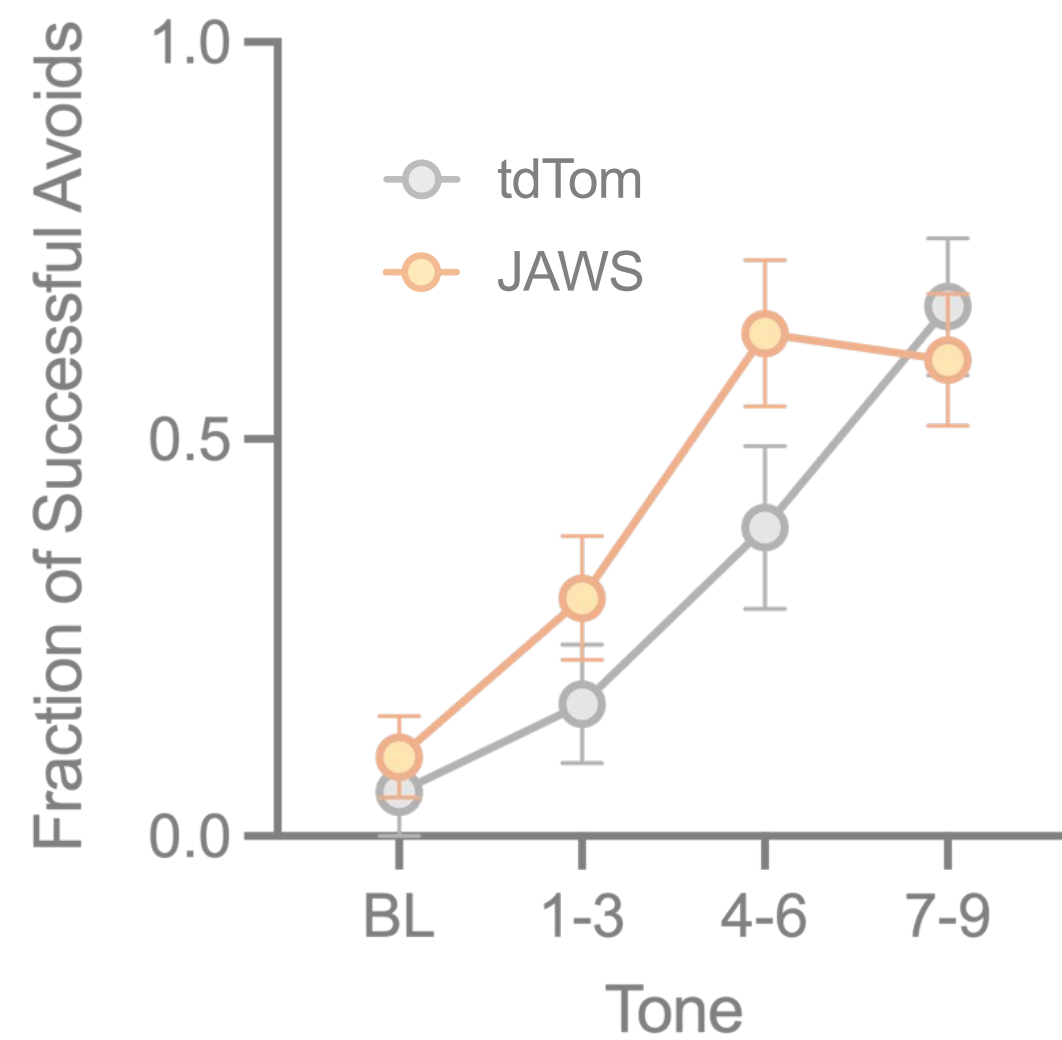




Optogenetic inhibition of mPFC → NAc projections in adolescents

Training

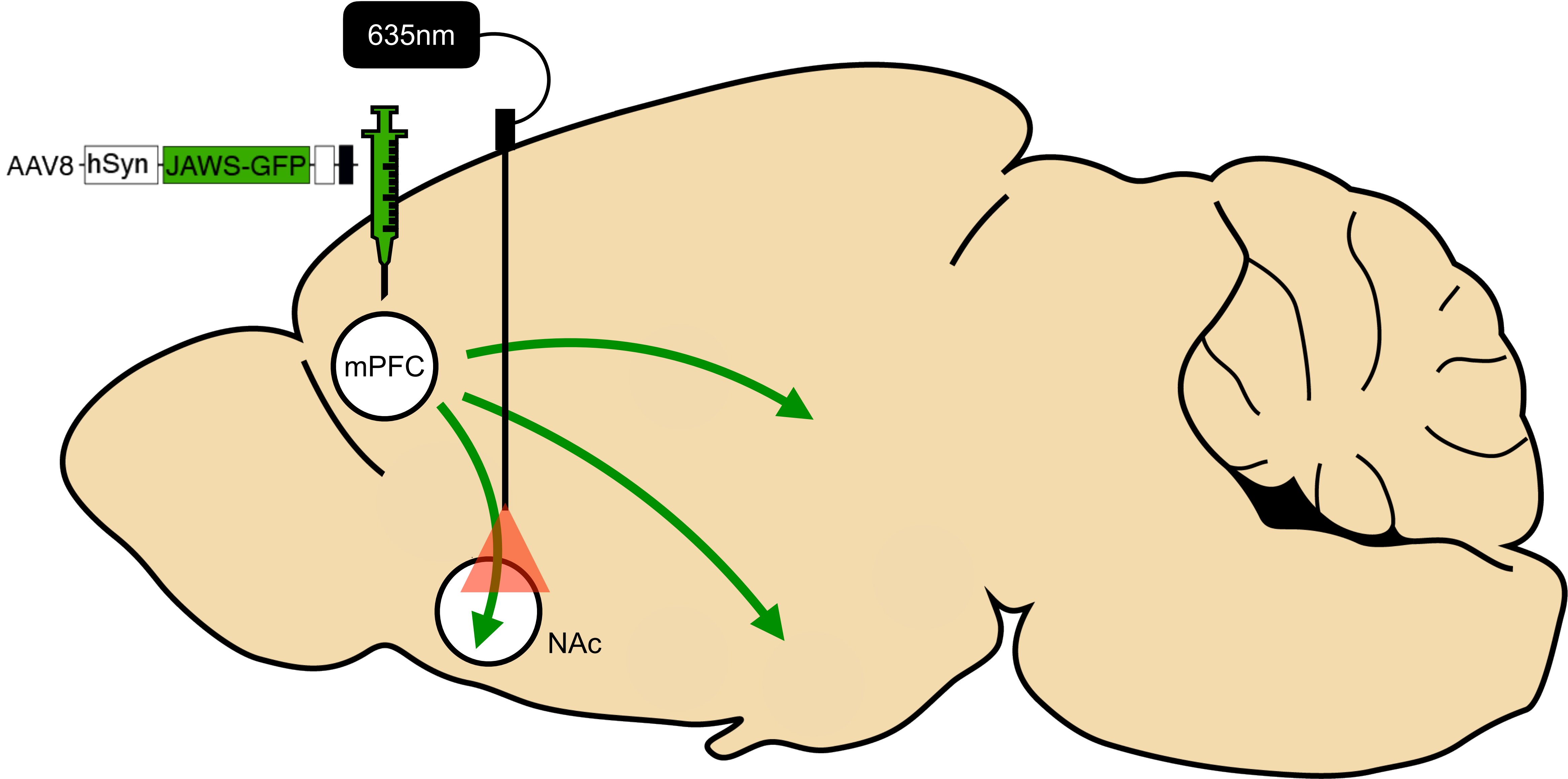
Retrieval





# Optogenetic inhibition of mPFC–NAc projections in adolescent mice

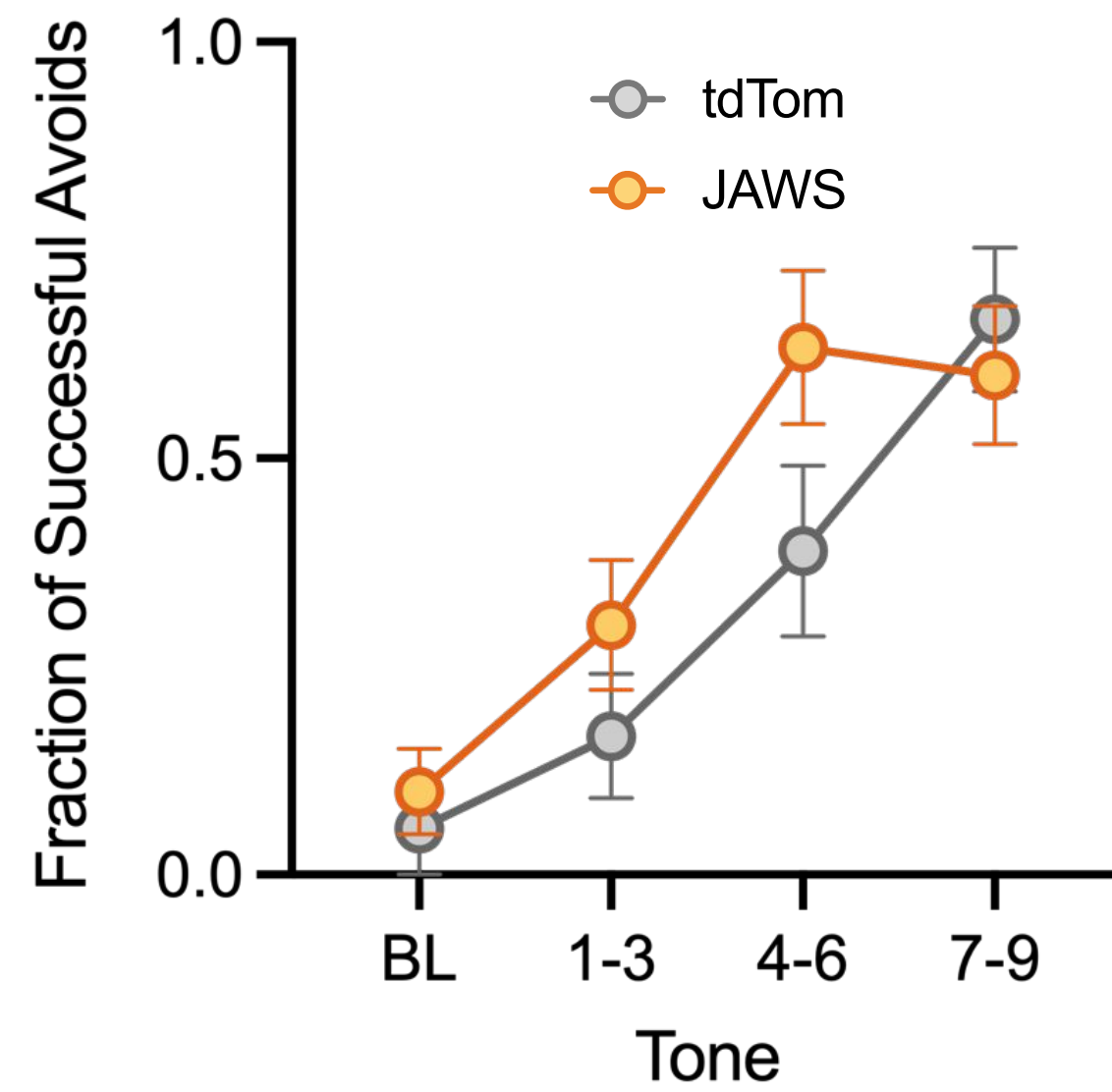
A



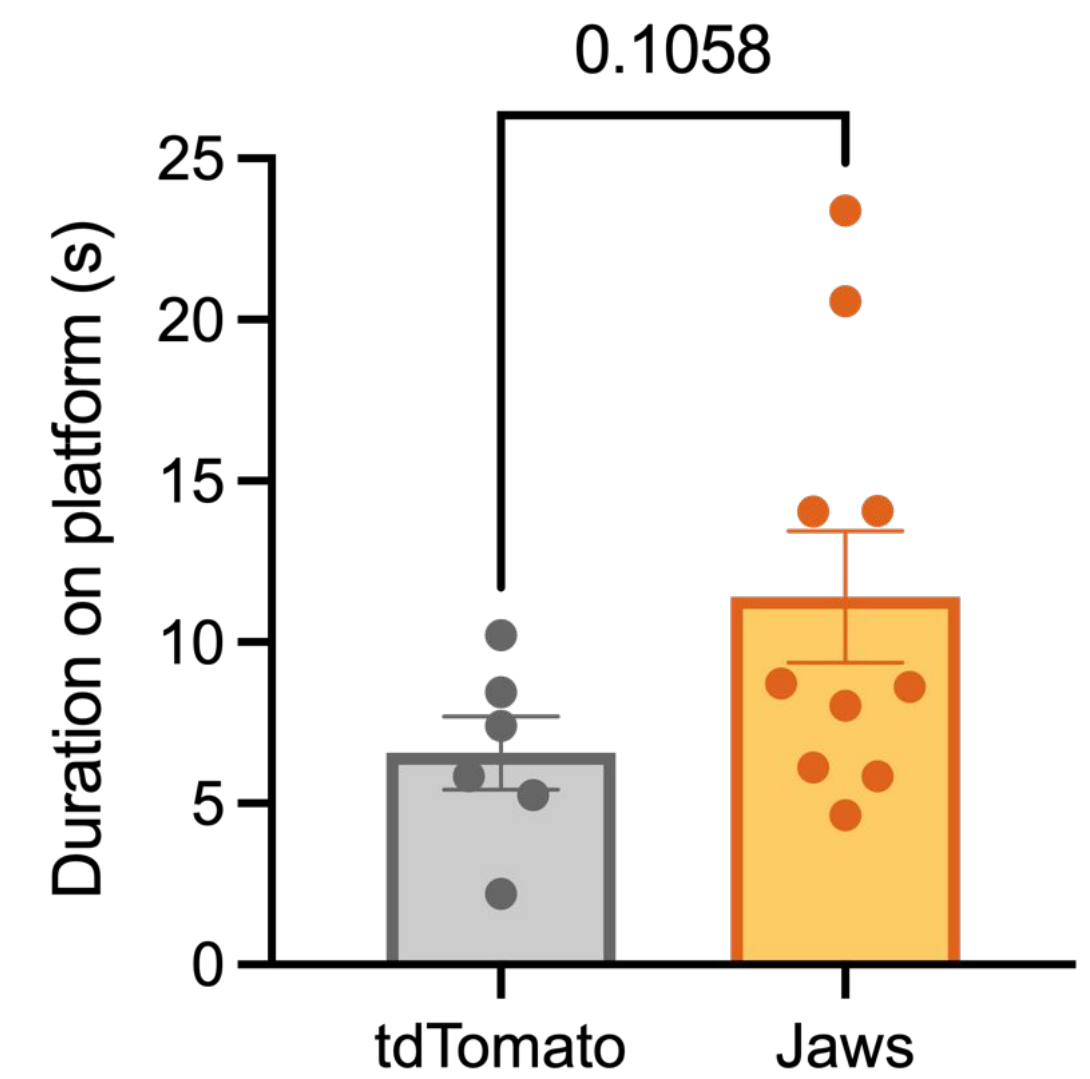
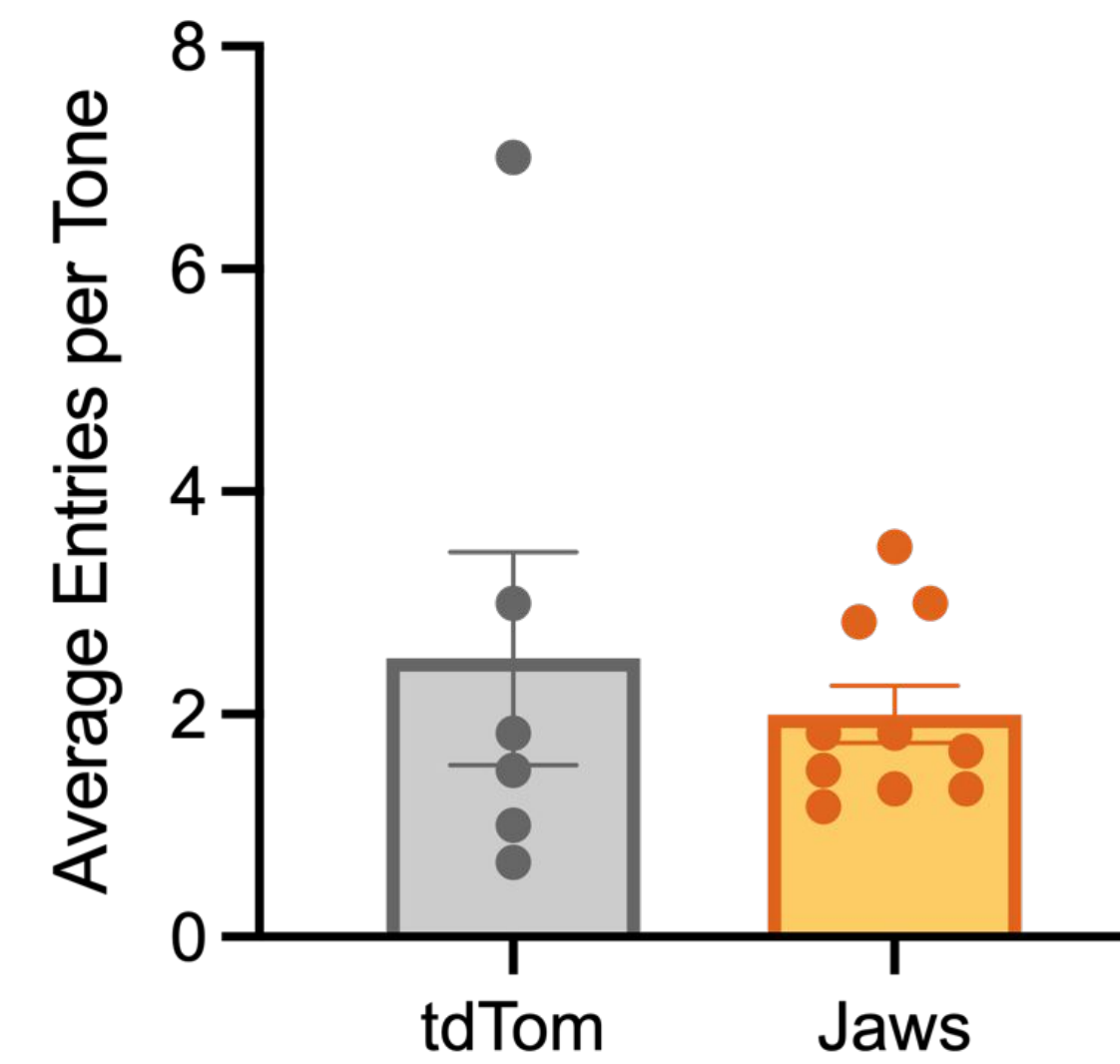
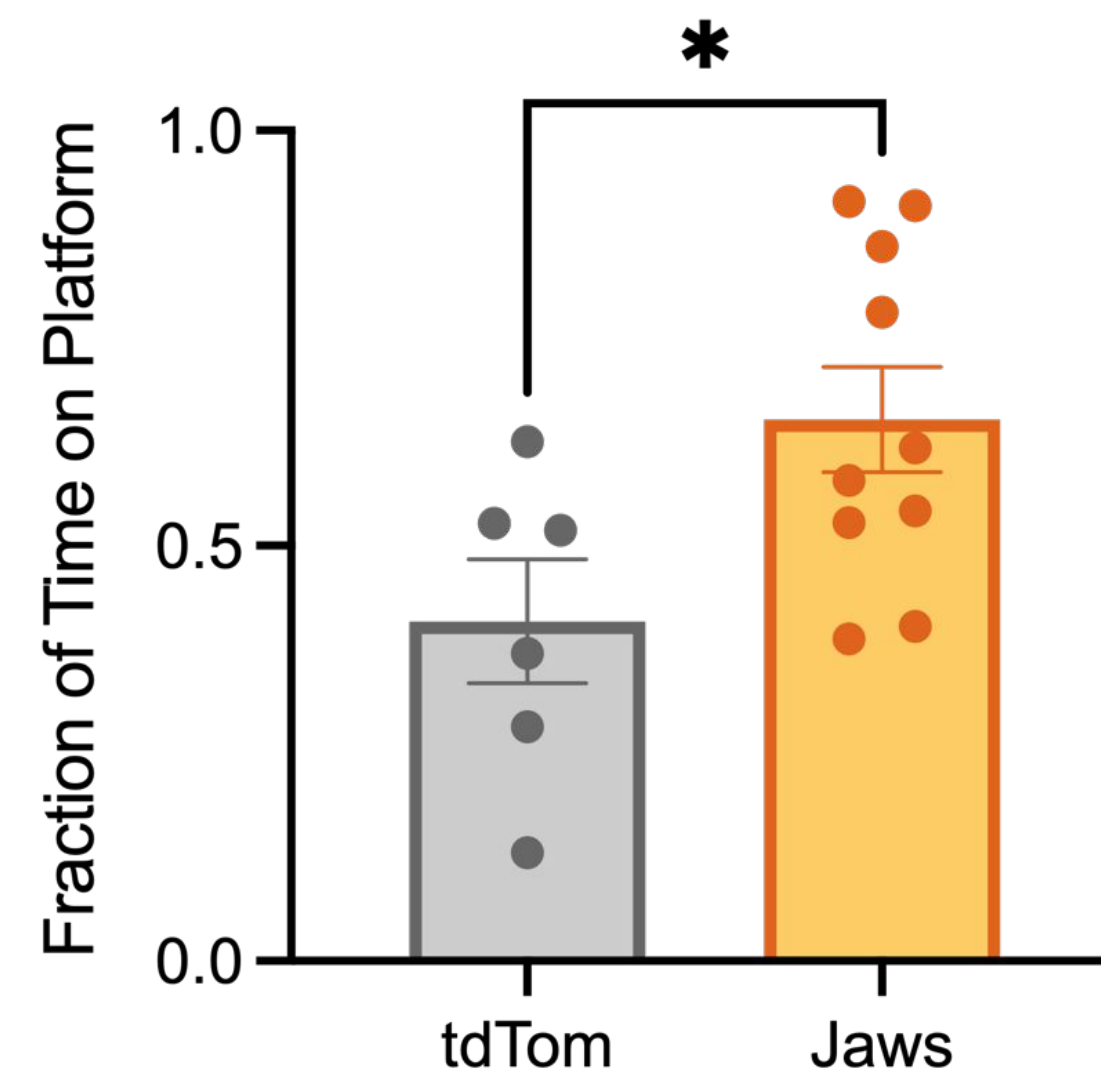
# Inhibiting mPFC–NAc projections increases avoidance in adolescents

A

## Training



## Retrieval





# Summary

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1. Develop a visual theme that includes color, font, and formatting
2. Simplify your slides: less is more, bigger is better, pictures > words
3. Beautify your slides: use resources like SciDraw, make axes legible
4. Teach your talk: make it as easy to understand as possible

# Acknowledgements

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# Questions?

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## Hunting and Eating

- Lions prey on large mammals
- Lions hunt in coordinated groups
- Cooperative hunting increases the likelihood of a successful hunt
- Teamwork also enables lions to defend their kills more easily against other predators

## Lions hunt and eat in groups

