

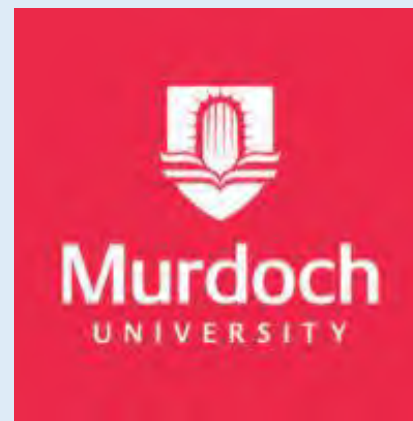


ASIAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

Students and Early Career Researchers

Some notes on oral presentations
25 September 2024

Professor Emeritus Neil Loneragan,
Murdoch University, Editor-in-Chief AFS



Some tips on oral presentations

- Differences between written and spoken presentations
- Starting out
- Effective graphics
 - Axes
 - Font sizes and colours
 - Pictures
- Word slides

A Paper

Loneragan et al. 1998



Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology,
228 (1998) 175–195

**EXPERIMENTAL
MARINE BIOLOGY
AND ECOLOGY**

The influence of seagrass type on the distribution and abundance of postlarval and juvenile tiger prawns (*Penaeus esculentus* and *P. semisulcatus*) in the western Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia

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Received 18 August 1997; received in revised form 6 January 1998; accepted 13 January 1998

Abstract

Postlarval and juvenile tiger prawns (*Penaeus esculentus* and *P. semisulcatus*) were sampled by beam trawls in different seagrass communities of the western Gulf of Carpentaria to test the influence of seagrass characteristics on their distribution and abundance. Two sampling regimes were carried out: fortnightly sampling over a 3 month period during the time of peak recruitment to investigate the importance of different seagrass types to tiger prawns; and at one time to investigate the wider geographic patterns of distribution and abundance of tiger prawns. The results from both studies showed that the pattern of distribution and abundance of 1–1.9 mm carapace length (CL) postlarvae differed from those for the 2–2.9 mm CL postlarvae and juvenile tiger prawns (≥ 3 mm CL). The 1–1.9 mm CL size class consists of individuals that are about to settle and those that have recently settled: this size class was more widely distributed than the larger postlarvae and juveniles and was sometimes found on substrates where no seagrass was present. Larger tiger prawns were found in higher numbers on seagrass beds where the tall, broad-leaved seagrass *Enhalus acoroides* was the dominant species. Although seagrass biomass was not a consistent linear predictor of juvenile tiger prawn numbers, mean catches of both the 2–2.9 mm CL postlarvae and juvenile *P. esculentus* were highest when the biomass of seagrass

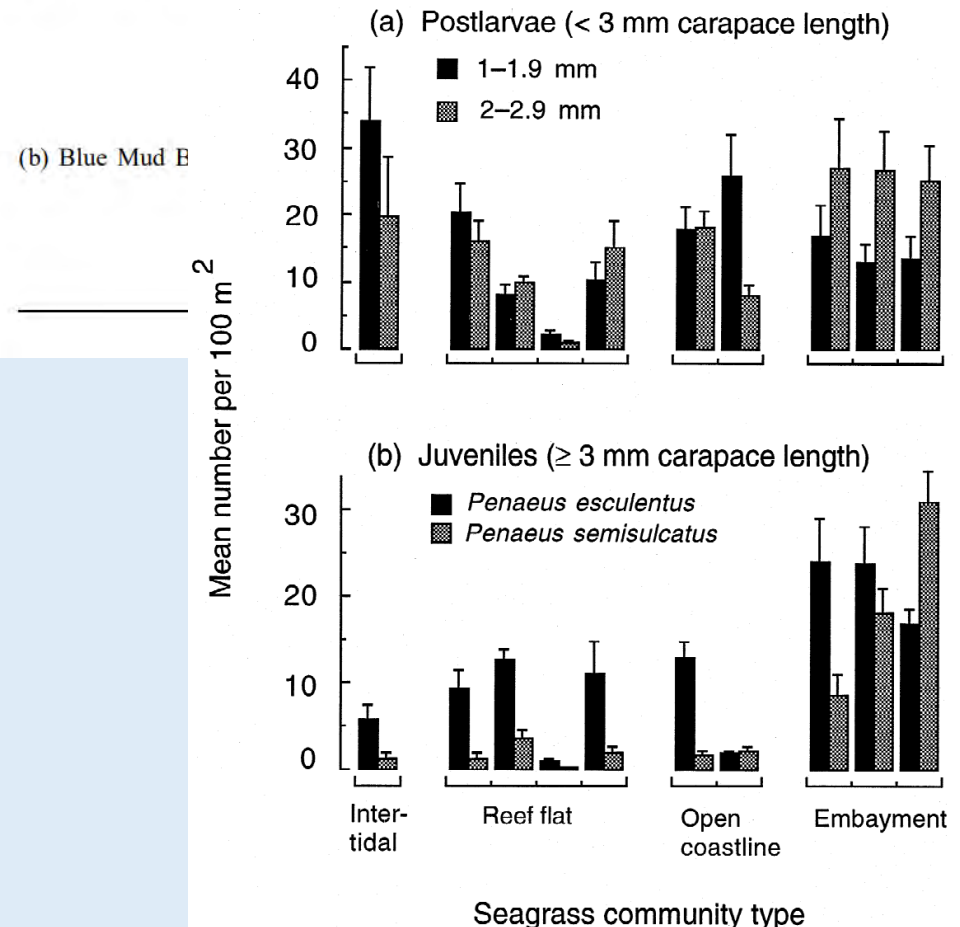
Table 1

Summary of sampling regimes for postlarvae and juvenile tiger prawns to investigate variation in catches among seagrass communities and over a broad spatial scale

Sampling program	Seagrass type	No. sites	Total no. of samples
<i>Seagrass community</i> (Nov. 1984 to Feb. 1985)			
North-west Groote (10 sites, 2 or 4 samples per fortnight)			
	Intertidal	1	25
	Reef flat	4	94
	Open coastline	2	56
	Embayment	3	73

Broad spatial scale (Nov. to Dec. 1984)

(a) Groote Eylandt (27 sites, 2 samples at one time)



Papers and Oral presentations

Paper

- Needs to provide detail so that the study is repeatable
- Readers can take their time to understand a paper

Figures and Tables - ~12 graphics total, 5 Tables, 6 Figures)

- Introduction 10-15%
- Methods and Results are >50% of the paper
- Detailed Tables on sampling, statistical results,...

Oral presentation

- Time limited (1 slide per minute – 15 slides for 15 mins)
- Audience needs to understand quickly
- Presenter needs to make it easy for the audience
- Taking the audience on a journey of your research – a story

Oral presentation – what is the message?

- Focus on three to four key points for your audience
- The material in the presentation needs to be related to these points
- Need to know who the audience is - detail and language (terms)
- Need to tell the audience what you focus is and remind them of this
- Keep it Simple and clear – the KIS principle
 - Not too much text on a slide
 - Not too many words per point (5 to 8)
 - **Large** san serif fonts (e.g. Calibri, not Times NR), clear Graphics, simple colour scheme
 - no background image on your slides, except for Title, thank you slides

This is 14 font

This is 18 font

This is 24 font

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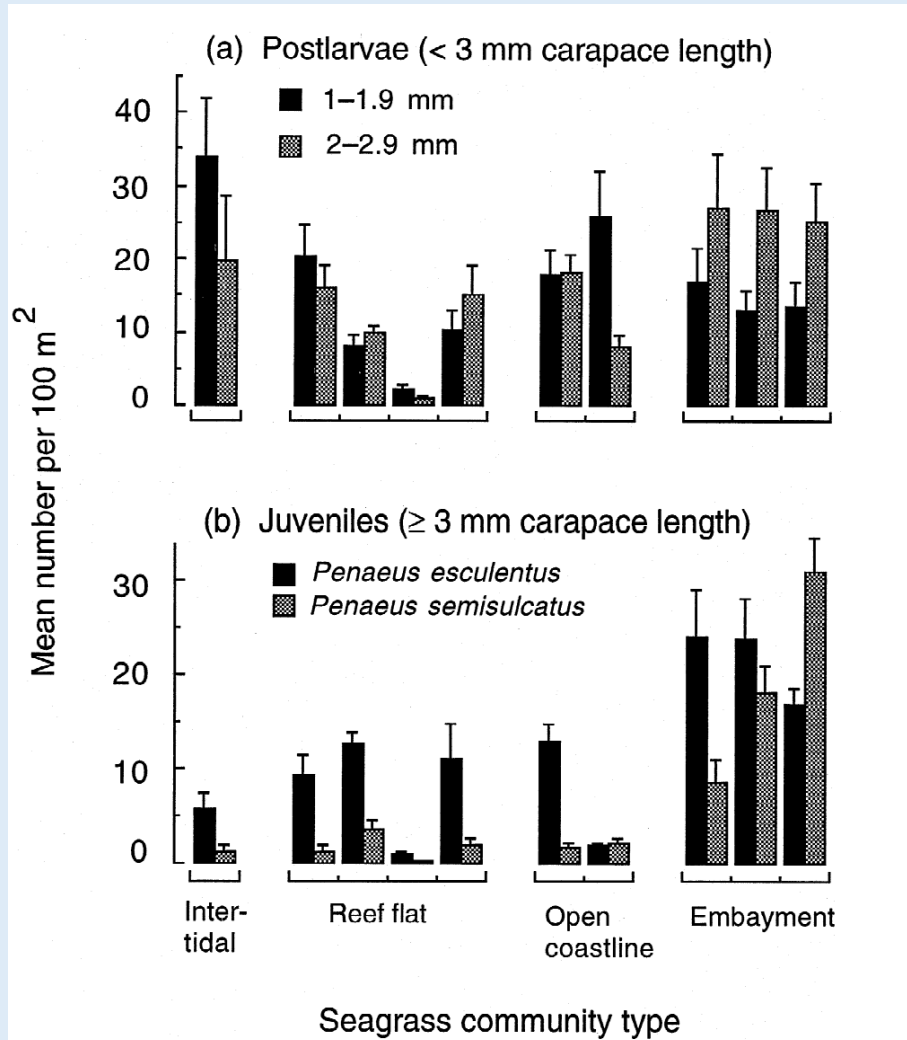
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- Seagrass and algae are important to tiger prawns
- Importance varies with stage of the life-cycle
- Importance varies with the amount of seagrass/algae present

Building a picture



Key result slide from the paper

- Prawns sampled in different seagrass types
- Results presented for two types of postlarvae, and two species of juveniles

Audience needs to understand

- Seagrass communities
- Life cycle of prawns
- Understand the results easily

Words or a picture?

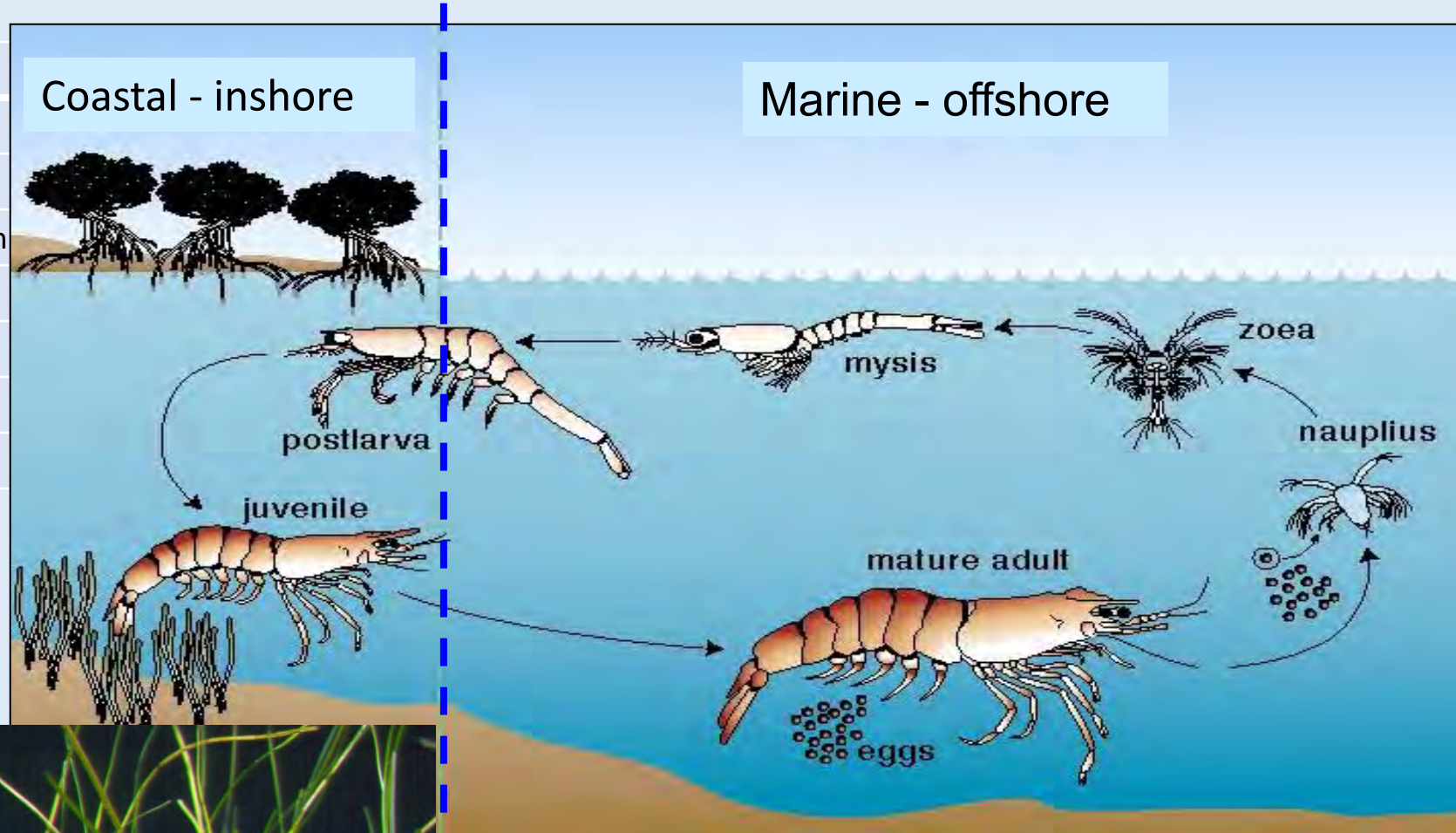
Prawn life-cycle

Stage	Duration	Habitat
Spawners	1 month	Benthic
Egg	24 h	Benthic
Larvae	30 d	Water column
Postlarvae	7 d	WC/Benth.
Juvenile	3-4 mo	Benth.+
Subadult	2 mo	Benth.+
Adult	6 – 20 mo	Benthic

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Word or picture?

Seagrass communities

Table 2

Mean (± 1 SE) biomass, surface area and shoot density of seagrass at ten sites around north-western Groote Eylandt in the western Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia: seagrasses were sampled between April 1983 and March 1985

Seagrass community	Site no.	Biomass (g per m ²)	Surface area (m ² per m ²)	Shoot density (shoots per m ²)	No. of samples
<i>Intertidal</i>	1	52.7 $\pm$ 9.0	2.61 $\pm$ 0.26	4487 $\pm$ 459	(10)
<i>Reef flat</i>	1	292.9	4.75	2136	(1)
	2	100.7 $\pm$ 25.2	1.33 $\pm$ 0.20	690 $\pm$ 65	(11)
	3	66.0	1.33	37	(1)
	4	56.0	1.13	310	(1)
<i>Open coastline</i>	1	217.7 $\pm$ 34.9	6.81 $\pm$ 0.74	3202 $\pm$ 745	(11)
	2	20.1	0.50	9	(1)
<i>Embayment</i>	1	116.7 $\pm$ 20.2	2.29 $\pm$ 0.31	94 $\pm$ 40	(10)
	2	153.1 $\pm$ 14.4	5.68 $\pm$ 1.87	702 $\pm$ 313	(2)
	3	139.3 $\pm$ 35.1	6.13 $\pm$ 2.70	424 $\pm$ 122	(5)

Word or Pictures?

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Intertidal



Biomass: 50 g.m⁻²

Reef flat

Open Coast

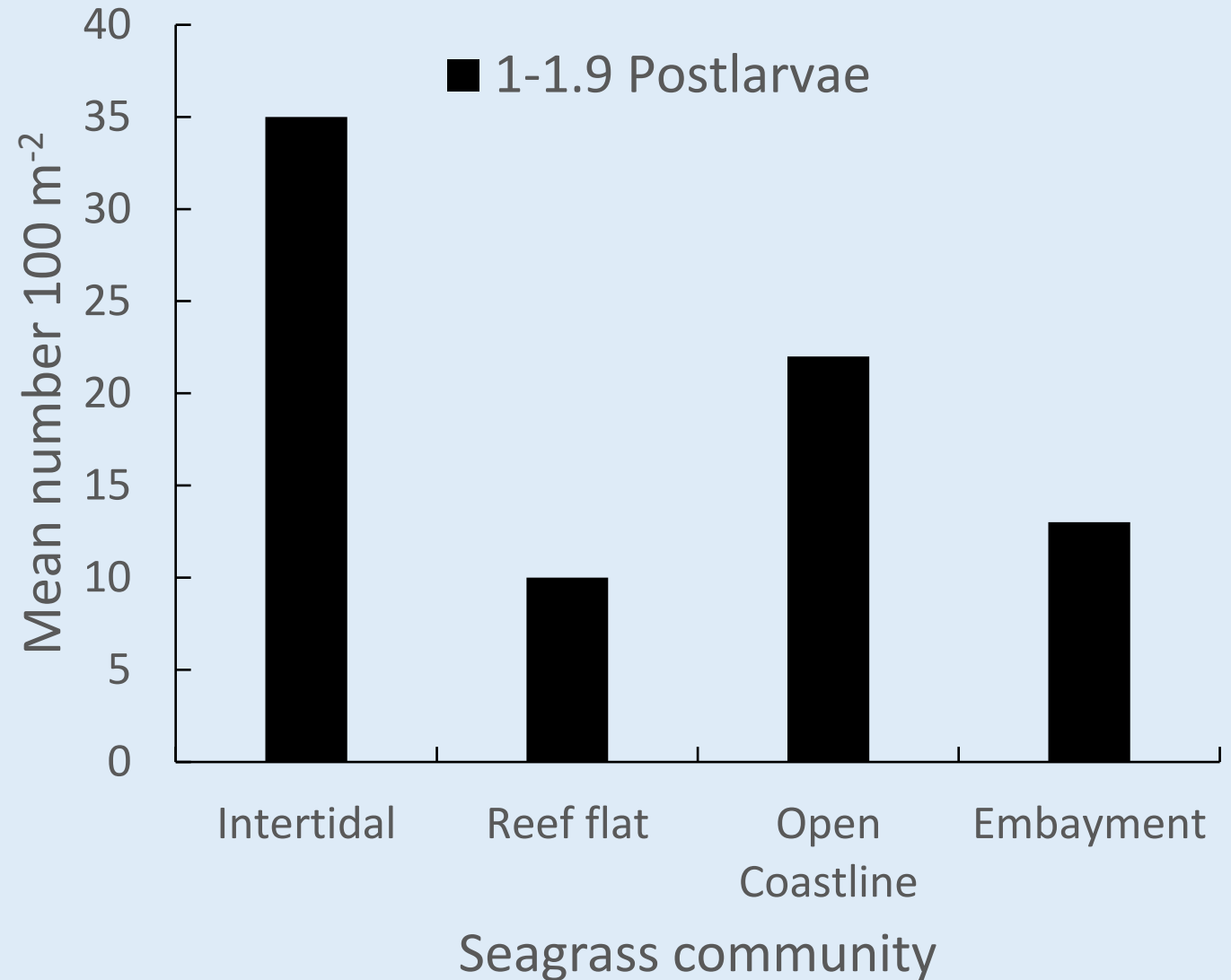
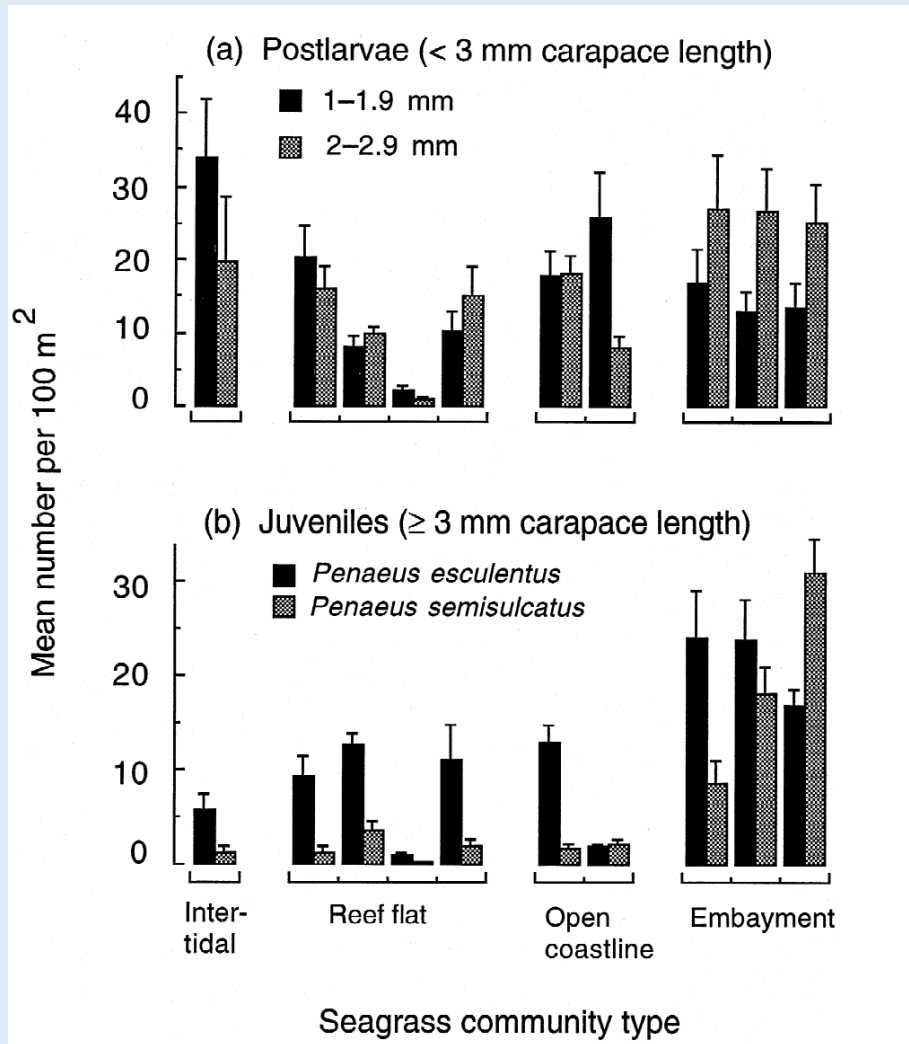
Embayment



>200 g.m⁻²

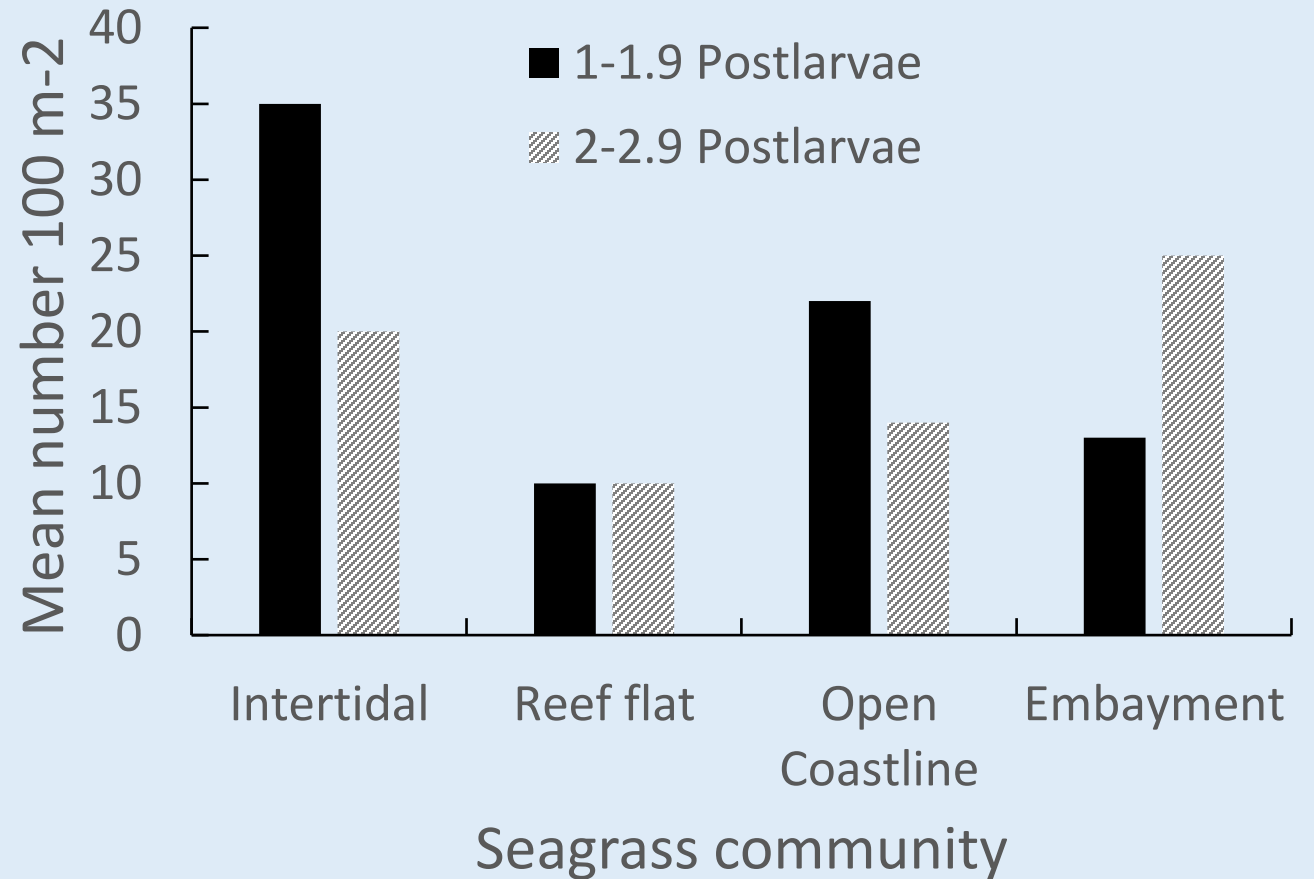
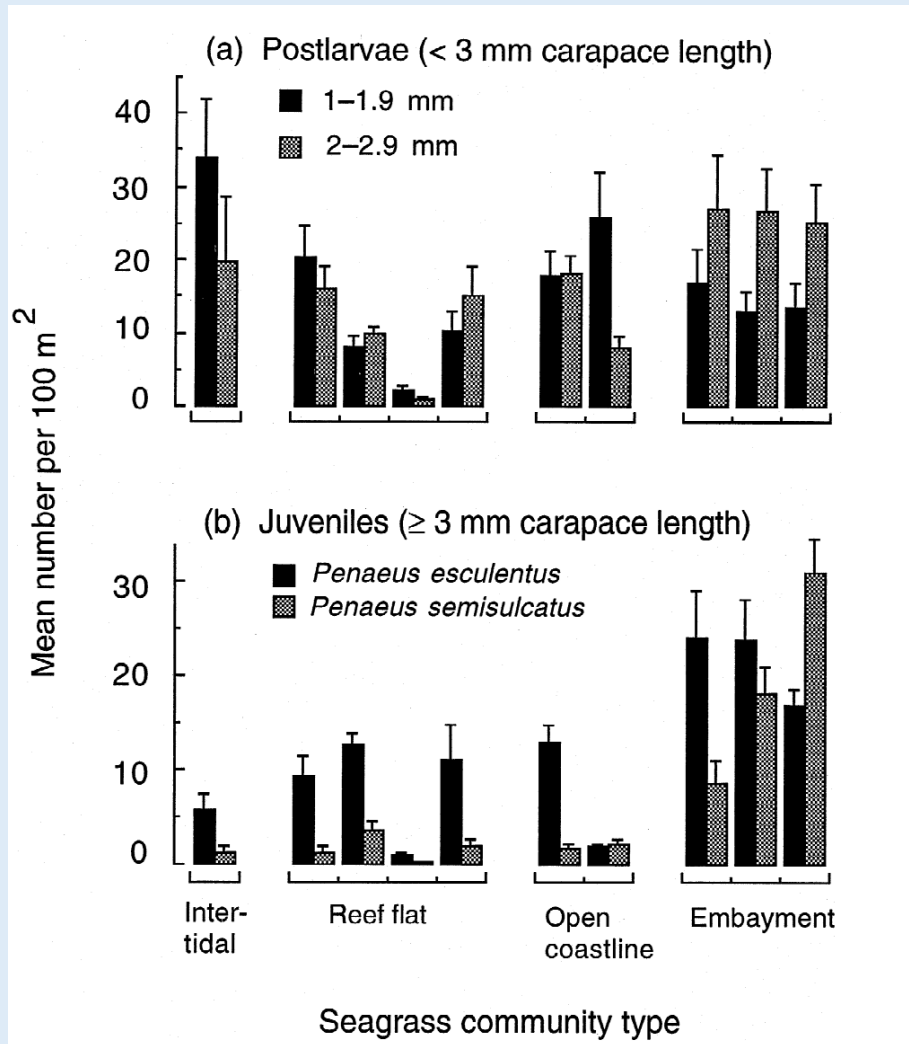
Building a picture

Seagrass and prawns



Building a picture

Seagrass and prawns



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 - Know your message
 - Determine your message and stick to it
- Effective graphics
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 - “pictures are worth 1000 words”