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Science fair example board

Science fair project displays can seem like a daunting task for many students. However, there are some simple tips and tricks to make it easier for yourself! This article will help you with your display by giving you free layouts and examples to use. We provide a variety of science fair board ideas designed for different purposes, such as displaying all your entries or just some of them. There is also information about how to organize your project, what materials you will need and more.. We have learned the following advice from working with thousands of middle school students over the years. By reading this post and following the tutorial, you will be on your way to a great display that will impress judges, parents, and spectators. Your display board will be the only part of your science fair project that your child and anyone visiting the school will see. It's your opportunity to show the judges that your child deserves recognition for their project and all the hard work they've put in. Download So, how do you put together a plan for it? Many project display boards follow a schematic format and are typically outlined in black marker, usually in columns. The columns represent the different pieces of information that the board contains. Create a detailed plan of your project and board. If you're unsure where to start or how to go about it, consider the complete science fair project steps below. 1. Plan 2. Organize 3. Research 4. Design 5. Build 6. Test 7. Display 8. Evaluate 9. Repeat When it comes to the judging of science fair projects, it's important to know the rules. Most competitions will have a list of criteria for judging, and following these can help your project stand out. If you're following a science fair project book, check its list of judging criteria. Many science fair books have a list of categories and points for each, so you can run a quick Google search to see if your book matches up with the criteria of the competition you're entering. If you're entering a local science fair, ask someone there about the criteria for judging. Many local science fairs have online entry forms where you can also find out about criteria. If your competition is online, go to the competition website and search for the rules or criteria. Many science fair websites have downloadable copies of their rules, so you won't have to hunt them down. You might also ask the science fair coordinator or teacher for a copy of the rules. Many science fairs take entries online, so organizers have access to this information. Download If you're entering a national science fair, check its website for rules. Science fair rules vary widely from competition to competition, so you may have to do a little more research, but it's usually not hard to find. Once you've found the rules, make sure to follow them. Certain rules may vary from school to school, so it's best to do a small web search first. Some science fair rules might be hidden; be sure to look in the "Additional Information" section or check the website's FAQ page. If you're still unsure whether the rules apply to your project, ask the teacher or coordinator. Download The science fair project display board is the students' opportunity to showcase their hard work and how they solved a problem or question. Good science fair project display boards should be organized, easy to read, and visually appealing. The science fair judges are not scientists, and their science fair project displays should be the same way. There are two main parts to a science fair project display board: the header and the body. The header should include: – Your name – the category you belong to ("Chemistry" or "Math") – your science fair project title – the district or region you belong to ("Chicago," "Illinois," "Midwest") – and your grade level The display board is the body of the display and should incorporate all the details of your science project. The typical science fair project display board is made up of several standard components. The display board should include the following information: The title and name of the project should be clearly written on the board, and the project information should be written on the board clearly and concisely. The science fair project display board title may include the project title, your name, and your school name. The background section includes background information about the project. The hypothesis section includes your hypothesis or what you are hoping to prove. The problem or question that the student attempted to address. The materials used in the project should be listed along with the quantity used. You can also include a list of the tools and equipments used in the project. The methods section includes your methods or how you went about proving your hypothesis. The method by which the student attempted to address the problem or question. The steps of the procedure should be written on the board. The final result, product or outcome of the experiment should be displayed on the board. The significance of the project to the child and to his or her community. In this part, include necessary references to the project that you used. Try to include as many visual elements as possible to make the inference clear and simple. Download A science fair project display board is the first thing people look at when visiting your project room. Therefore, it is important to make a good impression. You have to consider certain things while designing your project display board. For example, * The background is very important. You can use any board or paper for the background, but keep in mind that the white colour needs to be bright. * Use colour contrast. Use colours that are in contrast with each other. For example, you can use a black background with white-coloured text. * Consider your theme. If your project is related to space, then consider using a space theme for your project display board. * Use pictures. Pictures give your project display board a personalized touch. * Include important information. Include information regarding the topic, as well as contact information. * Use graphics. You can use graphs, diagrams, and figures to make your project display board look more interesting. Download A science fair project display board is a large sheet of paper, poster board, or foam core used to display information about an experiment in a science fair. The size of the board should be at least 36″ x 48″. The dimensions of the science fair board should be 2 feet wide by 3 feet long, and this allows for ample space to cover all the details and diagrams needed to present the research at an exhibition level. Most science fair display boards have a 4′ by 10′ layout, which gives you plenty of room to cram all your data, photos, and drawings. But, if you want to pack in more information or a larger display board for a big project, there are alternatives. One approach is to make the board out of the poster board. Posterboard comes in 2′ by 3′ sheets. You can arrange the sheets end to end to make a 12′ by 36′ display board. You don't have to put these sheets together, though, and you can just join them at their corners and cut your display board to size. You can also make a display board out of foam core. Foamcore comes in 2′ by 3′ sheets, too. You can buy it at most office supply stores. But, as with poster board, you don't have to put these sheets together to make a display board. You can join them at the corners, cut your board to size, and glue the sheets together. Download The standard scientific board size is arbitrary. (It was originally called the Lincoln Board.) But it's arbitrary in the same way that a dusty tube of paint is arbitrary. The colour you paint with isn't important; what's important is what you paint. The rectangular board is better for making things. You can make almost anything rectangular, including mazes, making rectangular boards better for displaying science fair projects. Once you've selected the perfect science display board, you have one final task: setting up the display. Download So you've found the perfect project, and you're ready to construct your display board. Congratulations! Now, how do you get started? First, find blank poster board (or foam core) in sizes appropriate for your project. You'll need at least a 24×36-inch poster board for your display board's background (this is called a "background board"). Then, find an image file or paper printout of your project. You'll need to "posterize" this printout or image for use as your display board background. Posterize simply means shrinking or stretching it to fit within the boundaries of the poster board. The image below shows how you can do this: Now, place the background board on a flat surface. Center your printout or image on the board, and trim any excess. Next, tape the printout or image to the board. Then, tape the poster board to a flat surface (such as a table or countertop). Finally, tape the decorative border (if applicable) to the board. You now have your display board. One simple rule to remember: Don't crowd your display board. Project display boards often serve a dual purpose. On the one hand, they provide a space for showcasing projects, but on the other, they serve as a gathering space for students and families. Download Here are some tips to make the most of your display board, whether you're hosting or attending: 1) Placement is crucial. Make sure there's room to move around the board and that it's possible to read everything on it. Most boards should be 18 to 24 inches high and 36 to 48 inches wide. 2) Color counts. Colour helps differentiate projects. If you're planning on hanging your display board, consider the colour contrast. Black text on dark backgrounds is easier to read than dark text on light backgrounds. 3) What goes on the board? Consider the length of your project. A 15-minute project should be photographed, but projects lasting more than 15 minutes should be described in the text. Test different layouts to make sure the board can be navigated easily. 4) How much detail? Photos should clearly show the project and explain how it works. Avoid "bullet points." Students should be able to follow a project from start to finish without having to read anything. 5) Consider lighting. Try to place the board in an area that receives plenty of natural light. If your board is hung, make sure it has plenty of light behind it. 6) Writing. Consider using dry-erase markers. Writing on the board with a dry-erase marker is a quick and easy way to jot down notes, check off items on a to-do list, or display student responses. 7) Think about storage. You'll want to store the board Download Display boards can be in different shapes, designs, and sizes, but a few standard layouts work well for science fair projects. 1. The "step and repeat" layout is the most common. This layout features one central background or image with many smaller images, text or graphics surrounding it. 2. The "block" layout is similar to the step and repeat, but it uses one large image, maybe with text or graphics, surrounded by smaller images or text. 3. The "grid" layout is similar to step and repeat, but it's organized like an Excel spreadsheet, with columns and rows. 4. The "storyboard" layout features one large background or image with several smaller images, text or graphics around it. 5. The "poster" layout features one central background with a picture or text of project steps or process above it. How to choose the best title for your science fair project Download You spend hours or even days doing experiments, coming up with ideas, and collecting and documenting data. Many kids don't realize that 80% of the hard work is done before you even start the project. The first step in the process is to choose a good title for your project. This decision can make or break your project. A creative, funny, or interesting title will catch the judges' attention and may even make them laugh. On the other hand, a dull title may turn them off. How you choose to title your science fair project says a lot about you. Your project's title should be short but catchy. Your title should describe your project and highlight it. So, how do you come up with a good title? There are several ways. 1. Ask an adult. 2. Look at the pictures on the magazine covers. 3. Make a list of your topics. 4. Do an Internet search. 5. Look for other interesting titles. 6. Think about funny titles. 7. Think about titles that will grab attention. 8. Think about descriptive titles. 9. Think about titles that express excitement. Download Visualizing your work is a great way to help other people understand it, so it's important to make sure that your presentation is always clear. For example, if you're making a poster, the first thing people will see is your title and subtitle, followed by your visual elements. A science fair project display board presents several challenges. The first is making sure your text and graphics are the right sizes, so they don't overwhelm your viewer. The second challenge is making sure your text is easy to read. Many science fair display boards have a bold font. That can work if the font is easy to read, but in general, it's better to go with a more subtle font that doesn't compete with your visuals. Your visual elements are just as important as the text. Images and charts need to complement your words, not overpower them. The biggest mistake you can make is not including your visual elements. It's important that other people understand what your project is, and images can definitely help with that. For example, if your project tests the effect of a fertilizer on plant growth, pictures of different plants with different fertilizer levels would be important. If your project is about the effects of pollution on fish, images of fish with different pollution levels would be important. For a project about the effects of global warming, images of ice melting and icebergs breaking apart would be important. Putting in a lot of effort to make your science fair project display board appealing and appealing is worthwhile. People will be interested in your project, and it will help make sure you achieve a good score. Visual items, such as charts, graphs, photos, and displays, are unnecessary for every science fair project. Still, they do help to make the display more interesting and easier for the audience to understand. It's a good idea to have several different visual elements on your science fair project display board. This lets the judges know you've thought carefully about the project and that you've done your homework. Plus, having an array of visual elements allows the judges to compare and contrast your project with others. It seems like a lot of work to print out labels for all your charts and graphs for your science fair project display board. But, once it's done, you'll wonder why you didn't label everything yourself. First, you need to prepare the label sheets. Most printers come with label sheets, but you can get label sheets at any office supply store. Get Free Project Display Board Labels from here To make a label sheet, you just measure the height and width of the space you want to label and divide that by the label size. For instance, my label sheet measures 8.5″ by 11″. This means that I can print 8.5″ by 11″ labels. Then, you print the labels on regular printer paper. To print labels, you simply select 'Label' from the printer menu. When you're finished, you just cut around the labels and punch a hole in them with your label puncher. Here's how to label all your graphs and charts: 1. Print the graph/chart onto the label sheet. 2. Cut around the graph/chart on the label sheet. 3. Punch a hole in the top left corner of the label. 4. Attach the labels to your graphs/charts with pushpins. A display board isn't exactly a wall, so it doesn't have to withstand as much weight or pressure. But if you stuff your board too full, people won't be able to take in all the information you're trying to convey. Also, if your background is too busy, people won't be able to read everything you've written. On the other hand, if nothing stands out on your board, it might not even catch the eye of judges. How to make informed decisions about background colours: Use contrasting colours. Use colours that don't match. Think complementary. Use neutral colours. Use blacks, greys, whites and muted shades. These colours won't distract the judges from what you have to show them. Use bright colours. Use colours like yellows and oranges, but only very small amounts. Too much of it will stand out like a sore thumb. Use colors that are neutral or bright. Use both dark and light versions of the same colours. This will balance your display. Use dark colors. Use colors like grey, brown, or black. These colors aren't as bright or distracting as bright ones. Don't use too many colours. Use no more than three colors for your background. Stick to shades of the same colour for your background. Background colours should be pleasing to the eye. Bright colours tend to grab attention, but dark colours can make your display look more mysterious. Select colors that blend well together for your specific project. A trifold project board is a formal way to present and display your science fair project. Often, the trifold display board consists of one large panel, which is divided into three smaller panels. A tri-fold Science Fair display board often comes in single or double-sided versions, but the board can be any shape. Double-sided displays are more economical, but single-sided display boards provide more flexibility. Your project display board needs to be large enough to hold the information you present but small enough to fit on a classroom board. A display board that is 24 inches wide by 36 inches tall is a good starting point for most projects, but you may need a custom display board if your project is very large or complex. You can assemble your display board very simply with foam core and poster board, but heavier materials usually require heavier frames. For heavier materials, the choice is usually between a tri-fold display board and a wall-mounted display board. Tri-fold display boards are inexpensive, lightweight, and easy to transport, but they usually don't offer much support for heavier materials. For thicker displays, you'll probably need a sturdy metal frame. The best way to display your project is by tri-folding the poster board. The tri-fold display board is 11×17 and is 2.5 inches deep. A tri-fold display board can hold 2-3 science projects. You should place all your project details on the tri-fold board. You should write in your project title, date, and your grade level. You can write in project details and results. You should place your presentation in the center of the tri-fold board facing out. You can include handouts, information sheets, and any associated materials. You should add three small pictures in the center of the tri-fold board. The pictures should be 5.5 x 7.5 and on plain white paper There are several options for the science fair display board, including tri-fold, tri-fold with portrait mount, and tri-fold with portrait mount and foam core board. Tri-fold display boards come in various sizes, including 24 x 36 inches, 30 x 40 inches, 36 x 48 inches, and 36 x 60 inches. The size of the science fair display board that you choose largely depends on the size of the science fair project. If you display something small, such as a science fair project measuring 12 x 12 inches, then a 24 x 36-inch tri-fold display board may be a good choice. However, if your science fair project measures 18 x 24 inches, you may need a 30 x 40-inch tri-fold display board. There are several types of display boards, each with strengths and weaknesses. Variable display boards Variable display boards are the simplest and most affordable. They can be as simple as a corkboard or a sheet of poster board, or they can be more elaborate, with pushpins, thumbtacks, and magnets to hold materials in place. Variable display boards are useful for short, simple presentations. They can even be used to illustrate simple models, such as diagrams or Venn diagrams. Oneway display boards Oneway display boards are a variation on the variable board. Instead of providing multiple surfaces to attach materials, they typically have a single panel on which the materials are displayed. Oneway display boards are more durable than their variable counterparts. For example, they're made of heavier paper and can be mounted on the wall. They also tend to have more grommets or holes for hanging, making it easier to hang heavier materials. Oneway boards are often used for more durable materials like posters or blueprints. They're also useful for presenting complex models, such as diagrams or Venn diagrams. Pinnable display boards Pinnable display boards are similar to one-way boards, but with one major difference: They can be pinned. Instead of being mounted to the wall, they're designed to be pinned on walls. They're useful for displaying posters and blueprints. It's simple: pick the one that's right for you. Here are the differences among science fair display boards: Display Boards: Also known as "poster board," this type of display board will cover your entire wall. Display boards are rigid and don't fold, so you'll need a frame. They're best for hanging, but you can also display them standing. Poster Boards: Poster boards are thinner, more flexible, and fold smaller than display boards. They're also easier to hang, but you may have to invest in a frame. They're great for smaller projects. Bulletin Boards: Bulletin boards are staples in classrooms, but they're also useful for science fair projects. They're sticky-backed and come in rolls. Bulletin boards can be hung on the wall, but they also work well on easels or tables. Easels: Easels are a common part of classrooms, but they're also useful in science fair projects. They're ideal for displaying large projects, and they come in a few varieties, including folding, portrait and landscape. Table Covers: Table covers are thin, vinyl sheets that can be attached to tables. They're ideal for table-top displays because they're easy to put up and remove. Other Options: You can also hang your display board on the wall, using a frame or a poster frame, and you can display your display board on the floor. A science fair display board is the centrepiece of your science fair project. Your display board should clearly define your project and communicate its goals to the judge. 1. Show how you plan to carry out your project. A science fair display board should show how you will carry out your project. Include pictures, diagrams, and sketches along with the written description. 2. Include a budget. Include a budget for the whole project. The budget should include all of the costs, such as materials, labour, and any equipment. 3. Include a list of materials. Include a list of materials needed to carry out your project. Include brand names and retail prices if possible. 4. Use headings and subheadings. Use headings and subheadings to organize your project document. 5. Include a summary. Your summary should clearly describe the scientific problem you address, the steps you took to solve the problem, and what you learned. 6. Include the hypothesis. Explain the hypothesis, or idea, that you tested in your science fair project. 7. Explain the results. Explain the results you obtained. 8. Explain your interpretation. Explain how you interpret your results. 9. Include a bibliography with sources. Include a list of sources you used. 10. Leave room for corrections. Let the judge know if you made any changes or discovered new information during the project. Here are 6 tips to make the most of your science fair project display board: 1. Pick an interesting display board. The display board is the centrepiece of your display. It should be eye-catching, and it should complement your project. It's important to be creative here. Try to find something that fits your project theme. If you're making a volcano, for example, a lava rock display board would be perfect. 2. Keep the display board simple. No rule says your display board has to be a work of art. Please keep it simple, or, at the very least, keep it clean. 3. Use complementary colours. Don't overwhelm your display board with colours. Ideally, your display board will have a cohesive colour scheme. For example, if your project is volcanoes, your display board might have a warm colour palette. 4. Use contrasting colours. If your science fair display board has a central colour, use complementary colours as accents. For example, if your display board is red, use blue as an accent. 5. Use clear labels. It's easy to get hung up with fine details, but the last thing you want to do is confuse your audience. Label everything on your display board. 6. Use contrasting fonts. Again, use easy-to-read fonts. Nothing is worse than being at the science fair and seeing someone else's beautiful display. It leaves such a bad taste in your mouth and makes you think, "how could I be that poor?" Well, I'm here to tell you that it is not as difficult as you think. It's especially important that everything you display is to scale. This means measuring your magnifiers and beakers first and marking their dimensions on your cardboard board. Also, try to bring decorations that compliment your display. For instance, if your display is about solar energy, bring props from nature such as a tree branch or potted plants. Time is also an issue. Don't try to squeeze in last-minute projects. Give yourself plenty of time to finish, so you won't be in a rush to get everything done. "The first rule of presenting is: keep it simple," says Jeffrey Palermo, Ph.D., chief scientist for undergraduate STEM education at the National Institutes of Health. After you've spent countless hours tweaking your project, the last thing you want to do is fail to recognize its potential. Palermo recommends keeping the message simple: "If you don't know what you're talking about, then your audience won't either." Here are some simple guidelines to keep in mind when you're presenting your science project: Keep it short. A presentation should be no longer than 5 to 10 minutes. Short presentations also allow you to cover more ground, so your audience gets a stronger sense of what you're presenting. Keep it simple. "Those 10 minutes are the most effective 10 minutes that students spend in their science classes," Palermo says. Keep it organized. "A presentation should be a clear, logical flow from one step to the next," Palermo says. Even if your science fair project is full of twists and turns, keep your audience on track by asking a few questions early and often. Tell your audience what you're going to present and why they should care. Sometimes that means repeating yourself. For decades, display boards have been a mainstay in science classrooms, but in recent years, especially after the Corona impact, they've also become popular outside of schools. This shift has occurred due to three factors. First, technology has made it easier to create high-quality display boards, which has led to a sharp increase in demand for the technology. Second, displays can be used for various purposes beyond school, including business presentations, trade shows, and museum exhibits. Third, digital technology makes presentations more interactive and accessible to a wider audience. As the demand for display boards has increased, so too have many companies offering digital versions of the boards. Digital display boards are the result of cutting-edge technology, but they're also easy to use. Here are some of the reasons why they're ideal for science classrooms and other parts of an educational program: • Easy scheduling, editing, and sharing. With digital board software, you can set up your displays in advance, then edit them or add additional content later. There's no need for physical boards, which take up floor space, and they can be updated easily when new information becomes available. • Versatile applications. Digital displays can be used for various purposes, from displaying information for students in the classroom to representing data for museum exhibits. • Easy transportation. Digital displays can be transported easily, so they're ideal for classrooms that have multiple classrooms. The displays can be set up and taken down quickly, and the software allows minor adjustments to be made on the fly. • Cost-effective. Because digital displays are digital, they eliminate the costs associated with traditional boards, such as the cost of multiple printing runs. • Eco-friendly. Digital displays have a smaller carbon footprint than traditional boards. – The best place to find information about the Chicago Public Schools Science Fair sfc/ This webpage gives detailed information about the future CPS Science Fair dates in and around Chicago. How-to guides and tips on science projects created by teachers and former winners, all for your convenience Argonne National Laboratory is one of the world's foremost research centers for science, engineering, and technology. The website features over 10,000 questions and answers on various topics in science. The archive of questions has not only helped students find answers for their Science Fair projects but it also provides information to teachers who are looking for reliable sources. American Chemical Society is an educational resource designed for the teaching of chemistry and chemistry related projects. Download Article Get an A+ with these amazing ideas for a science fair project Download Article When entering a science fair or completing a science project for a class doing the experiment is just the first part. Once you have finished your experiment, you will have to display the work you did and the results that came from that work. The typical science experiment is displayed on a white tri-fold board and includes many sections. Proper placement of the sections is crucial to the success of your board. Place the title of your project at the top of the center panel. Place your introduction, abstract, and any relevant literature on the left panel. Put the bulk of your work (i.e., materials and procedure) in the center panel. Put your final analysis and conclusion on the right panel. Make sure that the organization looks balanced and that the headers are readable. Carefully glue all of your sections to the board, and add relevant photos. 1 Title your project. You should choose a catchy, but appropriate title. You want to draw the attention of the judges and visitors to your table, while keeping the integrity of your experiment. The more noticeable you are, the more likely you are to get positive attention. A good title might be "Volcanic Explosions" as opposed to just "Volcanoes." When you can, use vivid, specific titles like "Bioluminescence in Crystal Jellyfish" in place of generic titles like "Glowing Jellies." 2 Include an abstract or a hypothesis. An abstract is a preview of the work that you have done. It introduces your experiment to potentially interested readers. A hypothesis section is a statement that describes what you are going to test.[1] Follow the guidelines of the assignment or fair to know if you need an abstract or a hypothesis section. A hypothesis must accurately describe what is to be tested in the experiment, and what the expected outcome is. For example, a statement such as "The baking soda will react with the vinegar in a neutralization reaction, evolving gases and building pressure inside the volcano replica. This pressure will cause fluid to spew from the top of the replica." Advertisement 3 Back up your hypothesis with literature. Whether you have a hypothesis section or your hypothesis is included in your abstract, you will still need to justify why you are doing this experiment. This justification comes from showing literature where others have done similar experiments that suggest that your experiment might be of interest. Gather scientific materials related to your project and post them in the literature section on your board. Make sure to follow the proper citation protocol for this section. Cite previous experiments that indicate that there is a reason to expect the results that your hypothesis predicts. For example, you could cite a lab experiment that states that acids and bases give off gas when they neutralize each other to support the hypothesis that baking soda and vinegar will go through such a reaction. 4 Post your experimental procedure. The experimental (or procedure) section will detail what you actually did. In this section, you should show the steps you took (in order) and note any significant details such as changes in color, bubbling gases, etc. The procedure section is often the largest section. 5 Show materials that you used. In any experiment, you will use some materials. This section allows you to detail the resources that you used and display them. This is important to show that you understood the products and steps involved in your project, and it makes it easier for anyone interested to replicate the experiment. 6 Highlight your results. The results section should detail what happened during the experiment. Any data that can be shown on charts or graphs should be added to the board in that way. Visuals such as charts and graphs allow visitors to quickly understand your results.[2] 7 Discuss your conclusions. Your conclusion should tell the reader why your results matter. The conclusions section is not a place to regurgitate your results, but instead you should expand upon them. You can even describe how your results might be relevant to future projects or other areas of science. Advertisement 1 Organize sections from left to right and top to bottom. You should start in the top corner of the leftmost panel. Place sections down the left side, until you get to the bottom. Move to the center panel and do the same. Place your last sections in the rightmost panel moving from top to bottom. 2 Place sections in chronological order. Your introductory section should come first (either the abstract or hypothesis). Next, you should show your literature that justifies the experiment. Follow the literature with the experimental procedures and materials used. End the project with the results and conclusions sections. 3 Use the center to highlight your work. The abstract/hypothesis and literature sections should be on the leftmost panel. Your work is highlighted in the procedure and materials sections that should be placed in the center panel. Your results and conclusion should be placed on the right panel to conclude the board. 4 Display your title front and center. Your title is the attention getter for the entire project. It should be displayed in large letters in the top center of the board. This will maximize the visibility of your project.[3] 5 Look for balance on your board. You want to use good combinations of colors, for example, white and green go well together.[4] It is okay for your fonts to vary a little in size, but try to be consistent with the font style you use. For example, the board's title should have the largest font, the section titles should be the next largest, and the sections themselves should be typed in the smallest font on the board. All fonts should be easily readable. If the font is too small or unclear, this will discourage people from reading the information. Use bullet lists, multiple paragraphs, and white space on your board to avoid an overwhelming amount of text. 6 Glue all of your sections to the board. Use a gluestick and trace the perimeter of each item that you will glue to the board. This will help keep corners from pulling away from the board. Press the items firmly onto the board in the place you want them.[5] If you prefer not to use glue, it may sometimes be acceptable to tack items to the board. Double sided tape is a good way to stick on things that do not stick well with glue. Advertisement 1 Add photos to your board. Pictures will help make your project stand out. Choose photos that are relevant to your experiment, or take your own photos during the experiment. Be sure to read the rules regarding photos. Sometimes, you will be required to provide sources for every photo. You may or may not be allowed to use photos that include yourself (or other people). 2 Bring lab equipment. Again, read the rules first. Your lab equipment can provide a hands on component to the experiment, but it isn't always allowed. If you used several different pieces of equipment, only bring one or two pieces that are interesting and appropriately sized to fit in front of your board without distracting visitors from your project.[6] 3 Have your lab notebook handy. Having a notebook is sometimes optional, but other times it is required during the judging process. Your notebook is the first hand account of your experiments and should be kept tediously. Have it with you in case you need to refer back to it to answer a question or provide additional details.[7] Advertisement Add New Question Question What is a good checklist for a science project? Your topic is clearly stated; if there is a problem, list the solution; visual aid; color; easy to read; include pictures; additional specifications made by your teacher. Question Would one small mistake mess up the whole project? It depends on the mistake. If it's a small mistake on the design aspect (i.e. your coloring or image placement looks sloppy) it's probably no big deal. But if you get any information/facts wrong, that could be a big problem. Question What should if I do if my conclusion is wrong? Edit your conclusion or redo the project. Your conclusion is the final result of what you learned and observed from your project. If you feel like you did something wrong, you can redo the project or edit the conclusion to adjust it to the actual outcome. Ask a Question Advertisement Advertisement Display Board (Tri-fold preferably) Paper A computer with word processing and printer Glue stick or double-sided tape Paper cutter (optional, if not using, replace with scissors) This article was co-authored by Bess Ruff, MA and by wikiHow staff writer, Jennifer Mueller, JD. Bess Ruff is a Geography PhD student at Florida State University. She received her MA in Environmental Science and Management from the University of California, Santa Barbara in 2016. She has conducted survey work for marine spatial planning projects in the Caribbean and provided research support as a graduate fellow for the Sustainable Fisheries Group. This article has been viewed 73,489 times. Co-authors: 34 Updated: March 17, 2025 Views: 73,489 Categories: Science Print Send fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 73,489 times. "It helped me with my science fair project!" Share your story