



# **IZLAGANJE REZULTATA NAUČNOG ISTRAŽIVANJA**

# Usmeno izlaganje

- Direktna komunikacija sa auditorijumom
- Prezentacija naučnih rezultata mora predstavljati celinu (početak, sredinu i kraj) adekvatnog trajanja podržanu vizuelnim efektima
- Koncept:
  1. Šta je istraživano?
  2. Kako je problem rešavan?
  3. Šta je nađeno?
  4. Šta se na osnovu rezultata može zaključiti?

# Usmeno izlaganje

- Treba izabrati najbitnije činjenice koje će biti izložene (15-20 minuta u proseku)
- Ne iznositi detalje koji nisu značajni za razumevanje ideje
- Veoma je bitno izbeći veoma stručne termine zbog heterogenosti publike
- Izlagati treba normalnim glasom (mimika, gestikulacije, naglašavanje i povremeni humor su poželjni)
- Ne koristiti suviše duge rečenice
- Prebrz tempo opterećuje slušaoca

# Usmeno izlaganje

- Prespor tempo izlaganja dovodi do gubitka pažnje slušaoca
- Pauze se koriste za naglašavanje određenih misli i činjenica
- Cilj pauze – omogućavanje slušaocu da organizuje svoje misli i spreman dočeka narednu misao
- Govornik treba da priča okrenut publici
- Pružati pažnju svima podjednako
- Izlaganje započeti odgovarajućim pozdravom publici, da bi se uspostavio kontakt sa slušaocima
- Kraj predavanja treba da bude jasan sa naglašavanjem glavnih nalaza

# Usmeno izlaganje


- Skice
- Kontrola osećanja
- Vežbanje pred manjim/većim auditorijumom (po mogućnosti stručnim)
- Biti spreman na neplanirane situacije
- Odgovori na pitanja publike (obično slede nakon izlaganja)

# Dizajniranje i upotreba vizuelnih sredstava

- Blagovremena priprema veoma utiče na efikasnost i kvalitet prezentacije
- Izbegavati slajdove sa mnogo podataka i pisanog teksta
- Standard – 30 sekundi po slajdu
- Dobro dizajniran slajd: jezgrovita, lako uočljiva i razumljiva poruka
- Dati prednost grafikonima u odnosu na tabele



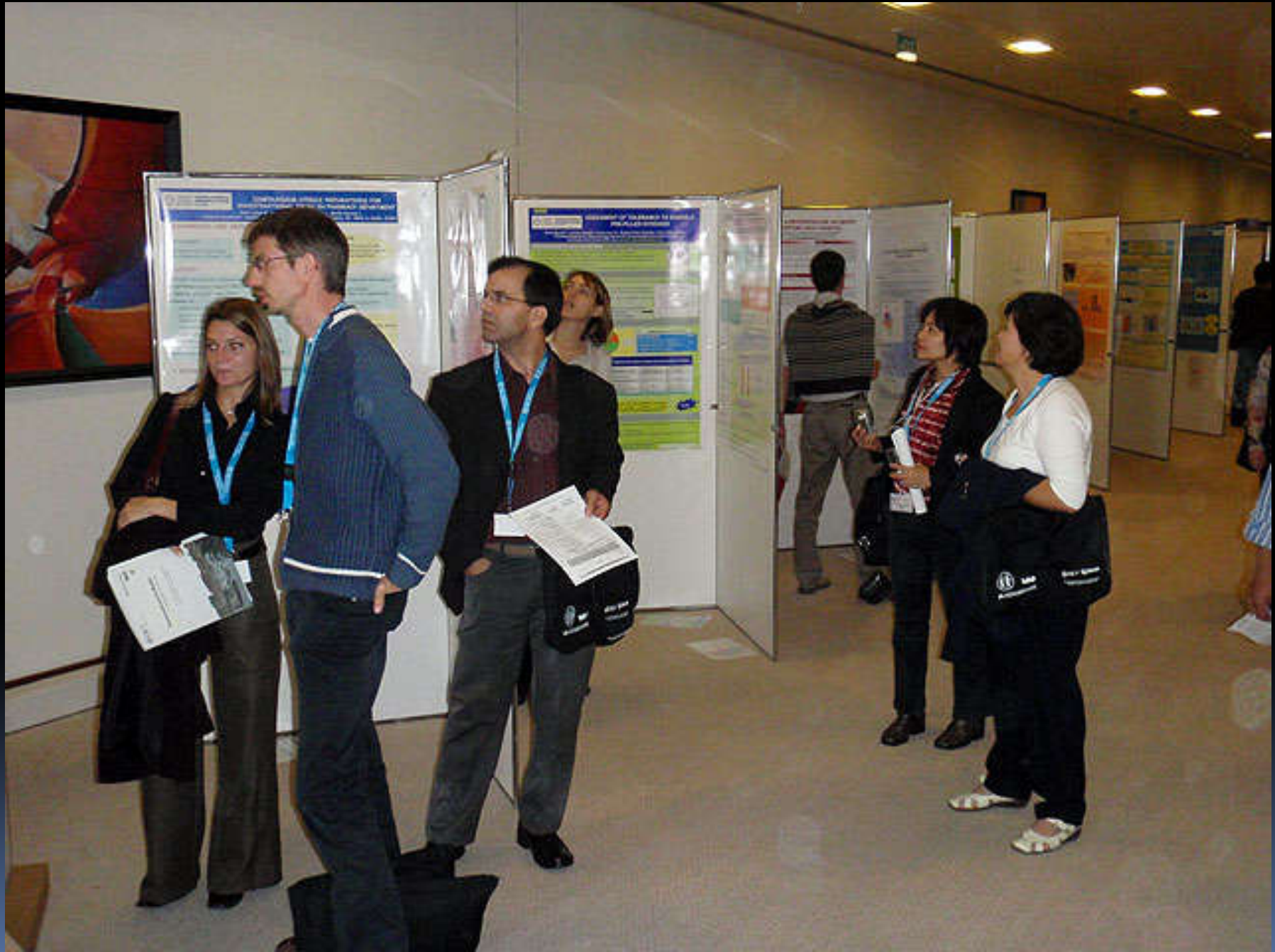
# Dizajniranje i upotreba vizuelnih sredstava

- Ne preterivati sa vizuelnim efektima jer odvlače pažnju slušalaca (npr. jaka boja fonta)
- 

# Poster prezentacija

- Naučni skupovi
- Ekspanzijom naučnih istraživanja sve je veći broj istraživača koji ih posećuju
- Problem: nemogućnost pohađanja svih predavanja za koja su zainteresovani
- Prednosti:
  - efikasniji pregled istraživanja
  - Kao vizuelni medijum je informativniji od usmenog izlaganja
  - Mogu se proučiti u vidu jedne celine
  - Možemo mu se vratiti naknadno
  - Izlaganje velikog broja istraživanja
  - Štedi vreme na skupovima





# Title

Authors and affiliation

## 1 Introduction

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## 2 Aims

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## 3 Methods

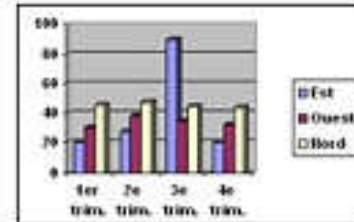
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## 4 Results

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## 5 Conclusion

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## Acknowledgement

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Overall organisation – an example

# Title

Your name (s) here

Department of \_\_\_\_\_, Institution, City, State

## Introduction

## Results

## Conclusions

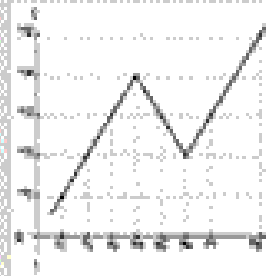


Figure 1: Graph

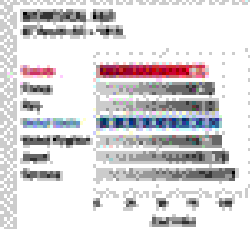


Figure 2: Graph

- Conclusion 1
- Conclusion 2
- Conclusion 3

## Materials & Methods

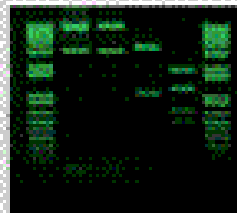


Figure 3: Graph

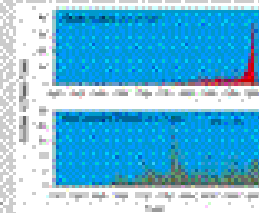


Figure 4: Graph

## References

acknowledgments

# Poster prezentacija

- Nedostaci:

1. Loša izrada
2. Ograničen prostor (pažljivo birati informacije za prezentovanje)
3. Slaba komunikacija sa auditorijumom

- Rešenja:

- Poseban period za vreme rada poster sekcije
- Obavezno prisustvo ko/autora
- Umanjeni postereri sa vizit karticama

# Kompozicija postera

- Forma i struktura mora odgovarati originalnom naučnom radu
- Struktura postera:
  1. Naslov rada, imena i adrese autora
  2. Osnovni tekst (Uvod, materijal i metode, Rezultati i diskusija, Zaključci, Reference)
- Konsultovati uputstva organizatora
- Širina 1-2 m, visina do 2 m (najčešći format je Bo)
- Pačvork (iz više listova A<sub>4</sub> koji čine celinu)

# Poster prezentacija

- Previše informacija je teško za čitanje
- Treba postići balans između informacija i teksta
- Dobro usklađene boje
- Ilustracije umesto tabela (gubi se preciznost, ali dobija na preglednosti)
- Format i font slova (Ariel, Helvetica, 1-3 cm)
- Preporuka – do 800 reči
- Naslov 85 pt, autori 56 pt, podnaslovi 36 pt, body text 26 pt

# Contribution to the knowledge of flora in the NP Đerdap in North-Eastern Serbia

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Ecological society  
**ENDEMIT**



## Introduction

The National Park Đerdap is located in the North-East part of Serbia in the Region known as Carpathian Serbia. This region represents natural border between Serbia and Romania. National Park covers the surface of 63 608 ha, with a wider protected area of 93 968 ha and represents the biggest protected area in Serbia. National park territory includes 10 nature reserves.

Floristic research in the area Đerdap started at the end of the nineteenth (XIX) century by Josif Pančić and his students. After that period, the time of more detailed research of forest vegetation of Đerdap begins, mostly by Vojislav Mišić. Dikić, N., Nikolić, V., Jovanović, B., Vukićević, E., Dinić, A. and many others have also carried out their researches in this area in several occasions.

The research of the flora was carried out in about 30 locations during the Ecological camp "Đerdap" organized and conducted by an NGO - Ecological Society "Endemit".



## Material and methods

Members and associates of Ecological society "Endemit" conducted the field research of flora of the NP Đerdap in the period of 2001-2006.

The standard method of collecting and pressing plants was used, and



the determination was based on literature sources - Javorka-Csapody (1975), Jovanović (2000), Josefović (1970-1986), Šlić (1993). In addition to field data, NP data from numerous published botanical papers and surveys of Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia (1965-2005) was entered as well, in order to complete the list of flora.

The plant material was placed in the Herbarium of the Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden "Jevremovac", Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, Herbarium of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia and National Park "Đerdap", respectively.

## Results

The presence of 688 plant species was determined in the area of National park "Đerdap", based on field research and by incorporating the literature.



*mucronatus* and *Utricularia minor*. These 5 species are in the Red Book of Flora of Serbia. However, the data for Đerdap area was entered only for the species of *Ranunculus lingua*. We emphasize the existence of *Calluna vulgaris* in community Musco-Fagetum B. Jov. 1953, in forest management until "Đerdap" (Medarević, 2005).



676 species have been recorded in field research, and other 212 species are literature data and weren't confirmed in field research.

The number of species represents almost 25% of the total flora of Serbia. All 10 orchid species of the National Park "Đerdap" are included in the CITES.

From a total of 213 plant species that are protected by "Regulation on the Protection of natural rarity", 18 species were recorded in the NP "Đerdap".

There are 49 plant species on the Red list of Flora of Serbia.

In a study of the Institute for Nature Conservation Study on the status and nature conservation of Đerdap area, Mišić, V., 1965, states the existence of species *Groenlandia densa*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Ranunculus lingua*, *Schoenoplectus*

## Conclusion

National Park "Đerdap" is abundant in a variety of habitat types and is a good model-object for general and specific research of flora and vegetation. This enormous floristic wealth concentrated in a small range of altitude consisting of only a few hundred meters, from the level of Danube to the highest parts of Miroc, can be explained by different environmental conditions that

exist in this area, especially the variety of habitats and refugial character of the whole area. In this area there is a large number of species that are significant as rare, endemic, or relicts, or they are protected by certain legal regulations or conventions. Out of total number of species, 39 are protected under the provisions of national and/or international legislation.

## References

- Ecological Society "Endemit" (2009): Case study, National Park Đerdap: Impact Analysis of protected area on the local economy with the special emphasis on living standard of the local communities", in preparation. Developed within European Commission project "CSO Engagement with Ecological Economics".
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- Josifović, M. (ed.) (1970-1977): *Flora SR Serbia*. - SANU, Belgrade.
- Medarević, M. (2005): *Types of Forest National Park "Đerdap"*. - Forestry University of Belgrade, Belgrade.
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks: Ecological Society "Endemit", NP "Đerdap", Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden "Jevremovac", Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade and Dr Marjan Niketić. Graphic design: Miloš Jarić.

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[www.endemit.org.rs](http://www.endemit.org.rs)

the 5th Balkan Botanical congress



# Predicting Facial Beauty without Landmarks



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## Abstract

Abstract text describing the paper's contribution and findings.

## Gathering Beauty Data



Text describing the data gathering process and the characteristics of the dataset.

Text describing the data gathering process and the characteristics of the dataset.



## Model Design & Training



## Empirical Results

Text describing the empirical results and the performance of the model.



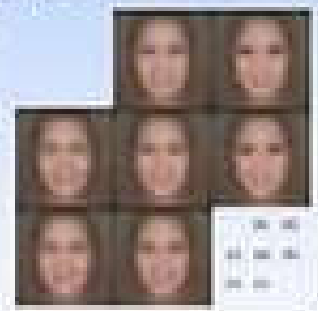
## Qualitative Results

Text describing the qualitative results and the visual quality of the outputs.



## Feature Analysis

Text describing the feature analysis and the importance of different features.





# Najčešće greške u izradi postera

1. Staviti sve na poster
2. Loš izbor boja, nečitljivost (plava pozadina, crvena slova)
3. Izbegavati senčenje, podvlačenje
4. Korišćenje horizontalnog teksta (treba biti organizovan u vidu vertikalnih stubaca)



# ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF ANTHOCYANINS OF *Syzygium cumini* FRUIT

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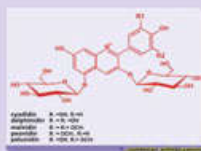
## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the potency of jambolan (*Syzygium cumini*) fruit anthocyanins as antioxidant by evaluating their antioxidant activity using *in vitro* assays. Several different assays of the antioxidant activity including DPPH radical-scavenging assay, hydroxyl radical-scavenging assay, superoxide radical-scavenging assay, and lipid peroxidation assay using human low density lipoprotein have been conducted. The phenolic compounds in methanolic extract were separated by using a solid phase extraction (C18 Sep-Pak cartridge), providing (1) anthocyanin phenolic fraction and (2) non-anthocyanin phenolic fraction. The phenolic content and antioxidant activity of the fractions have been compared with that of the methanolic extract. The phenolic content of anthocyanin-phenolic fraction represented approximately 53% (w/w) to the phenolic content of methanolic extract. The antioxidant activity of anthocyanin-phenolic fraction was slightly higher than that of methanolic extract. The antioxidant activity of jambolan extract was mainly contributed by anthocyanin. Moreover, anthocyanins extracted from the jambolan pulp, jambolan peel, and anthocyanin fraction were also evaluated their antioxidant activity. Jambolan pulp extract (JPuE), jambolan peel extract (JPeE), and jambolan anthocyanin fraction (JAF) exhibited significant antioxidant activities, in descending order: JAF > JPuE > JPeE. Among jambolan samples, jambolan anthocyanin fraction was the most effective as antioxidant and the antioxidant activity approached the activity of the standard compounds, quercetin, catechin, ascorbic acid. These results suggest that anthocyanins contained in the jambolan fruit with antioxidative properties are potential utilized for functional natural food colorants and nutraceutical.

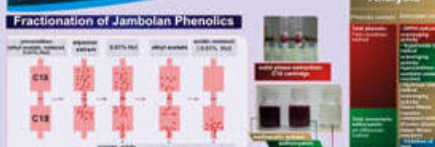
Keyword : *Syzygium cumini* fruit, jambolan, anthocyanins, antioxidant

## INTRODUCTION

Jambolan (*Syzygium cumini*) fruit is rich in anthocyanin pigments especially in its peel part. Anthocyanins of jambolan fruit have been studied extensively in our laboratory. Jambolan anthocyanins have been identified as 3,5-diglucoside derivatives of delphinidin (41.29%), petunidin (27.79%), malvidin (25.60%), cyanidin (4.19%) & peonidin (1.13%). Other study exhibit that jambolan anthocyanins have better color stability than enocyanins, commercial anthocyanin colorant from grape peel. Through intermolecular copigmentation reaction with ferulic acid, sinapic acid, caffeic acid, and rosemary polyphenol extract, color and stability of jambolan anthocyanins can be increased. In the present study, the antioxidant activity of jambolan anthocyanins was evaluated using several different *in vitro* assays.



## METHODS



Fractionation of phenolics into non-anthocyanin and anthocyanin phenolic fraction using C18 cartridge. The sample components are resolved by subsequent wash steps (circles: non-anthocyanin phenolics; squares: anthocyanins; triangles: sugars, acids, and water-soluble compounds).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT  
 Puspita Sari is grateful to the Indonesian Foundation for Science (IFS), Stockholm, Sweden and Organization for the Publication of Chemical Sciences (OPCS), The Hague, The Netherlands for the financial support.  
 Received: October 15, 2019; Revised: December 10, 2019

## RESULTS

### Contribution of Jambolan Anthocyanins as Antioxidant



The phenolic content of anthocyanin phenolic fraction represented approximately 53% (w/w) to the phenolic content of methanolic extract. The antioxidant activity of anthocyanin phenolic fraction was slightly higher than that of methanolic extract. Thus, the antioxidant activity of jambolan extract was mainly contributed by anthocyanins.

### Antioxidant Activity of Extract and Anthocyanin Fraction

Sample	Total phenolic content (mg GAE/g)
Jambolan pulp extract (JPuE)	18.88 ± 3.19
Jambolan peel extract (JPeE)	27.62 ± 1.42
Jambolan anthocyanin fraction (JAF)	379.66 ± 12.32
Red cabbage extract (RcE)	27.70 ± 0.48

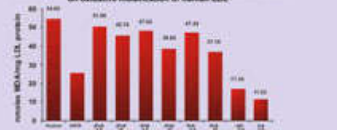
<sup>a</sup>Galic acid equivalents (dry weight basis).

### Free radical scavenging activity (expressed as IC<sub>50</sub> values)

Sample	DPPH radical-scavenging	Superoxide radical-scavenging	Hydroxyl radical-scavenging
Jambolan pulp extract (JPuE)	1706.88 ± 11.73	23.26 ± 0.48	443.43 ± 18.12
Jambolan peel extract (JPeE)	915.85 ± 9.82	22.18 ± 0.48	307.18 ± 15.43
Jambolan anthocyanin fraction (JAF)	23.02 ± 0.48	1.81 ± 0.34	20.27 ± 4.32
Red cabbage extract (RcE)	624.34 ± 11.38	20.87 ± 0.22	232.03 ± 14.14
Catechin	16.89 ± 0.20	1.27 ± 0.04	187.82 ± 2.81
Quercetin	9.30 ± 0.23	-	-
Ascorbic acid	12.68 ± 0.26	0.29 ± 0.08	-

<sup>a</sup>Concentration of sample required to scavenge 50% of free radicals.

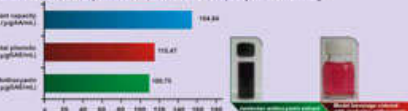
### Inhibitory effect of extract and anthocyanin fraction of jambolan fruit on oxidative modification of human LDL



JPuE (jambolan pulp extract), JPeE (jambolan peel extract), JAF (jambolan anthocyanin fraction), RcE (red cabbage extract), Cat (catechin). Control: LDL + Cu<sup>2+</sup>/BSA, LDL + Cu<sup>2+</sup>/BSA.

### Antioxidant Activity of Model Beverage

Total phenolic content, anthocyanin content, and antioxidant capacity of model beverage



Jambolan pulp extract (JPuE), jambolan peel extract (JPeE), and jambolan anthocyanin fraction (JAF) exhibited significant antioxidant activities, in descending order: JAF > JPuE > JPeE. Jambolan anthocyanin fraction (JAF) was the most effective as antioxidant and the antioxidant activity approached the activity of the standard compounds, quercetin, catechin, ascorbic acid. Jambolan anthocyanins that added to a model beverage as colorant also exhibited antioxidant activity.

## CONCLUSION

The antioxidant activity of jambolan fruit was mainly contributed by anthocyanin. The phenolic and anthocyanin fraction of jambolan fruit were effective both in scavenging reactive oxygen species/ROS and in inhibiting lipoprotein oxidation. The anthocyanins of jambolan fruit with antioxidative properties are potential utilized for functional natural food colorants and nutraceutical.