REGIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE REDD+ KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS 23 - 25 AUGUST 2016





Graphic design and layout concepts

By Mairi Feeger 24 August 2016



Relevance of visual communication?

Who would you employ as your next REDD+ chief technical officer?





You have 50 milliseconds to make a good first impression!

Source: Attention web designers: You have 50 milliseconds to make a good first impression! Gitte Lindgaard, Gary Fernandes, Cathy Dudek, and J. Brown Behaviour & Information Technology Vol. 25, Iss. 2,2006 http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01449290500330448

Relevance of visual communication

Visual communication informs how we understand and interact with the world around us. Effective communication depends on how well you control the visual representation of your message

This circle is orange

Visual communication is part of the message



What is graphic design?

Art with a purpose

'...creative and systematic plan to solve a problem or achieve certain objectives, with the use of images, symbols and words. It is visual communication and the aesthetic expression of concepts and ideas using various graphic elements and tools.'

Google search: https://www.treefrog.ca/What-is-Graphic-Design

Graphic

Design

Graphic

'Visual'

Art Imagination Expression

Involves many mediums such as drawing, painting, engraving or lettering giving clear and explicit detail

'Visual elements'

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Line | Colour | Shape | Texture | Space | Form | Typography
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Design

'Decision making process about the visual form and function of something before it is made'

Thinking | Problem solving | Practicality

Graphic design is guided by a set of rules called the **principals** of design

Principals of design

Contrast | Hierarchy | Alignment | Balance | Proximity | Repetition | Function

Visual elements

Value is how light or how dark an area looks. A gradient,

shown above, is a great way to visualize value everything from dark to white, all the shades in-between, has a value. Use value to create depth and light; to create a pattern; to lead the eye; or to emphasize.



A line is a mark between two points. There are various types of lines, from straight to squiggly to curved and more. Lines can be used for a wide range of purposes: stressing a word or phrase, connecting content to one another, creating patterns and much more.

COLOR

Color is used to generate emotions, define importance, create visual interest and more. CMYK (cyan/magenta/yellow/black) is subtractive; RGB (red/green/blue) is additive.

Some colors are warm and active (orange, red); some are cool and passive (blue, purple).

There are various color types (primary to analogous) and relationships (monochromatic to triad) worth learning more about as well.

-..

paper leat

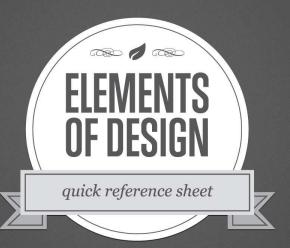


Texture relates the to surface of an object; the look or feel of it.
Concrete has a rough texture; drywall has a smooth and subtle texture. Using texture in design is a great way to add depth and visual interest. Printed material has actual, textile texture while screen material has implied texture.



Height + width = shape. We all learned basic shapes in grade school - triangles, squares, circles and rectangles. Odd or lesser seen shapes can be used to attract attention.

There are three basic types of shape: geometric (triangles, squares, circles etc), natural (leaves, animals, trees, people), and abstracted (icons, stylizations, graphic representations etc).



I

Space is the area around or between elements in a design. It can be used to separate or group information. Use it effectively to: give the eye a rest; define importance; lead the eye through a design and more.

Size is how small or large something is: a small shirt vs. an extra large shirt, for example. Use size to define importance, create visual interest in a design (via

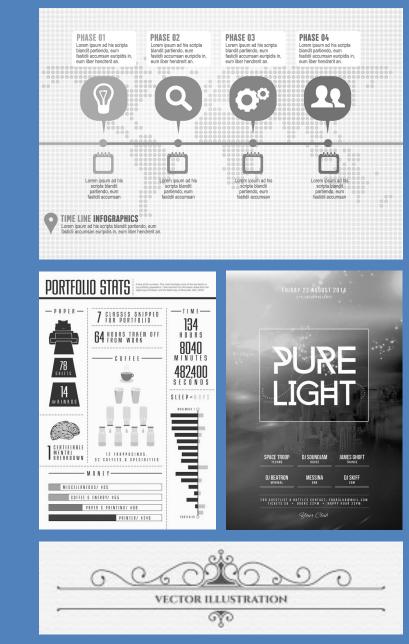
contrasting sizes), attract attention and more.

13

1 Visual element

Line

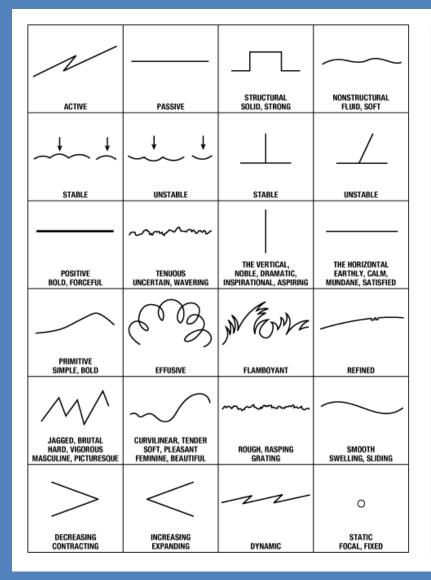
Line is any mark connecting two points

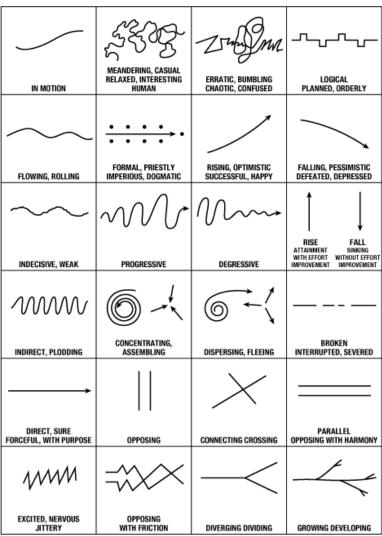






Line can be used to create mood





2

Visual element

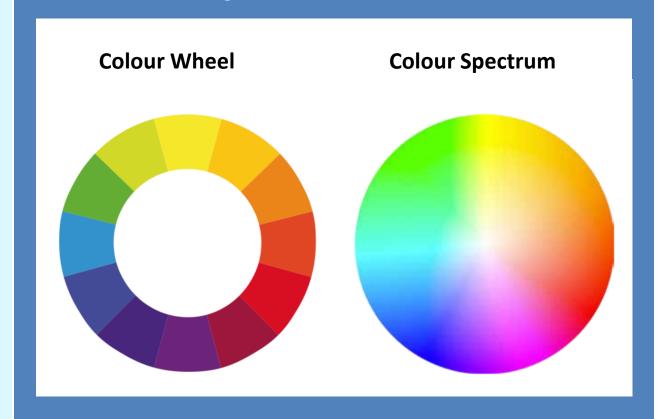
Colour

Is an objects chromatic quality

https://color.adobe.com/

http://paletton.com/

An understanding of colour theory can help with mixing colour and choosing of effective colour combinations.



Colour examples



Primary colours

Primary colors make up the basis for the colour wheel. Here they are Red, Yellow and Blue.



Secondary colorus

Secondary colours are made by mixing equal portions of the primary colours. These create green, orange and purple.



Tertiary colours

Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary colour with a neighbouring secondary colour.



Warm & cool colours

Warm colours on the right.

Cool colours on the left.



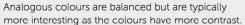
Monochromatic

Monochromatic colours are shades and tints of the same colour. The monochromatic colour scheme is

same colour. The monochromatic colour scheme is typically balanced and easy on the eye.



Analogous

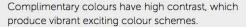








Complimentary









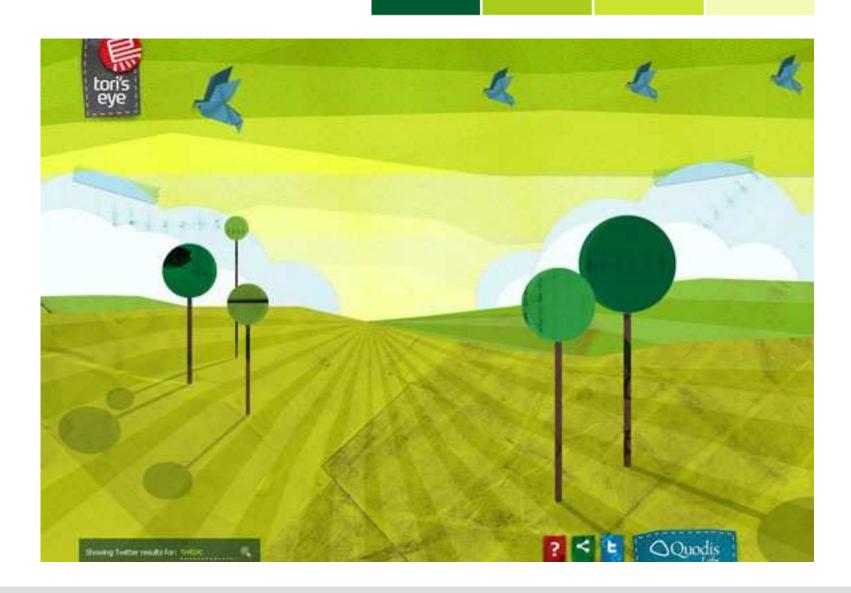
Triadic

Tertiary colours typically produce vibrant effects.

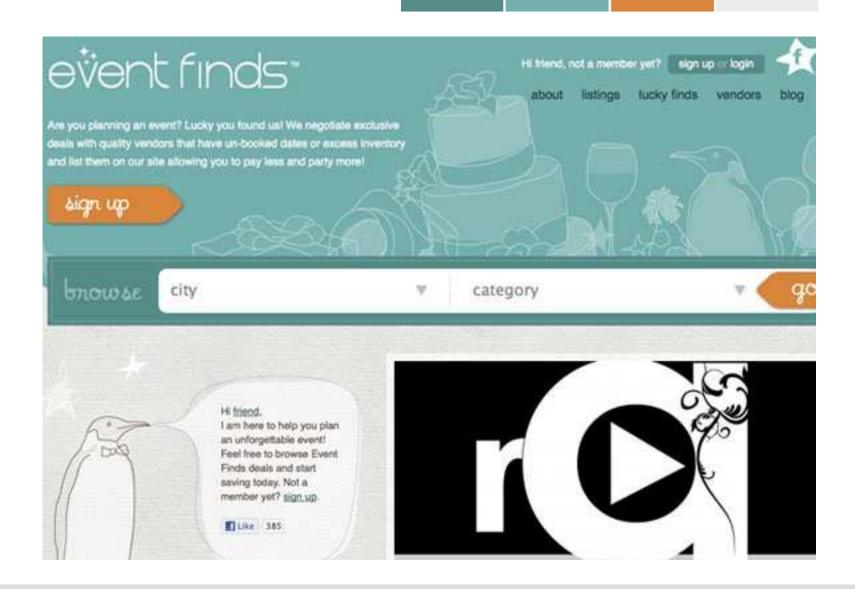




Colour scheme examples



Colour scheme examples



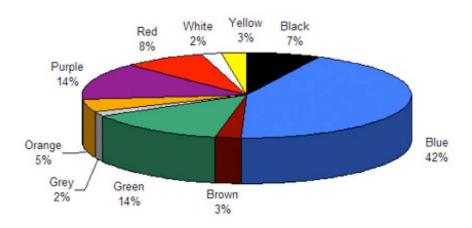
Spilt complementary



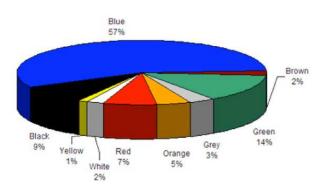
Left complementary



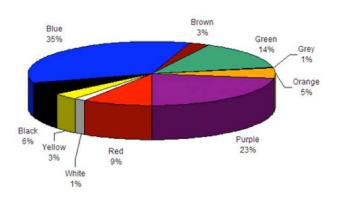
Favorite Color



Male - Favorite Color



Female - Favorite Color



Poll results: What is your favorite color?

In the US blue is the overwhelmingly favorite color, although women show more breadth of favorites. All graphs are from a survey in late January 2003 by a student at University of Washington, Joe Hallock.

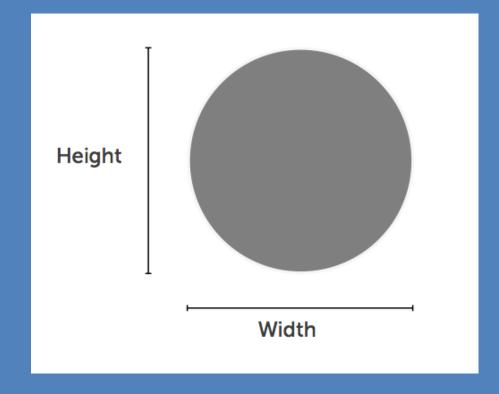
All images @Joe Hallock, Joe. 2003: www.joehallock.com/edu/COM498/index.html

3

Visual element

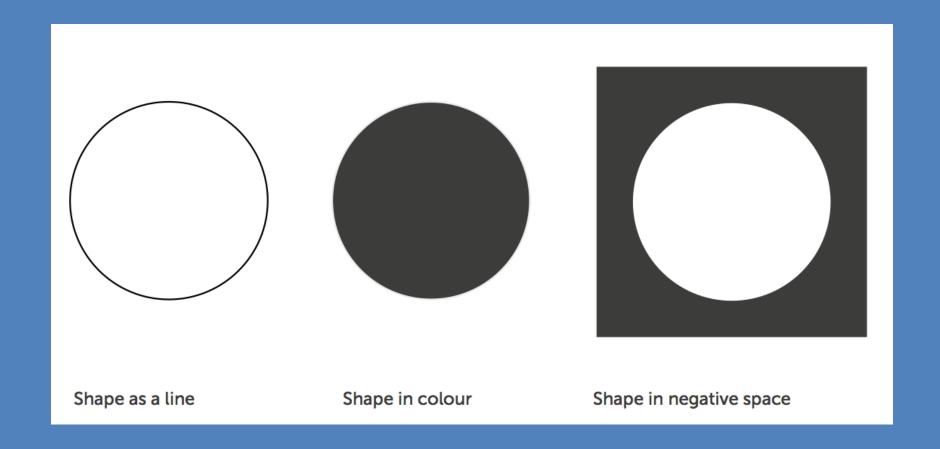
Shape

The contour of a flat object



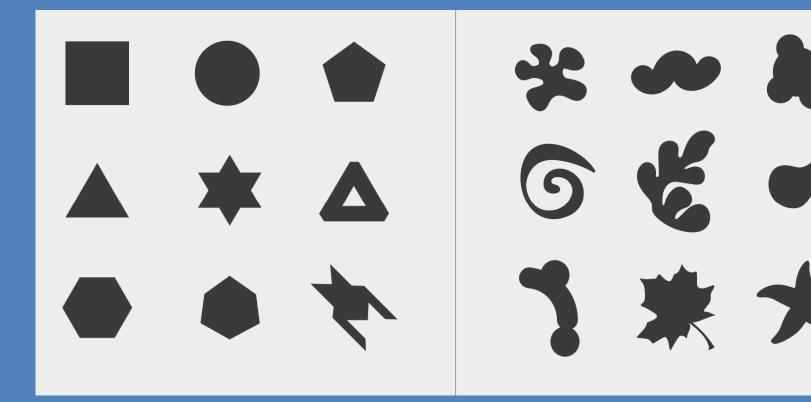
https://color.adobe.com/

http://paletton.com/

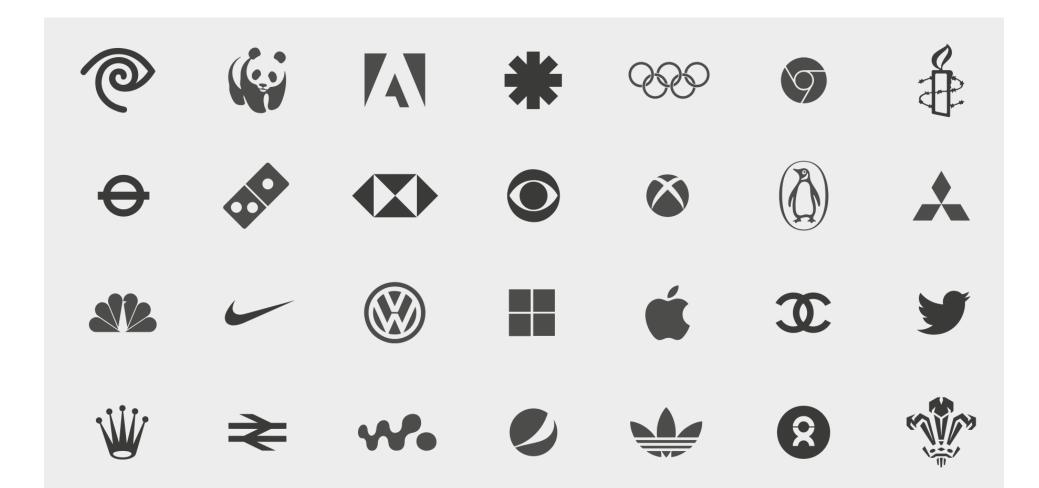


geometric

organic



Popular logo examples



Use of negative space











Use of negative space







Use of white space





Design principals

CONTRAST

COLOR

TONE/VALUE

SIZE/SHAPE

DIRECTION

Unique elements in a design should stand apart from one another. One way to do this is to use contrast. Good achieved using elements like color, tone, size, and more - allows the viewer's eye to flow naturally.

To the left, you can see 4 ways to create contrast in your design.

ZMENT

another element. Alignment allows for disconnected when alignment has been

REPETITION

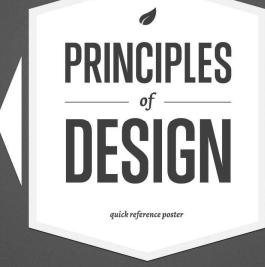
Repetition breeds cohesiveness in a design. Once a design pattern has been established - for example, a dotted border or a specific typographic styling - repeat this pattern to establish consistency.



Establish a style for each element in a design and use it on similar elements



Proper alignment in a design means that every element in it is visually connected to cohesiveness; nothing feels out of place or





Proximity allows for visual unity in a design. If two elements are related to each other, they should be placed in close proximity to one another. Doing so minimizes visual clutter, emphasizes organization, and increases viewer comprehension.

Imagine how ridiculous it would be if the proximity icons on this graphic were located on the other side of this document.



a handy paper least resource

Layout concepts

Using a layout grid system

Applying a layout grid system to a particular concept helps create visual consistency.

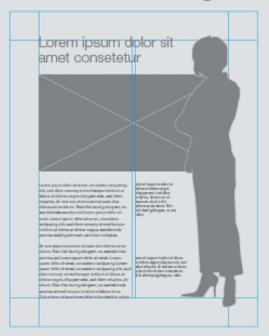
1 column vertical grid



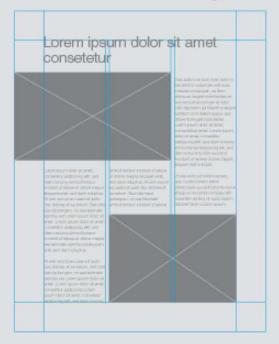
2 column vertical grid



2 column vertical grid



3 column vertical grid



3 column vertical grid



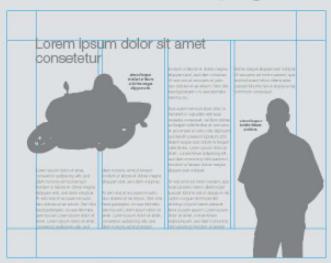
3 column vertical grid



1 column landscape grid



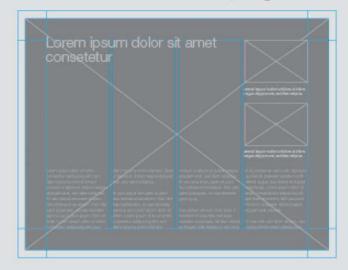
4 column landscape grid



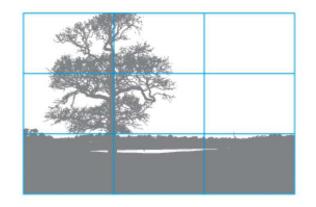
2 column landscape grid

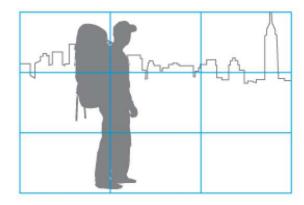


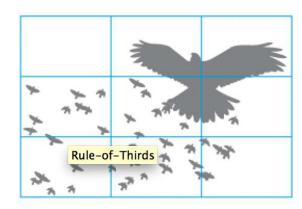
4 column landscape grid



The rule of thirds







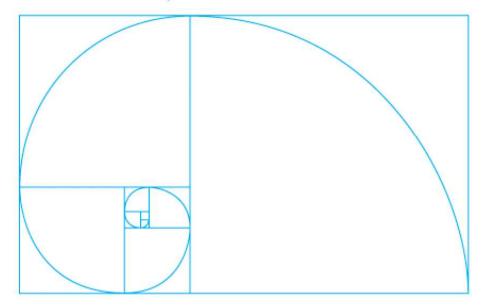
The golden ratio

The golden ratio or divine proportion is a visual representation of the golden number Phi (Φ) which is approximately 1.618

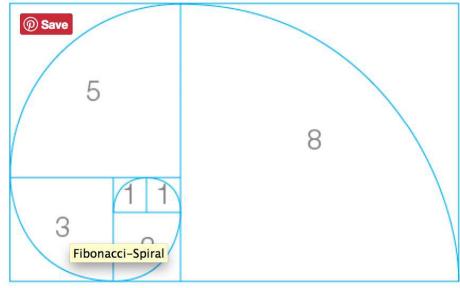
Fibonacci sequence

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55...etc

The Golden Spiral



The Fibonacci Spiral



How to use the golden ration in your design

The golden ratio or divine proportion is a visual representation of the golden number Phi (Φ) which is approximately 1.618

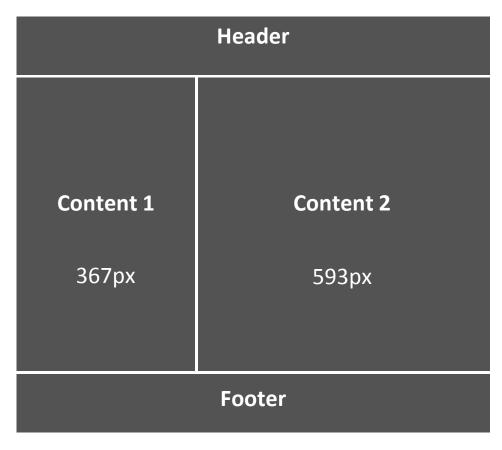
960px		
593px	367px	

$$960px / 1.618 = 593px$$

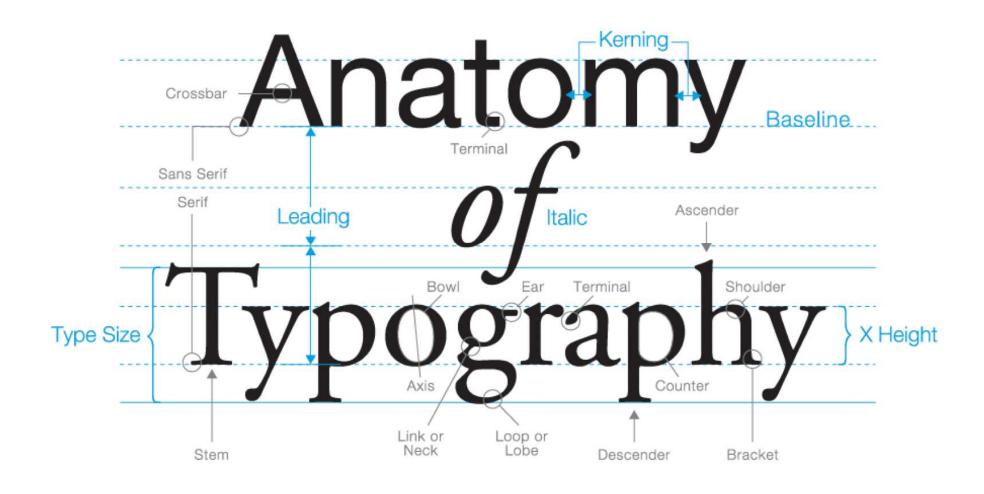
$$960px - 593 = 367px$$

How to use the golden ration in your design





Typography

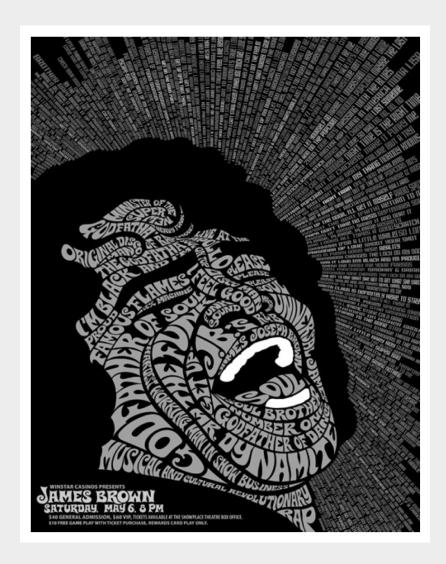


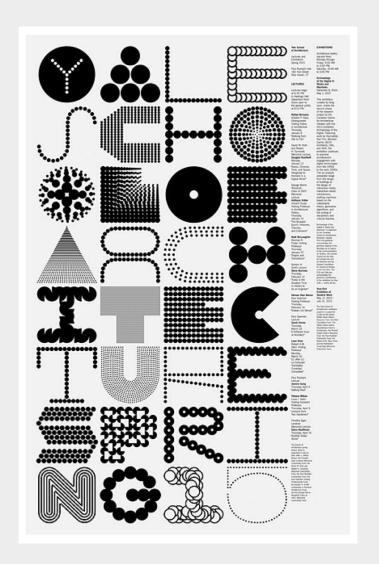
Clean, cool, collected.

Relaxed, refined, readable.

Fancy, hip, homemade.

Font types





Alignment

Ic tem ut doloratus mossum as quam cor ationseque precti tem quiat molorem esti delit et vellabo. Aquam asped quisquis rem erferchic tenempor autempos sedit aspere vel imagnam, quaerspero occulpa rchicab inihitae plab ipis re, commimustrum remperi tet repelectis quiaeptus, sandit lame doloratemo cuptatur? Qui cuptatem aspientur? Quia nimi, vellori as non cusape most et alictatatur sed ut et, volum doluptur? Quibus esti dest, solor aut aborum facersero velit laboria dolupti scimet et rerae omnis reseritios aut et re quaspero corenient.

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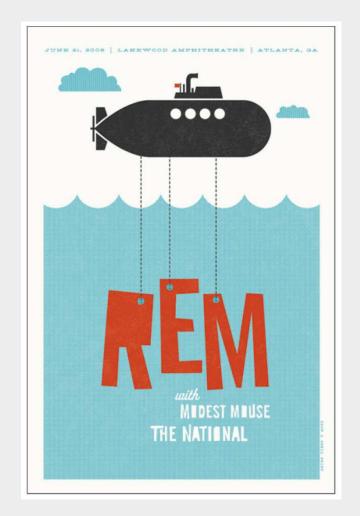
Hierarchy

TEXT SIZE

is a common example

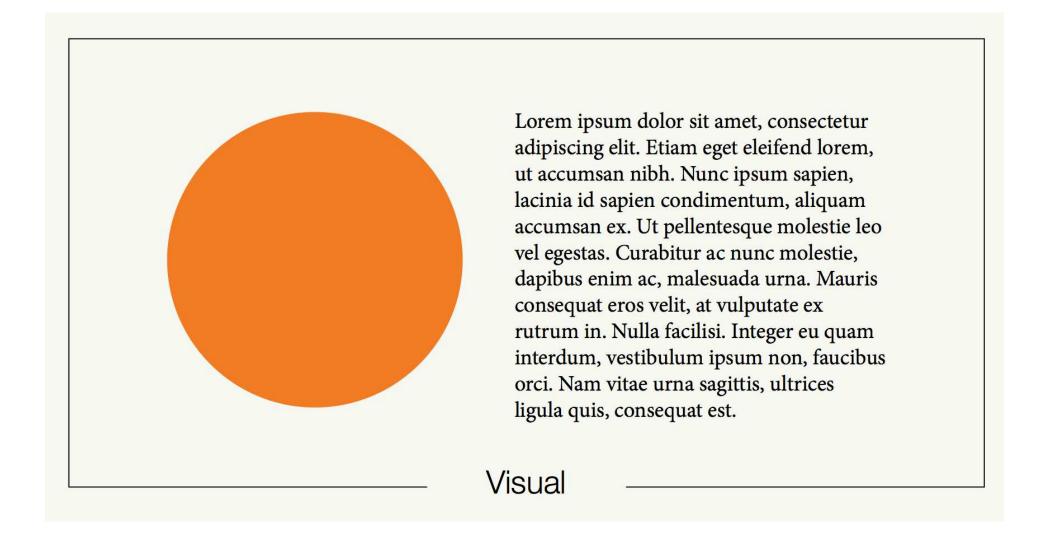
of Hierarchy in graphic design.

Hierarchy





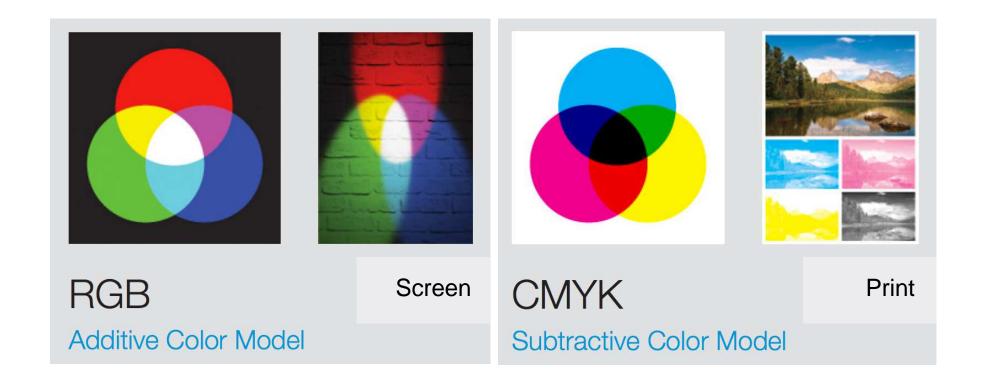
Balance



Workflows

Understanding colour models

A colour model is a system for creating a full range of colours from a small set of primary colours.



Types of digital artwork

There are two types of digital representation: vector and raster

Vector artwork is infinitely scalable and is commonly used in logos and architectural drawings Raster artwork is pixel based, used primarily with photographs

Design software

Adobe Creative is the industry standard for design work

Illustrator	Vector graphics and illustrations. Good for maps, charts, graphs and large scale formats.
Photoshop	Manipulating photographs. Good for renderings, mock ups and enhancing/altering images.
InDesign	Layout for print documents and presentations. Good for booklets, posters, and slideshows.
Acrobat	Useful for storing and viewing information. Versatile and accessible file format.

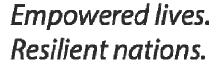
File formats

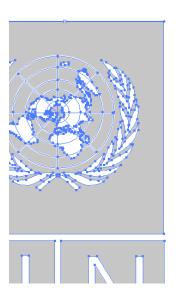
Illustrator • Working file: [.ai] Finalized file [.pdf .jpeg .pdf .svg .eps and more] Photoshop • Working file: [.psd] • Finalized file: [.jpeg.tiff.png and more] InDesign Working file: [.indd] • Finalized file: [.pdf] ID Acrobat Working file: [.indd] • Finalized file: [.pdf]

VECTOR

- Image consisting of points and paths that have a proportional relationship.
- Infinitely scalable
- Primarily used in illustrator









RASTER

- Flattened image consisting of many pixels
- Not scaleable
- Primarily used in photoshop, any print program



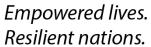


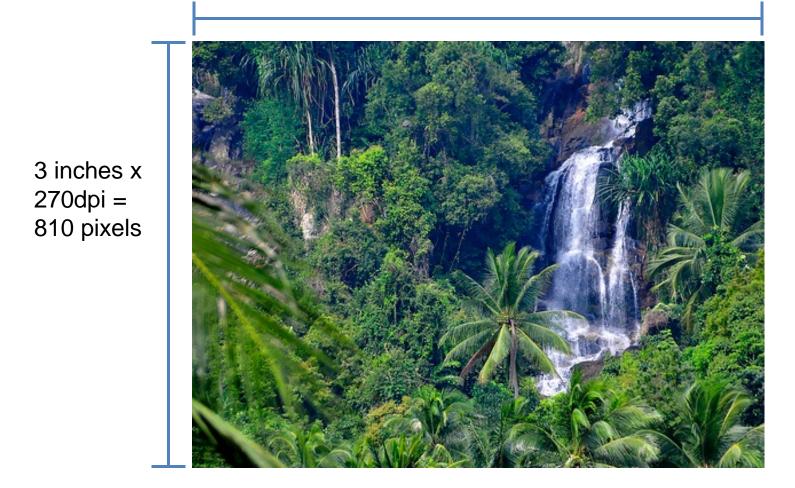




Image resolution

- It is important that any image has the necessary resolution to be clear and crisp
- 270dpi for print, 72dpi for screen
- the possible size of the final image will be dictated by the number of pixels in the image

4 inches x 270dpi = 1080 pixels



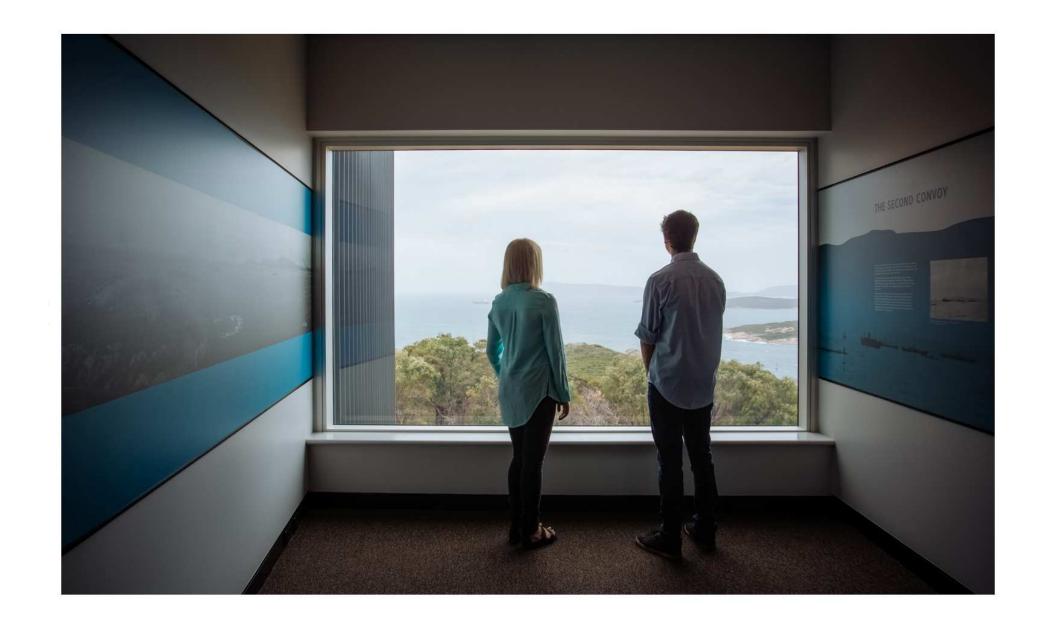
Design process

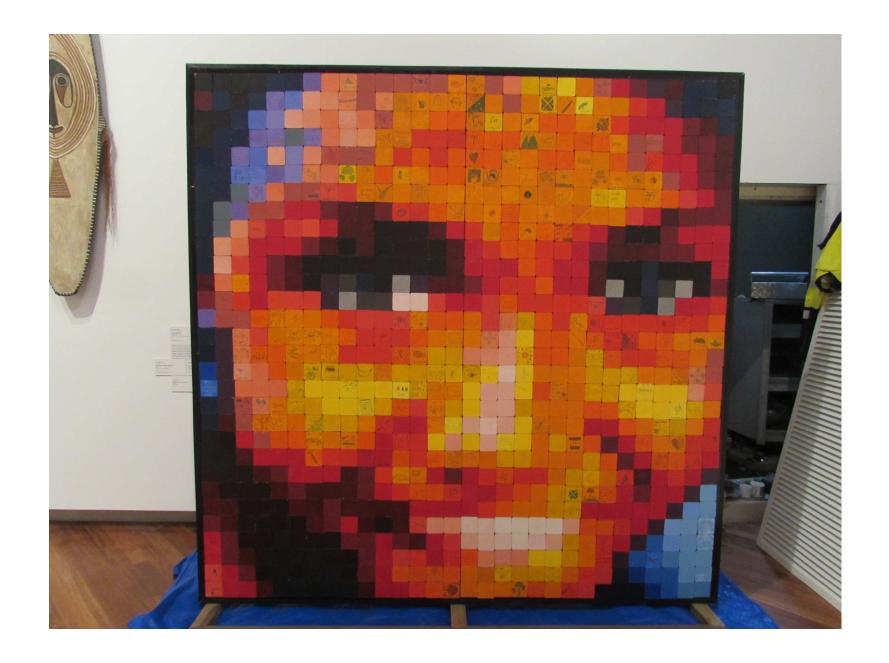
1	The problem	What is the problem/idea? What is purpose and goal for your design?
2	Research	Collect information. Search other visual examples.
3	Idea generation	Based on your research and key messages develop concepts
4	Test	Pre-test your concepts.
5	Final solution	Develop and refine the best visual solution
6	Evaluation	Review your concepts. Are design elements and principals contributing to the message?















Key points

Without good design, even the best, most compelling story is lost. Follow these design best practices to ensure that your visual communication is both beautiful and effective.

Colour

Use no more than five colors in a single layout. Colour should be used sparingly to highlight important information.

Typography

All fonts should be legible and appropriate for communication style

Callouts

Use call outs sparingly to highlight only key information

Space

Keep significant negative space. When too much information is in a layout, messaging becomes cluttered and incoherent.

Illustration

Illustration should match tone and subject matter. Only include if it enhances the content.

Iconography

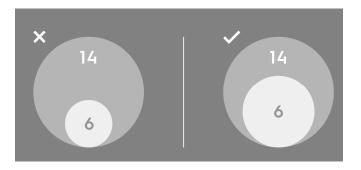
Icons should be simple, easy to understand and universal; they're meant to enhance comprehension, never distract.

Data

Don't overwhelm the reader with multiple graphs of single data points when one combined will suffice.

Proportion

The eye can be deceiving; make sure items are appropriately sized in data visualizations so as not to skew data.



Simplicity

Avoid unnecessary design, including 3D charts, ornamental illustration or extraneous elements.

"A designer knows he has achieved perfection not when there is nothing left to add, but when there is nothing left to take away."

Antoine de Saint Exupéry

Thank You

Mairi Feeger mairi.feeger@undp.org











