## OUR COLOR VISION IS LIMITED

Designing with the mind in mind, Jeff Johnson, Chapter 4
YASMINE FAZAZI


My wife asked me which one I like best

## Rods:

Overall Brightness

## Cones:

Different frequencies of light (color)


Interesting fact: Men have more rods, some women have more cones

## cones and freauencies



Picture from: Jeff johnson, DWMIM CH4

Low frequency: most sensitive to the middle (yellow) and low (red) frequencies.

Medium frequency: Most sensitive to high-frequency blues through the lower middlefrequency yellows and oranges.

High frequency:
Most sensitive to light at the upper end of the visible light spectrum-violets and blues Less sensitive and numerous

## SUBTRACTION

## Color opponent channels:

- Red-green difference signal channel:

Visual cortex subtract: (Signals coming over the optic nerves) - (Signals from the medium- and low frequency cones)

- Yellow-blue difference signal channel:

Other neurons in the visual cortex(Signals from the high- and lowfrequency cones)

- Luminance (or black-white) signal channel:

A third group of neurons in the visual cortex adds (the signals coming from the low- and medium-frequency cones)

## VISION IS OPTIMIZED FOR CONTRAST, NOT BRIGHTNESS

Our visual system is considerably more sensitive to variations in color and brightness


## DISTINGUISHING COLOR

## Paleness

The paler 2 colors are, the harder it is to tell them apart

## SiZe

The smaller objects are, the harder it is to perceive the color

## SEP ARATION

The more separated colors are, the harder it is to tell the difference

## COLOR BLINDNESS



## COLOR BLINDNESS

Does not: imply no color perception. Does: implies that one or more of the color subtraction channels aren't operating normally, which makes it challenging to identify some color combinations.

Most common type: and GREEN
$8 \%$ men and less than $0.5 \%$ women


## COLOR BLINDNESS IN DESIGN



## Theme

Customize the look of the Messapps workspace. Only you will see this.


- Aubergine

- Choco Mint


## Accessible Themes



- Protanopia \& Deuteranopia

- Hoth

- Ochin


[^0]
## EXTERNAL FACTORS

## Variation among <br> 01 color Displays

Depending on technologies, software, settings

## Grayscale Displays

Rare now but some devices still use grayscale displays

## Display angle

Angles can alter colors

## Ambient illumination.

The lighting can affect how we perceive colors

## guidelines for color use

## Distinguish colors by saturation and brightness

=> HIGH Contrast
=> Use grayscale testing

Use distinctive colors


## Each color causes a strong

 signal on only one coloropponent channelSeparate strong opponent colors.

Placing opponent colors such as red and green or blue and yellow can be disturbing

THIS!

## Avoid color pairs that color-blind

 people cannot distinguishDO NOT USE: dark red versus black, dark red versus dark green, blue versus purple, light green versus white.
USE: dark reds, blues, and violets against light yellows and greens.
=> Color blindness simulator

## Use color redundantly with other cues

Use colors as well as other SIGNIFIERS such as symbols, icons, or shapes. Don't rely solely on color.


## THANKS!


[^0]:    In Slack, you can choose one of the preset accessible themes

