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IFAS EXTENSION

Developing Sign Displays for Conveying Information¹

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Educational signs can be an effective means of providing information. Especially when observers are engaged in other activities (e.g., walking, golfing, rest area stops), educational signs may be a preferred, non-intrusive method of delivering information. The educational signs you design can help to inform and empower people to make better decisions about their behaviors and practices, but in order to do so the design and message must be effective.

There are a number of key principles for creating effective educational materials. These fit within four main stages:

1. Planning
2. Preparation & Creation
3. Testing & Revision
4. Implementation & Evaluation

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of these four stages in creating educational sign displays. As an illustration of this process, we discuss sign displays designed for homeowners in a residential community (Figure 1). These displays were part of an environmental education program that

informed homeowners about natural resource conservation issues.

Planning

Planning is an important step in creating successful sign displays. Taking time to plan will make displays more effective and can minimize work spent revising the displays. To begin the planning process, create an outline that contains deadlines for completing each of the four stages. This will give you an overall timeline for the project. Next, answer who, what, how, when and where.

1) Who is the target audience?

Answering this question will help you define the needs and expectations of your audience. It will shape your program by focusing the material on a particular group with specific needs and issues that could be addressed. For example, you should approach your topic differently depending on whether your target audience is children, adults, or university professors. For our project, the target audience was middle school to adult residents within a planned community.

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Getting to Know your Neighbors

Sandhill Cranes

Florida is the annual destination for one of America's largest migrant birds- the Greater Sandhill Crane. Arriving between October and November, these gray birds have long necks and legs, and bare red faces. They can stand more than four feet tall. Florida also has a sub-species, the Florida Sandhill Crane, which can be seen all year long. The Florida Sandhill Cranes are considered threatened.

Sandhill Cranes strut about pastures, prairies, golf courses, and even the sub-urban areas feeding on berries, insects, and other small creatures. In late December, the Florida Sandhill Crane's courtship dances are characterized by ballet-like leaps and posturing with trumpeting calls.

Sandhills and other cranes are monogamous, and live to be 25 to 30 years old in the wild. Both adults builds nests made of grass and sticks, usually near wetlands, where they lay 2 eggs a year. Typically, only one baby survives.



What Can I Do?

Sandhill cranes are losing more of their nesting and wintering habitat each year.

In Florida, Sandhill Crane habitat is often on private land. Cooperation between managers and private landowners will be important for saving the Sandhill crane. In addition, you can remember:

- ⚡ As with all wildlife, never feed the Sandhill Cranes. They can become a nuisance, and are known to damage screens and windows when they associate food with humans. These birds are also not used to cars.
- ⚡ Keep your pets away from the areas occupied by cranes. Always keep pets on a leash when walking near cranes.
- ⚡ Never enter the nesting areas of the cranes. Human activity should not occur within 300 meters of nests.

Did You Know?

Sandhill cranes can fly up to 350 miles a day during their migration! When taking off, flocks of cranes ascend in great circling columns, riding thermal currents of rising air, then form into "V"-formations.

Sandhill crane (Chick), Neebitt

Sandhills in the field, Neebitt

A flock of Sandhills, N. Neelitt

For more information on wildlife in your area, check out: <http://www.wec.ufl.edu/extension>

Figure 1. Example of sign display placed in a residential community. Credits: Anna M. Prizzia

2) What do you hope to accomplish with your sign displays and what information should you include on them?

Clarifying your goals will help in determining what goes on the displays. The more specifically you define your goal, the more directly you will address that goal with your display, which will increase the likelihood that your effort will be effective. For example, in the residential community, our goal was for residents to understand more about natural resources and ways to conserve resources in their homes, yards, and neighborhoods. We wanted residents to become more aware and knowledgeable about natural resources. We wanted residents to have positive attitudes and increased participation in natural resource conservation.

Deciding on what issues to address and include on the signs is important. You have only a limited amount of space on each sign. One way to determine what information to include is to get feedback from both professionals and the target audience. In our

project, we conducted focus groups with environmental professionals and homeowners. For each group, we asked what types of environmental information they would like to see on the signs.

A useful technique to help clarify goals is to create a theme. There are three steps to identifying a theme. First, identify a broad topic (e.g., backyard wildlife). Second, narrow your topic (e.g., backyard wildlife habitat). Third, write out your theme statement as a complete sentence (e.g., Creating backyard habitat for birds, butterflies, and other wildlife is fun and easy). By developing a theme as a complete sentence, it is easier to maintain focus on your objectives and develop your educational display accordingly.

3) How will you convey the message?

Answering this question will help you decide how the information will be presented on the sign. Make a list of all you know about your target audience. For example, where do they work? What

level of education do they have? This will help you make key decisions about how to present information. Also, what kind of structure will hold the sign and how big? Will it be a simple sign or a large structure with a roof? For our project, each sign had a theme (Figure 1) and all signs had a catchy title, basic background information, a highlighted issue, and a "what you can do" section. Because the same people will walk by these signs each week, we made these signs dynamic. Informational panels could be switched out throughout the year.

4) Where will the signs be displayed and when will you put them up?

You need to explore the most appropriate places for people to view the signs. Where is people traffic the highest? Where will people have the time and inclination to read the sign? *When* the signs go up can be important, too. For example, the signs may coincide with an event or recent issue. In our project, we placed signs along a public walking trail in the neighborhood. We plan to alternate the signs in the display to coincide with seasonal changes.

Preparation and Creation

After you have carefully planned out who, what, when, how, and where for your materials, you can begin the creation process. Usually, this can be simply gathering information. Check to see if other materials are available that meet identified needs. Using valuable sources of existing information and graphics can save money and time. Other states or government agencies are usually willing to provide camera-ready art in exchange for a printed acknowledgment. All materials from the federal government are "public domain" and free to be reproduced, with credit. We made four-colored panels and borrowed photos and art from a variety of agencies and people.

You will also need computer software to make the sign. We utilized Adobe Photoshop® to make our signs. This program was most useful as it could handle text and photos. Many software programs are available. Be sure to check which programs best suit your interests and are compatible with local printing companies.

What type of sign will hold the information? There are many different models of signs and companies that will build them. Depending on the information, you can use big or small signs. The display can be made out of wood, aluminum, or plastic. The text and photos could be printed with a variety of different inks. Signs can be engraved or printed panels. Any kind of sign can be made, depending on your goals and budget. For example, aluminum signs are the most expensive, but also the most durable.

Of note, you may want change information on the sign periodically. To make this type of sign, you need to construct a display that allows information panels to be replaced. Panels that contain information printed with sunlight-resistant inks and laminated can easily be taken out of the display and replaced with a new one. These dynamic signs are useful in Florida because the color of any sign will deteriorate within 5 years due to the sun. Printing new information panels is much cheaper than replacing the full sign. In our project, the signs were outdoors and people were going to walk by these signs frequently. Thus, we installed dynamic signs (48" X 36").

Testing and Revision

Pre-testing your materials with the intended audience provides an opportunity to check the effectiveness of your message while it is still in development. Does your audience understand the message? Do they like the design of the sign? Pre-testing doesn't have to be complicated or expensive. But if you wait too long to ask these important questions, you may have to start over.

You can also do a peer/expert review of the content to test accuracy and content, but this cannot substitute pre-testing a draft with several members of the target audience. Pre-testing will let you know if the message is clear and if it is perceived as important. Some questions to ask in the test include:

- What is the main point of this material?
- What part of this do you find unclear or confusing?

- Is the material attractive? Is there anything that is hard to see or understand?
- Tell me what this graphic is showing.
- What would make your family, friends, or neighbors more likely to read this information?

Pre-testing with approximately 15-20 people usually gives enough information to make reasonable decisions, but the amount of pre-testing depends on the complexity or difficulty of your message. Pre-testing can be done as many times as you need during development. Graphics, photos, other design elements and translations should all be pre-tested. A general uniformity of responses will let you know if your message is clear. Some common ways to pre-test messages include focus groups, individual interviews, and self-administered questionnaires (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Homeowners review sign displays that will be placed in residential communities. Such reviews, or focus groups, help determine if your educational materials are effective at delivering your intended message. Credits: Anna M. Prizzia

Implementation and Evaluation

After planning, creating, and pre-testing your work, the final step is implementation and evaluation. This is the step where you install the signs and evaluate their impact. Include monitoring and evaluation of your materials. Monitoring and evaluating will help you assess the initial results and long-term impacts. This process will also provide feedback from your target audience that can be used to modify the signs. A few techniques that can be used for evaluation are discussion, participant observation, and surveys or questionnaires conducted both pre- and post-deployment of the signs.

Summary

Creating sign displays can be a challenge, but following these stages of development will help make your time and effort pay off. With careful planning, preparation/creation, testing/revision, and implementation/evaluation, you can have effective educational materials that will make your work easier and will help you achieve your educational goals.

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