

PROJECT 1

Project Title Interactive Infographic

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

An infographic combines text and image to analyze an event, object or place. You will find them in newspapers and magazines and on web sites and they are meant to communicate complex and precise information quickly. For this project you will be producing an interactive graphic that tells a story. Past projects have included animal migration patterns and graphics explaining the global effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONSIDER WHAT STORY A GRAPHIC CAN TELL:

LOCATOR GRAPHICS: These tell the viewer where something happened.

EXPLANATORY GRAPHICS: These graphics are used to convey a story and show a step-by-step sequence of events.

DATA GRAPHICS: These graphics show distributions of data. They are similar to charts in that they can show weather trends and patterns, population breakdowns, etc.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

When preparing your infographic for your target audience, you need to make the assumption that the viewers are lost.

SOME CONTENT YOU WILL NEED:

Each infographic needs a headline, and a short description or introductory paragraph. When using graphics you may also need to include a locator graphic for your main graphic like a map legend to help the viewer understand the meaning of symbols you may be using.

Example: If you are showing where the tsunami occurred, you might want to put in a global graphic that shows the region you are detailing. Add any major reference points such as oceans, cities, etc. that will help your viewer understand the story you are telling visually. Include a North indicator arrow if it is not at the top of your infographic layout.

SIMPLE IS BEST. Do not clutter your design with unnecessary details. Use limited, relevant color palettes and keep the graphic succinctly and tightly focused. If your design has dead or wasted space, use it to put in legends, text boxes, insets, mileage scales, etc. All of these things give your viewer perspective.

MAKE YOUR GRAPHIC ACCURATE: With any informational graphic, it is very important to be accurate. Cite your sources and check daily for accurate figures if your graphic involves changing numbers. Often, web graphics are updated daily, and you should time stamp your graphic to indicate the last time it was updated.

Example: If the graphic indicates how many people have died as a result of the pandemic in a particular country, the figures may change daily. Unless the data in your graphic is being fed by a data base, you will have to update your graphics on a regular basis. Adding a timestamp as to when the graphic was last updated ensures the user of the information they are viewing.

KEEP YOUR TYPOGRAPHY CONSISTENT. Come up with standards that you set and stick to them. Pick a font family - sans serifs usually work best, avoid anything under 12 pixels.

TYPES OF INFOGRAPHICS:

- Fever Chart
- Bar Chart
- Pie Chart
- Table
- Timeline
- Step by Step Guide
- Diagram
- Map

DELIVERABLES:

- Explanatory text
- .HTML pages with artwork
- .CSS file

SIZE: TBD

Content: Writing and images must be created by you, or you must document that you have the rights to use the content.

Note:

It is a violation of copyright laws to scan and publish someone else's text or images. This applies to both print and web publishing. You can use them as reference when creating an original design or seek permission, but you must credit your source.

Infographic Information Source: The Newspaper Designer's Handbook, Fifth Edition by Tim Harrower

INSPIRATION

<https://www.columnfivemedia.com>

Novel
Horror



Dracula

Author
Bram Stoker

Year Published
1897

Original Language
English

MAIN CHARACTERS

Bloodthirsty Count vs. Gallant Men

Centuries-old Dracula preys on new blood in the streets of Victorian London, seeking to renew his power and extend the reach of his authority. Van Helsing and his allies must confront and defeat Dracula not only to save the women they love but also to protect England from his infectious lusts.

Professor Abraham Van Helsing
Doctor opposed to Dracula

Lucy Westenra
Dracula's beautiful prey

The Three Bride-Maidens
Dracula's female associates



Van Helsing's Allies
The girls' fiancés, Jonathan Harker and Arthur Holmwood, Quincey Morris, and Dr. John Seward

Mina Murray
Dracula's smart but plain prey

Dracula
Aristocrat who feeds on human blood

Themes

Limits of Modern Knowledge

Late Victorian England was at the forefront of science yet vulnerable to the threat of a monster.

Masculinity & Femininity

Traditional boundaries of male and female behavior are blurred as the Victorian era comes to a close.

Salvation & Damnation

Van Helsing and Dracula play out a classic struggle between good and evil.

Author



BRAM STOKER
1847-1912

Born in Ireland, Stoker worked at a castle and managed a theater, traveling extensively and rubbing elbows with famous actors, directors, and writers. Stoker gained notoriety when he created one of the most enduring characters in literature—Dracula, a success that encouraged him to continue writing.

Dracula by the Numbers

1819

Year English doctor John Polidori published *The Vampyre*, the first vampire novel in English

1890

Year Stoker began writing *Dracula*, two years after Jack the Ripper terrorized London

3

Working titles for the novel: *The Dead Un-dead*, *The Undead*, *Dracula*

1931

Year Tod Browning's *Dracula*, starring Bela Lugosi, secured the Count's place in the modern imagination

Symbols

Castle & City

Dracula's castle in Transylvania and the city of London offer stages for action and opposing world views.

Tools of Trade

Professor Van Helsing attacks Dracula's ancient evil with icons of Christianity.

Blood & Bodies

Blood represents life and energy but also lust; bodies become battlefields of good and evil.



Our girls that you all love are mine already; and through them you and others shall yet be mine.

Count Dracula, Chapter 23

Sources: Encyclopaedia Britannica, The Guardian, RogerEbert.com
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THANKSGIVING BY THE NUMBERS

THEN

Governor William Bradford **SENT 4 MEN TO HUNT BIRDS** for the feast, and the Wampanoag contributed 5 deer.

It was attended by **53 COLONISTS AND 90 WAMPANOAG.**

The first Thanksgiving was a **3-DAY** harvest feast held by the founders of the **PLYMOUTH COLONY IN 1621.**

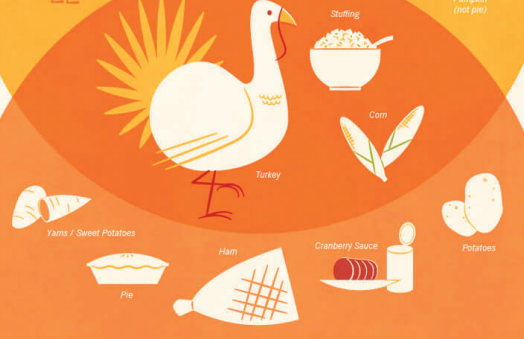


NOW

Americans eat an average of **13.3 POUNDS OF TURKEY PER YEAR.**

Close to **46 MILLION TURKEYS ARE EATEN AT THANKSGIVING**, compared to **22 million at Christmas** and **13 million at Easter.**

NEARLY 88% OF AMERICANS eat turkey at Thanksgiving.



MACY'S THANKSGIVING DAY PARADE

Started in 1924 by Macy's employees, the parade once featured live animals such as camels, goats, donkeys, lions, elephants, bears and tigers. Giant helium balloons replaced this menagerie in 1927.

BLACK FRIDAY

In 2011, some 226 million people went shopping on Black Friday weekend, spending \$52 billion.

THE AVERAGE SHOPPER SPENT NEARLY \$400.

NEARLY 25% OF BLACK FRIDAY SHOPPERS hit the stores by midnight.

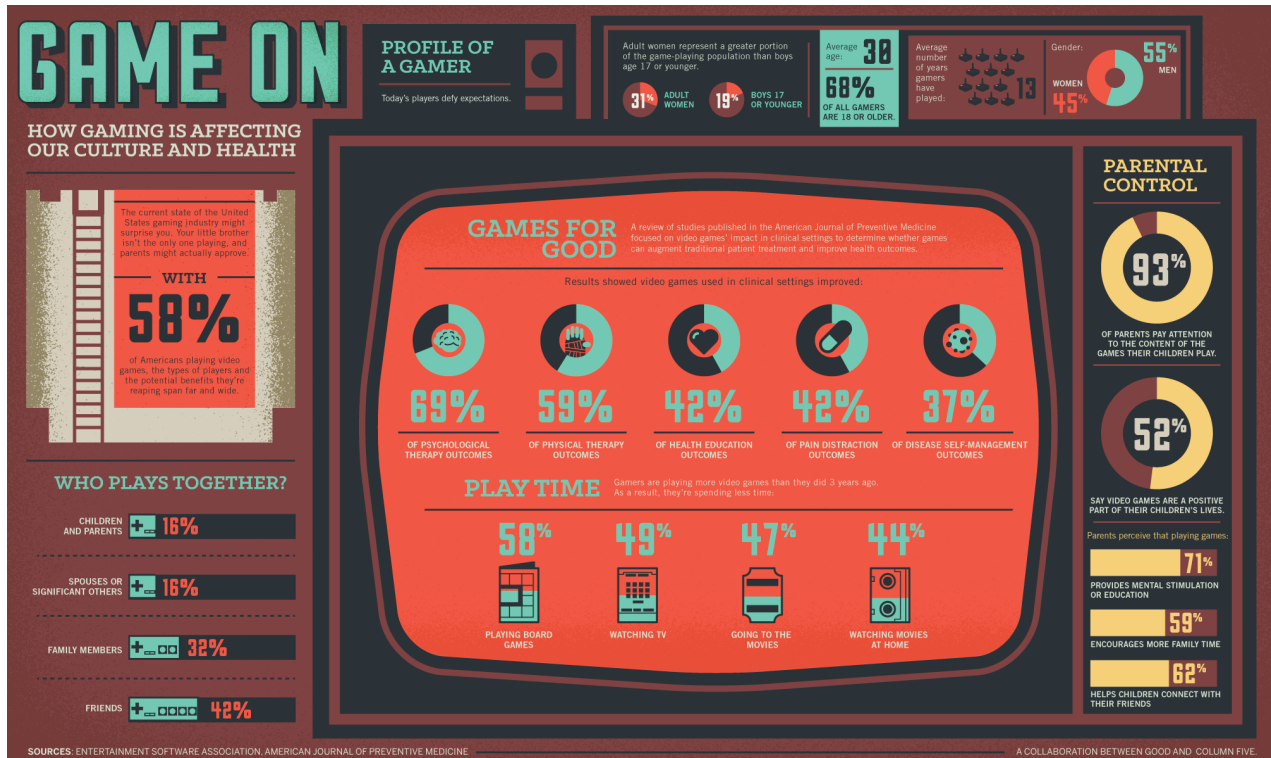
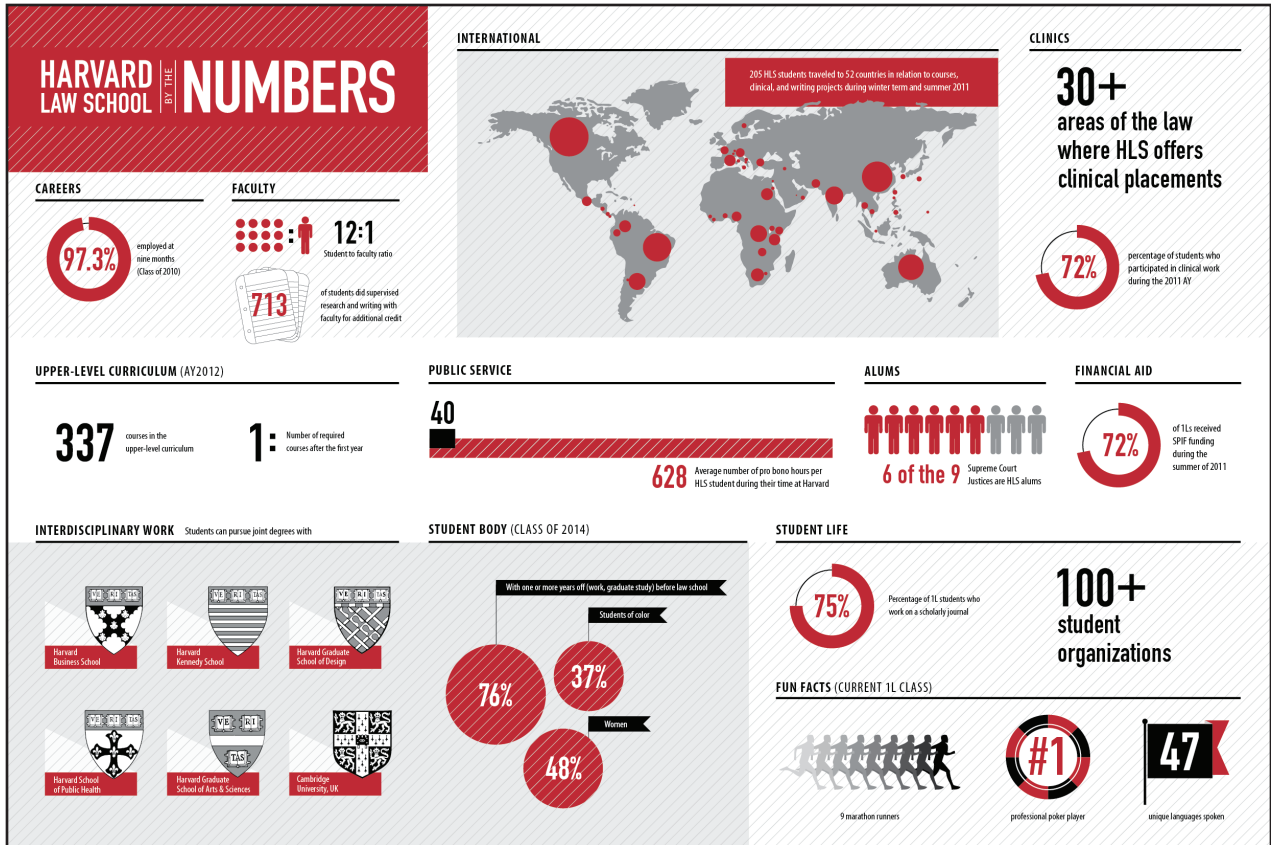
OVER 120 MILLION AMERICANS now shop online on **CYBER MONDAY.**

MORE THAN 3.5 MILLION SPECTATORS watch the parade in person, and **OVER 50 MILLION VIEWERS WATCH ON TELEVISION.**

Blowing up the parade's 15 large balloons takes nearly **300,000 CUBIC FEET OF HELIUM.** That's the volume of **3.4 OLYMPIC-SIZED SWIMMING POOLS.**

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, Plymouth Plantation, National Turkey Federation, Encyclopaedia Britannica, U.S. National Archives, National Retail Federation, Macy's, American History: The Early Years to 1877, Richard Broussard, McGraw-Hill, A History of Us: From Colonies to Country, Joy Hakim, Oxford University Press, America: The Story of Us: An Illustrated History, Kevin Baker, Mother Media

A COLLABORATION BETWEEN HISTORY.COM AND COLUMN FIVE



UNDERSTANDING COVID-19

A novel coronavirus has caused an outbreak of respiratory illness that the World Health Organization named COVID-19 in February 2020. The disease has led to millions of cases around the world.



COVID-19 is spread by **CLOSE PERSON-TO-PERSON CONTACT** through respiratory droplets from speaking, coughing or sneezing.



SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR 2 TO 14 DAYS AFTER EXPOSURE TO THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES COVID-19. A person does not have to have symptoms to spread the virus.



COVID-19 **CAN ONLY BE DIAGNOSED** with a laboratory test.

SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19 INCLUDE



HEADACHE



COUGH



SORE THROAT



FEVER OR CHILLS



SHORTNESS OF BREATH OR DIFFICULTY BREATHING



NEW LOSS OF TASTE OR SMELL



DIARRHEA



MUSCLE OR BODY ACES

In rare cases, it can lead to severe respiratory problems, kidney failure or death.

THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT YOURSELF



HAND-WASHING

Frequently wash your hands with soap and water or use a hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.



WEAR A CLOTH FACE MASK

when in public to help prevent the spread of the virus.



COUGH OR SNEEZE

into a tissue or bent elbow. Throw the tissue in the trash.



PHYSICAL DISTANCING

Stay 6 feet away from others.



IF YOU FEEL SICK

Stay home and call your health care provider.



DO NOT TOUCH YOUR FACE

without washing your hands first.



CLEAN AND DISINFECT

frequently touched objects and surfaces.

WHEN TO SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION



Call 911 if you have an emergency.

If you feel sick, stay home and call your medical provider.

Call your health care provider if you have been near someone with COVID-19.

For more information, please visit hopkinsmedicine.org/coronavirus.