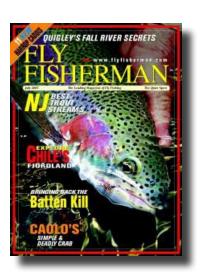


TIPS & TRICKS

from the Orvis Design Team

Who, What, Where, Why

ORVIS° DESIGN TIPS & TRICKS







Do your Marketing Homework

When considering how to design a piece of advertising, it is helpful to know what type of market you are speaking to – your local newspaper readers, or a fly-fishing magazine...you need to know how to "speak" to each type of reader.

Who are your customers? What are you offering them? Where can you "speak" to them? Why is that the best choice for your business?

Free! Sale! BUY!

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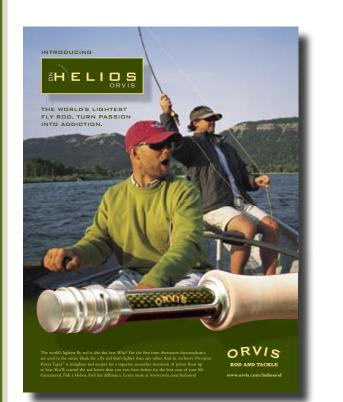


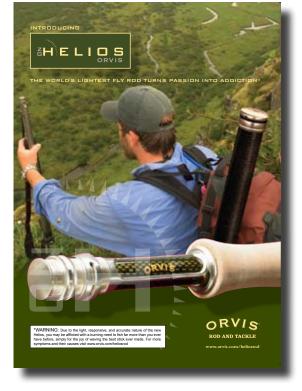
Call to Action

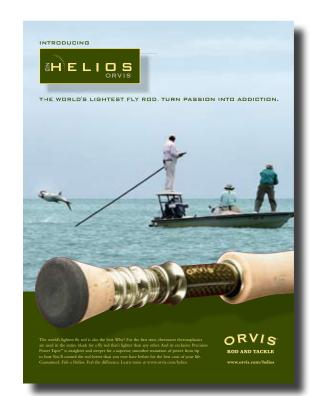
When designing a piece, don't forget the main purpose of the advertising—to sell! You have to give the reader a clear path to take. This can be as simple as remembering to place a phone number in a prominent place. Or it can be more detailed and can include such elements as coupons, special offers, or a web address. This should be both the starting and ending point of your design. Know before you start what your objective is, and end by critically examining your ad to make sure that it meets that goal.

Be Consistent.

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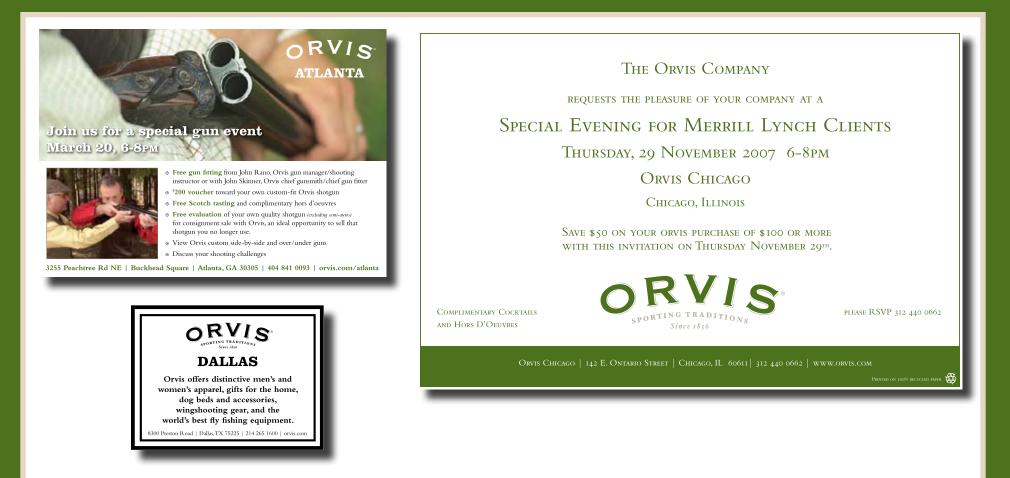


3x Rule of advertising

Once you have a style, keep with it a while. It takes at least three appearances for a customer to have memory of your advertising.

Store Recognition



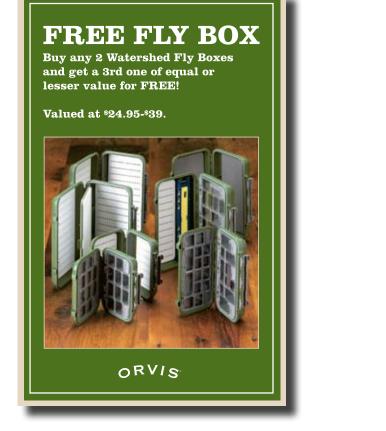


Logos & store information

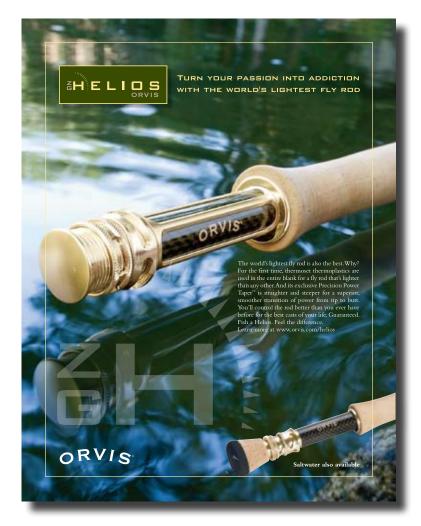
Logos & store information must be on all advertising you do. Their importance is key in getting contact from customers, so be sure they are on your piece, whether the logo or information is big or small.

Spacing & Align

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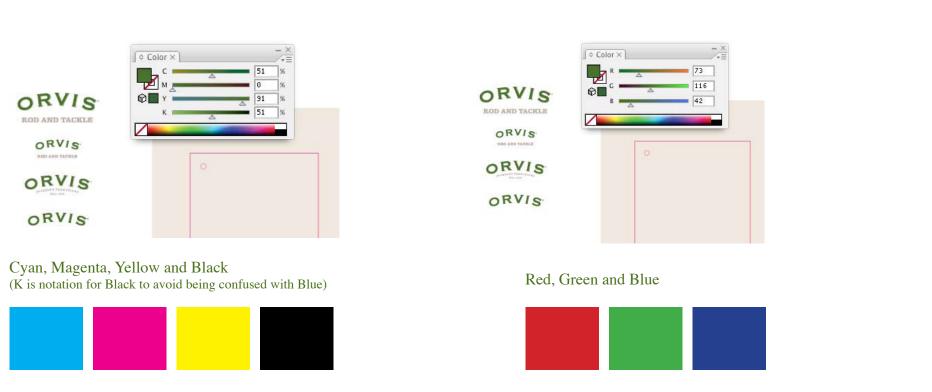
Spacing & Alignment



Check the alignment of frames, text, pictures and captions. It should be consistent throughout your designs. Be sure every choice you have made is purposeful. Also check spacing between headings, paragraphs, and pictures. The spacing should be consistent throughout your work.

CMYK vs RGB

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RGB color is used on your screen, most digital images shot with your camera, and anything used on the web. Most printed materials are created by way of CMYK.

It is always best if you do your own RGB to CMYK conversion!

Convert all images and graphics to CMYK prior to sending your files to a printer. You will have more control over the appearance of your printed piece as you will see how the images look once they are converted. If need be, you can always adjust the image slightly after conversion to more closely achieve the desired color.

For best results, we recommend working in CMYK mode whenever possible. Some applications like Photoshop and Illustrator actually allow you to work in different modes so be sure to choose the correct one!

Type & Fonts



Headline Subhead

Sans Serif Font Serif Font Script font

Sizes and styles matter.

Main body copy

Stick with just two fonts: a sans serif font (like Arial) for headlines and a serif font (like Times New Roman) for the text that gets read. Orvis uses all serif fonts for all typography. Sans serif fonts are clean and look modern but they are actually very hard to read. Serif fonts have those tiny little "serifs" on the edges of the letters and that reduces eyestrain among readers and makes the words easier to read. Script or "fancy" fonts should be used very rarely, or for special occasions.

Pick 3 font sizes. Your heading text should be twice as large as your normal text and your subheading text should be halfway between.

Keep all type 8pt or larger on ads - they will often become illegible in a newspaper if smaller.

Proofing your work

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Spelling and Punctuation

Don't forget to check your spelling, punctuation and grammar. It's a good idea to have or pay someone else look at it too. They may see something you've been looking at and missing.

Print a Hard Copy

Checking for spelling errors, spacing problems, inconsistencies, and design problems is much easier on a hard copy. It's very easy to miss mistakes in your document when you're looking at it only on the screen. Print it out and look at it.

Mistakes to Avoid



Too much clutter

Don't forget the importance of white space. If you can't fit in all the information you had hoped to, go with a larger sized paper or ad, also consider editing down your information to a more manageable amount.

Unclear message

Make sure you know what you are trying to get your reader to do before you start to design anything. Keep this objective in mind at all times and review your ad when you are done to make sure this has been accomplished.

Errors

Even though it may seem easy to proofread such a small set of type, sometimes errors show up and are glossed over every time. To be safe, have someone else review your work for you also.

Lack of contact information

This common error is particularly frustrating for potential customers. You may have convinced them to contact you or purchase your products, but if they can't easily find contact information, they will probably not bother to look much further.

Why hire a designer?



Sometimes you need help getting started, projects are too numerous for you too complete, or just plain old too complex. These are all good opportunities to hire a skilled graphic designer to help promote your business, they do everything for you.

Why do they ask so many questions?

When you decide to go ahead and hire a graphic designer, he/she should ask you a lot of questions. If they don't, don't hire them. Not only does a lack of questions show their inexperience, but also a lack of interest in your business. When the graphic designer asks questions about the way you do business, you can be sure that the graphic designer has advertising saavy. Creating a clever graphic design for your business should always be balanced with the need for common sense marketing.

Questions to ask a designer

Here are some questions to ask a potential designer to help get a sense of whether they're a good fit for you:

Ask about:

- Their experience and design process.
- Who's going to do the actual work them, or assistants?
- What fees/costs are involved?
- What deliverables will you receive for that fee?

Ask for:

- At least three to five design options, or 3 proofs/opportunities for change, included in their initial fee.
- Color palette, pantone numbers, and all digital files both for print and for the Internet.
- A signed agreement giving you ownership and copyright of all designs.

Tell them:

- What the company name represents and what your company does.
- Who your target market is age, industries, concerns, etc.
- What you want your customers to feel about you.
- Whether you want a traditional or more innovative approach.
- What color palettes you like or dislike.
- Who your competitors are and how you're different.

QUESTIONS?



THANKS! from the Orvis Design Team