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THE LENGTH OF THIS LINE WILL BE 1.0 INCH

Limits of Human Visual Acuity and Consequences on Sequence Visualization

Limitations in print resolution, visual acuity and display technology impose a minimum resolution at which data can be legibly displayed. Regardless of the capabilities of printers and displays, the resolving power of the eye, approximately 50 cycles per degree [1] (0.1 mm or 0.3 pt at a distance of 30 cm), and the performance of our visual system as a whole, must be respected.

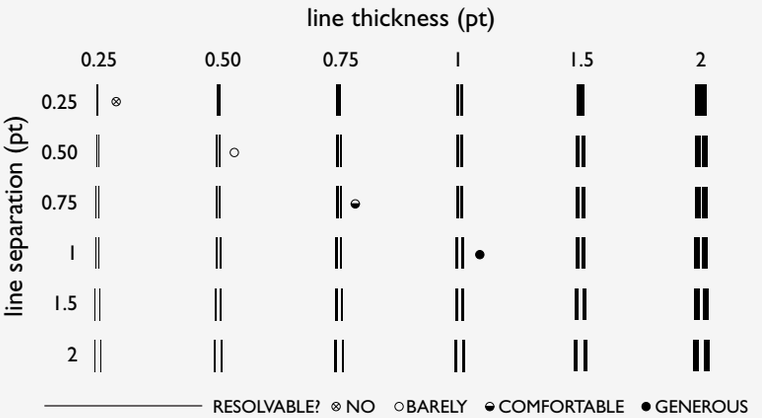
POINT – A UNIT OF LENGTH

Common unit of size in print is the *point* (*pt*). This unit is used to describe line width and type size, and to define artwork requirements.

1 point	=	1/72 inch	0.0353 cm
12 points	= 1 pica	1/6 inch	0.423 cm

For example, *Genome Research* requires type to be between 8 and 10 pt, and line weight at least 0.25 pt [2]. Note that this requirement exceeds visual acuity limits.

RESOLVING DETAIL

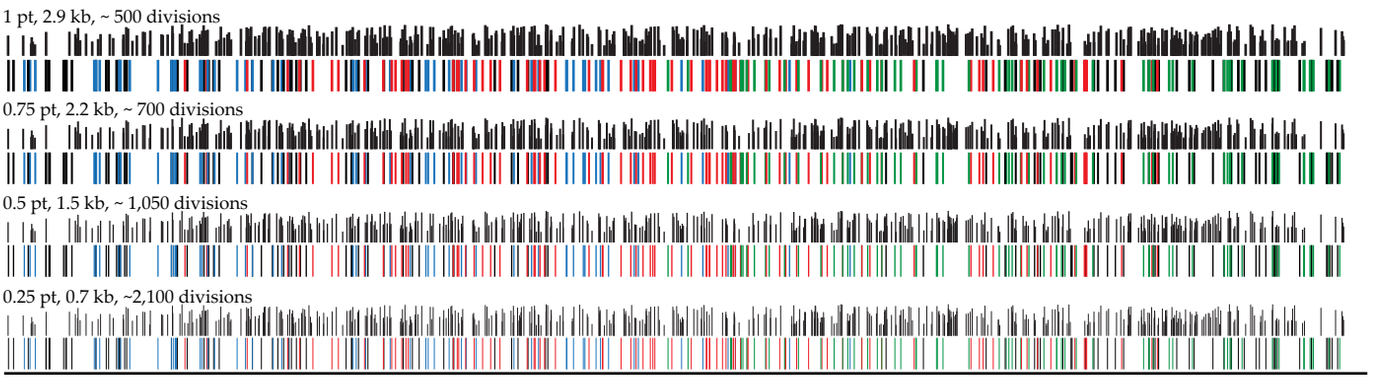


RESOLVING COLOR DIFFERENCES

RESOLVING DATA TRACKS

Consider needing to display the longest *S. cerevisiae* chromosome (chrIV 1,531kb) in the journal *Nature*, which has a maximum figure size of 183 mm (7.2 in, 519 pt) [3]. With an artwork limit of 0.25 pt, the smallest sequence fragment you can print is 0.7 kb. However, given that the smallest element size you can see and comfortably resolve is ~0.75 pt, you are limited to fragments of 2.2 kb.

When displaying larger genomes (e.g. human 3.10 Gb, mouse 2.65 Gb, rat 2.72 Gb) with chromosomes up to 249,250 kb (human chr1), you are limited to 105, 211 and 422 kb divisions when using 0.25, 0.50 and 1pt elements, respectively.



S. cerevisiae chrIV, 1,531 kb *scale length* 183 mm, 7.2 in, 519 pt *scale resolution* 8.4 kb/mm, 213 kb/in, 2.9 kb/pt

AS A RULE OF THUMB, YOU SHOULD DIVIDE YOUR SCALE INTO NO MORE THAN 500 INTERVALS. THIS CORRESPONDS TO 1 PT ON A 183 MM FIGURE, 4 PIXELS ON A 1920 HORIZONTAL RESOLUTION DISPLAY, OR 2 PIXELS ON A TYPICAL LCD PROJECTOR.

[1] en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eye#Visual_acuity [2] genome.cshlp.org/site/misc/ifora_digartsubm.xhtml [3] www.nature.com/nature/authors/gta/