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*You'll need to experiment a little, but it is well-worth the effort.*

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# Run-ins & Subhead Placement

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## Run-ins & Subhead Placement

Run-ins, commonly used for two or three level subheads, feature a word or phrase in a contrasting typeface. They can be an important hierarchal tool in long form textual content – and help to break information into bite-size chunks.

Run-ins should be set in a contrasting font to ensure they are perceived as something different from the main content. Sans serif run-ins often precede serif text. The potential problem is that sans serif fonts typically have a larger x-height than serif fonts, even at the same point size.

If not size adjusted, they can disrupt reading and confuse the reader. To prevent overwhelming nearby text, ensure the x-height of the run-in copy is the same size as the text.

To achieve a balanced typographic appearance, reduce the font size of the sans serif typeface. Optically matching x-heights usually requires only a slight adjustment of a couple of points. Some experimentation is necessary to find the optimal size, but the results are worthwhile.



# THE MANUAL

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**Use less color rather than more:** It's easy to over-use color, because it is so much fun, and it's such an engaging media for displaying creativity. Be discriminating, however, in the application of color in your projects. A simple drop initial to mark the beginning of copy or a pull-quote to break up lengthy text can benefit from the judicious use of color. A page that is awash in color, however, is just graphic noise. It is color's rarity that makes it noticeable and powerful.

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*All the text in the top example is set in the same point size. The size of the run-in has been adjusted in the bottom example, so that its x-height is the same as the text copy*



*Both lowercase x's are set at the same point size. The x-height of ITC Avant Garde Gothic is much larger than the x-height of ITC Berkeley Old Style.*



Subheads are another way to create typographic hierarchy and break lengthy text into “snackable” blocks of copy.

### Use color consistently

If you use red to accomplish one goal, do not use the same red elsewhere to attempt to accomplish a different goal. Many documents are part of a series. Color is a quality that people tend to remember. And if it is coordinated with consistent typography and uniform layout, a unique color scheme can become an identifier. You can use this to your advantage in more simple or complex systems, such as a document series.

### Make large areas pale

A solid page covered in a brilliant, saturated hue may be painful enough to push viewers away. Yet the identical hue may be ideal for a small, sparkling spot or typographic highlight. The rule of thumb is: the bigger the area, the paler the color should be.

### Use color-friendly fonts

Regardless of its brightness, color is paler than black and contrasts less with a light background. You can compensate for this paleness with certain techniques. A page that is awash in color, however, is just graphic noise. It is its rarity that makes color

### Less color is better than too much

Too much color clutters a page and makes clear communication problematic. Limit use of color to small areas and for hierarchy. Large

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*for a headline. Subheads introducing less than three lines of text at the bottom of a column may be easily missed and lead to reader confusion.*



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Always ensure subheads are flanked by at least three lines of text for clarity. When a subhead stands alone at the top of a column, it risks being mistaken for a headline. Subheads introducing less than three lines of text at the bottom of a column may be easily missed and lead to reader confusion.

Small changes can make the difference between good typography and copy that confusing or hard to read.

[Click here for more information on typographic hierarchy.](#)

## **Typefaces used in this article**

ITC Avant Garde Gothic®

ITC Berkeley Old Style®

Helvetica® Now Text