

Instructions

The following instructions were given to workers to define legibility and introduce the pairwise legibility comparison task.

Definitions:

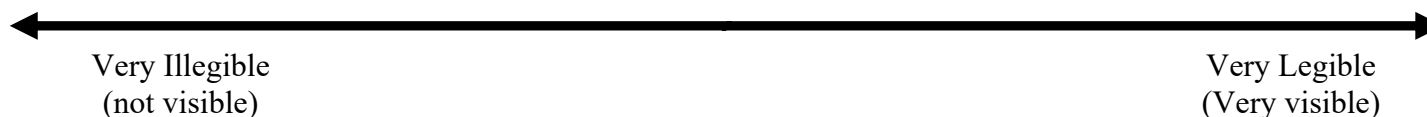
This task provides you with two images of international borders and asks you to identify where the border is more legible, or visible to the naked eye. Borders may be legible for a variety of reasons, some relating to humans, and others relating to geography. Some man-made features include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Differences in land use on each side of the border (e.g., differences in forest cover or changes in agricultural plots).
- Roads running alongside (parallel to) a border
- Differences in population settlement (e.g., changes in the distribution of streets and houses along the border)
- Physical markers in some way (e.g., border posts, walls, fences, border crossings, the removal of grass/trees at the border line) .

Geographic features include things like

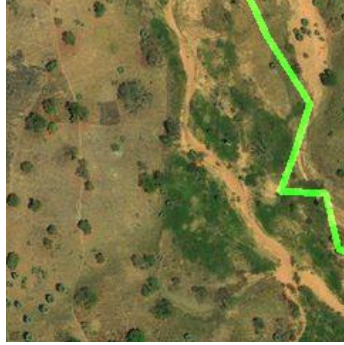
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Mountain ridges

The images below show what borders would look like on a spectrum from low to high legibility. Note that the border would be invisible without the green line in low-legibility cases (images a and e) and that there is evidence of human intervention in very high legibility cases (e.g., roads and changes in greenery in images d and h).





(a)



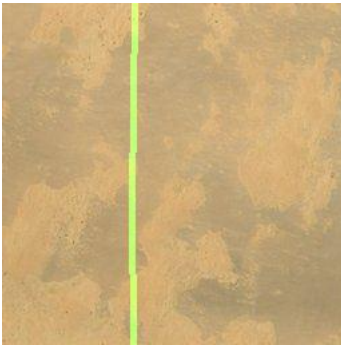
(b)



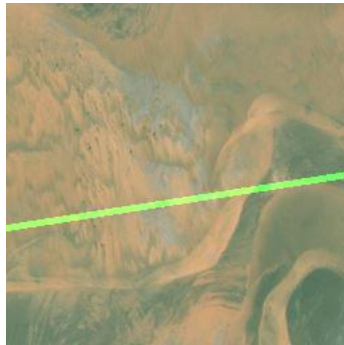
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)

Instructions:

You will be given two images and asked which one has a more legible/visible border (see definitions). The border will be marked with a green line, which you can turn on and off with a button.

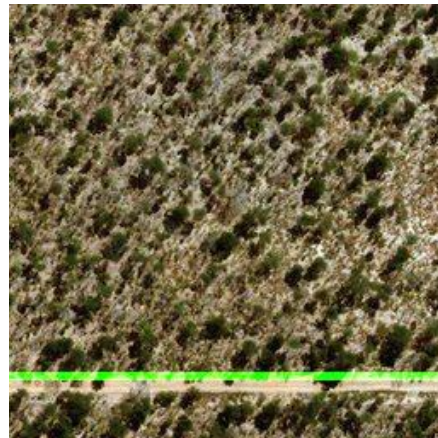
In the example below, you would choose the left image because the border clearly follows a line of trees, while on the right it does not clearly follow any natural or man-made features.



Even when you initially believe the border is equally legible or illegible, you must still make a choice.

In cases where two images seem equally legible, **give more weight to features that suggests humans have been responding to the location of the border (e.g., roads, changes in the use of land, different grid patterns in housing or agricultural use) rather than natural geographic features (e.g., rivers, mountains).**

For example, both borders pictured below are very legible, but the border on the right is more legible because it follows a path or road that has been cut into the trees (a man-made feature), while the border on the left follows a river (a natural feature).



Finally, in cases where two images seem equally legible (e.g., comparing two river borders) or illegible (two “invisible” borders), simply make your best guess based on the information in the images, even if the decision is not obvious.

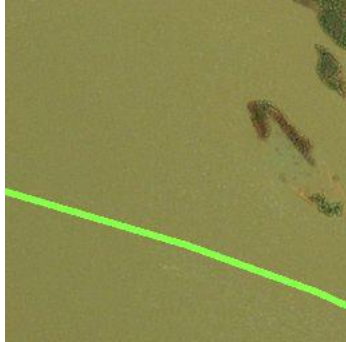
Qualification Test

Workers were required to score 6/6 on this this qualification test to be allowed to complete our tasks. The correct (i.e., more legible) tile is highlighted with a blue border.

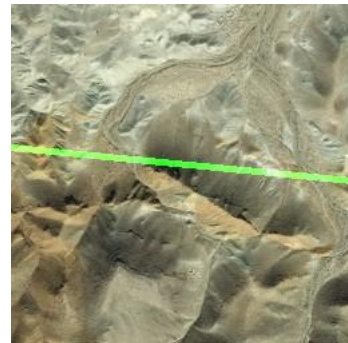
Question 1



Question 2



Question 3



Question 4



Question 5



Question 6

