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The Integrated Warning Experience(IWE): A Theoretical Framework for Visual Warning Design Based on Biological Warning Signs

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Contemporary visual warning systems primarily rely on conspicuity—using strong contrasts in color, brightness, and spatial arrangement—to attract attention. However, these systems often fail to support accurate interpretation and appropriate user response, particularly in cognitively vulnerable populations or complex environments. This study introduces the concept of the Integrated Warning Experience (IWE) as a novel theoretical framework that encompasses the full user perceptual sequence: recognition, interpretation, and behavioral response. IWE aims to overcome the structural limitations of existing visual warnings through directionally appropriate design strategies. To construct this framework, the study analyzes international visual warning standards, user information processing models (e.g., C-HIP), and real-world accident cases involving cognitively vulnerable users to identify current system deficiencies. It then examines biological warning strategies—such as high-contrast coloration, repetitive patterns, and distance-triggered morphological transformations observed in prey species—and extracts visual design principles from these nature-based cases. Based on this multi-source analysis, The study proposes a user-centered visual warning model that integrates conspicuity and distinctiveness across stage-specific perceptual phases. This research is positioned as the first phase in developing the IWE model and is limited to the visual modality. While empirical validation is beyond the present scope, the theoretical structure provides a basis for future mathematical modeling, experimental verification, and multimodal expansion. Ultimately, the proposed IWE model contributes to the design of intuitive and inclusive warning systems, particularly in safety-critical domains such as Human-Robot Interaction (HRI) and context-sensitive user environments.

Keywords: *Biological Warning Sign, User-Centered visual warning model, Integrated Warning Experience (IWE)*

1 Introduction

1.1 Research Background

In nature, diverse sensory-based warning strategies have evolved to promote survival. For instance, the high-contrast blue rings of the blue-ringed octopus (*Hapalochlaena* spp.), the sudden volumetric inflation of pufferfish (*Tetraodontidae*), and the vivid body coloration of poison dart frogs (*Dendrobatidae*) serve as visual deterrents against predators. These strategies—employing high-chroma/luminance contrasts, abrupt morphological changes, and repetitive patterns—trigger instinctive aversive responses regardless of prior learning.

In contrast, warning systems in human environments rely largely on symbols and text, using high-contrast colors and geometric shapes to enhance visual salience (Wogalter et al., 2006). However, such systems assume a basic level of literacy and interpretive ability, often leading to perceptual or behavioral discrepancies. While graphic elements provide context and draw attention, semantic meaning is largely conveyed through text (Oh, 2008). Consequently, text-based warnings impose cognitive load on low-literacy users and pose accessibility challenges for the elderly, illiterate individuals, non-native speakers, and those with hearing impairments (Son & Yi, 2018).

Moreover, in interaction-rich settings like Human-Robot Interaction (HRI), or in industrial environments with high noise levels or complex visual backgrounds, auditory warnings may be ineffective, and visual warnings may go unnoticed or misinterpreted. Although multimodal approaches are ideal, about 70–80% of external stimuli are processed visually (Mandal, 2003). Given this dominance and the practical constraints of real-world interfaces, visually mediated warnings remain a critical element in user-centered warning design. Accordingly, this study highlights the need to refine visual warning strategies as a foundational step toward multisensory interface strategies.

1.2 Research Objective

This study defines the Integrated Warning Experience (IWE) as a new theoretical framework encompassing recognition, interpretation, and response in user perception. IWE is introduced to address the structural limitations of conventional visual warning systems, which often rely on fragmented, strong contrasts in color, brightness, and spatial arrangement. Through analysis of international standards, cognitive processing models, and accident cases involving cognitively vulnerable users, the study identifies key limitations. It then derives visual design principles from biological warning strategies and extracts application-ready elements from nature-based cases. These findings support the formulation of a user-centered visual warning model, serving as the first phase of the IWE framework. The research objectives are summarized in the following table.

Table 1. Summary of Research Objective

Objective
1. Identify structural limitations of existing warning models
2. Define the Integrated Warning Experience (IWE) encompassing perception, interpretation, and response
3. Theoretically propose IWE as a user-centered visual warning framework informed by biological signaling
4. Extract visual design principles from biological warning expression strategies
5. Establish visual-modality-based IWE as the first phase of broader model development

2 Theoretical Background

2.1 Warning Model

2.1.1 International Standards

International standards for visual warning design are primarily structured around two elements: color and shape. These components form the fundamental basis for enhancing perceptual detection and cognitive interpretation of warnings. Although shape specifications differ across standards, most employ consistent geometric forms, including triangles, circles, and squares, to ensure visual clarity and semantic consistency. The key guidelines are presented in the following table

Table 2. International Standards in Visual Warning Model

Standard	Core Components	Color and Meaning	Characteristics	Organization / Country (Year)
ISO 3864	Safety colors, shapes, symbols	Red (Prohibition), Yellow (Warning), Blue (Mandatory), Green (Safe)	Global standard; clear color–meaning correspondence	ISO / International (1984)
ANSI Z535	Signal words, safety colors, symbols	Red (Prohibition), Yellow (Warning), Blue (Mandatory), Green (Safe)	Text-focused; legal compliance; industrial use	ANSI / USA (1991)
KS A ISO 3864	Color, shape, pictogram	Red (Prohibition), Yellow (Warning), Blue (Mandatory), Green (Safe)	Korean national standard based on ISO 3864	KATS / Korea (2007)
JIS Z9103	Safety colors, shapes, text	Red (Danger), Yellow (Caution), Blue (Instruction), Green (Safety)	Factory-focused; ISO-compatible	JISC / Japan (1993)

2.1.2 Communication–Human Information Processing (C-HIP) Model

Warnings serve as a key medium for communicating residual risks to users, with color being especially effective in drawing visual attention and conveying danger intuitively. The Communication–Human Information Processing (C-HIP) model conceptualizes warning communication as an interaction among physical design elements (e.g., color, shape, spatial layout), semantic content (e.g., wording), and user-related factors such as experience and cognitive ability (Wogalter, 2012). This framework, illustrated below, is hereafter referred to as the C-HIP model.

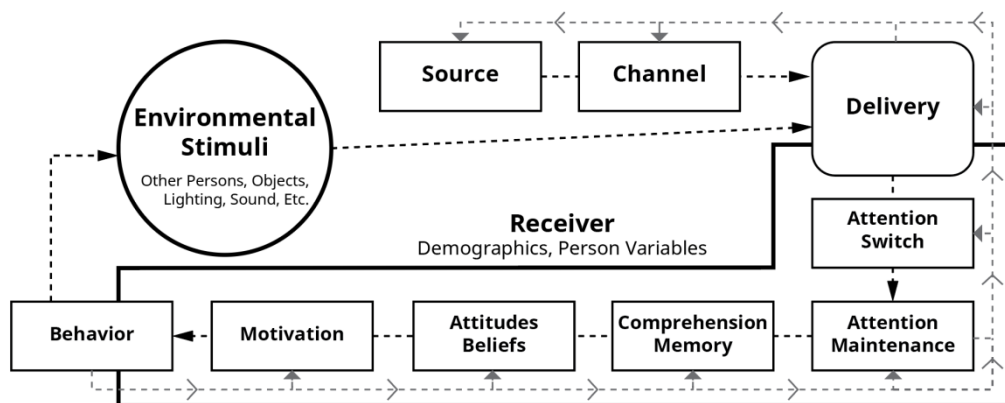


Figure 1. C-HIP Model

2.2 Biological Model

This model, referred to as the ‘Predation Sequence’, is grounded in predator–prey interactions and explains how biological warning expressions lead to avoidance behaviors. Stages 1–4 are classified as Primary Defenses—preemptive strategies such as camouflage, aposematism, and threat displays activated before detection (Endler, 1991). In contrast, stages 5–6 are Secondary Defenses, involving reactive behaviors after predator engagement (Caro, 2005). Each stage reflects a structured shift in threat perception and survival response.

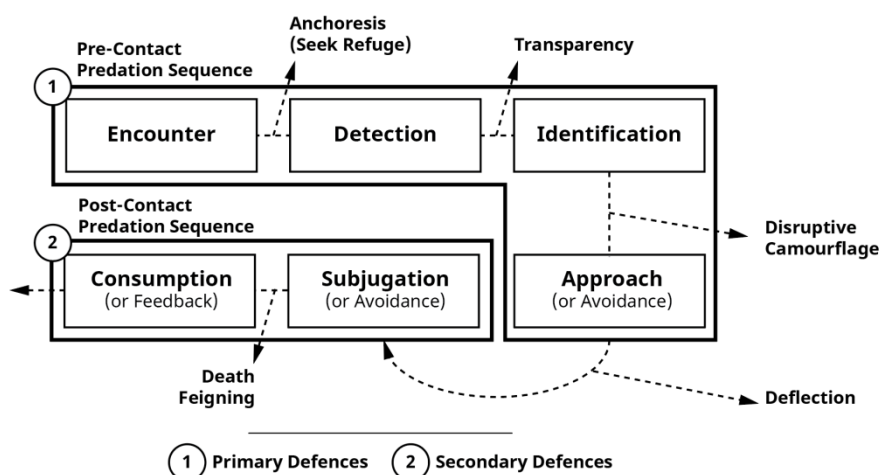


Figure 2. Predation Sequence Model

2.3 Limitations

Current visual warning standards emphasize conspicuity by employing high-chroma colors and strong luminance contrasts to attract attention (Hailman, 1977; Stevens & Cuthill, 2006). ‘Conspicuity’ refers to how readily a visual signal—via color, brightness, or motion—can be detected (Hailman, 1977; Stevens & Cuthill, 2006). However, excessive reliance on such cues can cause overstimulation, fatigue (Wogalter, 2006), and confusion due to competing signals (Edworthy & Hellier, 2006). In visually cluttered settings, semantic discrimination becomes harder (Merilaita & Ruxton, 2007). Here, ‘Distinctiveness’ becomes vital. Defined as the visual separability of colors, patterns, or shapes from the background, distinctiveness supports interpretation and learned recognition (Sherratt & Beatty, 2003; Hailman, 1977). Thus, effective warning design requires both conspicuity and perceptual distinctiveness. The C-HIP model’s limitations in this regard are summarized below.

Table 3. Limitations of Current Visual Warning Models

Limitations	Researcher (Year)
Attenuation of warning effectiveness due to contextual factors such as ambient light, noise, or competing stimuli.	Wogalter (2012)
Lack of tailored strategies for older adults and individuals with low literacy.	
Absence of effective feedback systems to guide user response after message reception.	
Insufficient differentiation in warning modality based on proximity (e.g., distant vs. close range).	
Emphasis on post-recognition response rather than early detection and avoidance facilitation.	

3 Analysis

3.1 Methodology

This study proposes a theoretical framework for the Integrated Warning Experience (IWE), focusing on visual modality as its first phase. The methodology involves three key steps: (1) analyzing international visual warning standards and user information processing models (e.g., C-HIP) to identify structural limitations, (2) extracting visual design principles from biological threat signaling strategies, and (3) reviewing real-world accident cases involving cognitively vulnerable users. Through this triangulated approach, the study identifies perceptually effective visual elements and reorganizes them into a stage-based model that integrates both conspicuity and distinctiveness. This process provides a theoretical basis for structuring user-centered warning perception and response.

The detailed phases of this process are summarized in the following table.

Table 4. Research Methodology

Step	Summary of Methodology
1	To identify the structural limitations of existing warning models.
2	To extract design principles from biological threat signaling strategies.
3	To derive visual warning components by analyzing biologically grounded cases.
4	To investigate the vulnerability of current warning systems through real-world incident analyses.
5	To define the concept of Integrated Warning Experience (IWE) as a model encompassing perception, interpretation, and response.
6	To theoretically propose IWE as a structured, User-centered visual warning framework.

3.2 Biological Cases

3.2.1 Warning Displays in Biological Systems

To ensure survival against predation, many species have developed diverse warning display strategies designed to trigger predators' instinctive avoidance responses through sensory stimulation (Stevens & Ruxton, 2012). These include Aposematism (high-contrast warning coloration), Postural Display (morphological expansion such as body inflation), Deimatic Behavior (startling movements or the sudden exposure of threatening forms), and Flash Coloration (brief display of vivid patterns used as a secondary cue). Importantly, such strategies do not rely solely on increasing signal intensity or conspicuity, but evolve to enhance distinctiveness by aligning with the perceptual tendencies of predators (Ruxton et al., 2018; Stevens, 2007).

Therefore, these biological cases offer valuable insights not only for conspicuity-driven designs but also for enhancing the distinctiveness of warning signals. In accordance with this approach, the present study organizes visual warning mechanisms derived from biological models into a hierarchical framework of primary and secondary strategies. The selected examples and classifications are summarized in the following tables.

Table 5. Primary Categories of Biological Warning Display Concepts

Category	Definition	Key Insight	Researchers(Year)
Aposematism	Persistent visual signalling of toxicity or unpalatability.	Deterrence through stable, conspicuous color patterns.	Edmunds (1974); Halpin et al. (2008a)
Postural Display	Signal amplification through body enlargement or pose changes.	Enhancing visibility or perceived threat via bodily exaggeration.	Ruxton et al. (2008)
Deimatic Behavior	Sudden, temporary displays to startle predators.	Eliciting aversive responses via unexpected visual exposure.	Stevens (2007); Maldonado (1970)
Reflexive Polymorphism	Context-sensitive variation in visual signals.	Adaptation of warning display depending on external stimuli or perception.	Owen & Whiteley (1989)
Signal Interpretability	Design of signals for accurate decoding by receivers.	Alignment of signal clarity with cognitive and perceptual capacities of observer.	Stevens (2007); Guilford (1990)
Frequency-Dependent Selection	Trait survival linked to predator response frequency	Trait prevalence shaped by predator familiarity and learning.	Fisher (1930); Allen (1989a)
Distance-Dependent Patterning	Shifting display strategy based on observer distance.	Concealment at a distance, conspicuous signaling at proximity.	Tullberg et al. (2005); Barnett et al. (2017)

Table 6. Secondary Categories of Biological Warning Display Concepts






Sub-Category	Definition	Key Insight	Researchers(Year)
Positive FDS	Frequent traits reinforce predator learning.	Common patterns become advantageous through repeated avoidance.	Levin (1988)
Negative FDS	Rare traits avoid learned targeting.	Unfamiliar morphs have survival advantage due to lack of recognition.	Partridge et al. (1988); O'Donald & Majerus (1988)
Apostatic Selection	Selective advantage for rare phenotypes.	Subtype of negative FDS promoting trait diversity.	Clarke (1962); Greenwood (1985)
Conspicuity vs. Camouflage	Contextual balance between visibility and concealment.	Adjusting visibility according to environmental or distance-based context.	Stevens (2007); Tullberg et al. (2005)
Edge Detection Disruption	Breaking object boundary recognition.	Reducing object identification through high-pattern interference.	Stevens & Cuthill (2006); Merilaita et al. (2017)
Flicker-Fusion Camouflage	Motion-induced blending of pattern into background.	Fast movement reduces detectability via perceptual blurring.	Stevens (2007); Ruxton et al. (2008)






The above tables illustrate that biological warning expressions function as composite strategies incorporating background conditions and viewing distance, effectively triggering predators' perception-avoidance responses. These mechanisms highlight potential design elements for intuitive visual warnings, particularly in environments involving cognitively vulnerable populations. Grounded in the preceding theoretical framework, this study extracts key visual components from such biological strategies and reorganizes them into structured design parameters applicable to user-centered warning interface development.

3.2.2 Applied Cases of Warning Expression

Based on the previously analyzed biological warning strategies and perceptual mechanisms, this study selects representative species exhibiting visually grounded signals, particularly within the Primary Defences stage of the predation sequence model. To structure the evaluation, five criteria were derived from existing literature to assess both *conspicuity* and *distinctiveness* in visual signaling: (1) high-chroma and contrasting colors, (2) repetitive or regularized patterns, (3) threat-induced transformation of color or form, (4) interspecies mimicry in color or shape, and (5) modulation of *warning signals* in response to viewing distance and background. These criteria inform the selection and classification of biological cases, summarized in the following table.

Table 7. Applications of Warning Expression Design

Image	Species	Display Strategy	Visual Elements	Strategic Characteristics	Researchers (Year)
	Coral snake (<i>Micrurus frontalis</i>)	Aposematism	Repeating bands of red, yellow, and black	High toxicity paired with conspicuous color pattern to facilitate predator learning	Smith (1975)
	Blue-ringed octopus	Aposematism (Contextual)	Bright blue rings activated under threat	Situational high-contrast signal display	Caro (2005)
	Sea slug (<i>Chromodoris</i> spp.)	Aposematism	Fluorescent blue and other vivid colors	Signals sequestered sponge toxins through conspicuous coloration	Gosliner et al. (2008)
	Lady beetle (<i>Coccinellidae</i>)	Aposematism	Red background with black spots	Visual display indicating chemical defense (toxicity)	Arenas & Stevens (2015)
	Poison dart frog (<i>Dendrobatidae</i>)	Aposematism	High-saturation body coloration (yellow, blue, orange)	Visual signal emphasizing toxicity	Ruxton et al. (2018)
	Hornet (<i>Vespidae</i>)	Aposematism	Yellow and black banding	Conspicuous pattern signaling venomous sting	Ruxton et al. (2018)

	Frilled lizard (<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>)	Postural + Deimatic Behavior + Color Extension	Expanded frill and upright posture	Sudden display provides intimidation during surprise threat encounters	Shine (2008)
	Pufferfish (<i>Tetraodontidae</i>)	Deimatic Behavior + Color Change	Inflated body posture + brightened body color	Visual and morphological intimidation display	Stevens & Ruxton (2012)
	Swallowtail caterpillar (<i>Papilio machaon</i>)	Postural + Deimatic Behavior + Color Extension	Eversion of horn-like osmeterium organ	Sudden morphological change induces startle response	Olofsson et al. (2012)
	<i>Parasemia plantaginis</i>	Aposematism + Disruptive Camouflage	High-chroma coloration with peripheral disruptive patterns	Combined display hinders both detection and identification	Honma et al. (2015)
	<i>Sepia officinalis</i> (common cuttlefish)	Aposematism (Contextual - Dynamic Chromatic Adaptation)+Camouflage	Background- matching camouflage patterns	Real-time camouflage achieved within 0.5 seconds	Chiao et al. (2015)

3.2.3 Camouflage Strategies

Camouflage is a biological strategy for avoiding visual detection by blending with the environment, which fundamentally contrasts with the intent of visual warning systems that aim to attract attention and signal danger. Since camouflage reduces conspicuity and distinctiveness, it is not directly applicable to design warning model (Shapley & Lennie, 1985; Graham, 1989; Bruce et al., 2003). However, when viewed as a reverse model, camouflage principles can be repurposed to improve the visibility of warning signals.

For example, Merilaita et al. (1999) showed that similarity between prey and background enhances survival, implying that warning design should intentionally avoid such blending. Similarly, studies by Penacchio et al. (2015) and Cuthill et al. (2016) demonstrated that self-cast shadows under changing lighting conditions obscure detection, a principle that may inform brightness contrast strategies in User-centered warning model. Hailman (1977) further noted that reversing camouflage logic can increase conspicuity.

Among these, the principle of countershading—a shadow-based camouflage technique—offers key insights into visual contrast structuring. Figure 5 presents three comparative visual conditions: (a) natural light-induced shadow rendering, (b) uniform surface reflection regardless of light direction, and (c) inverse shadowing oriented against the light source. As demonstrated by Penacchio et al. (2015b), condition (a) yields the highest detectability, while condition (c) is most effective in

achieving camouflage. These findings provide a theoretical foundation for applying shadow contrast manipulation within a user-centered warning model to enhance the clarity of visual signals.

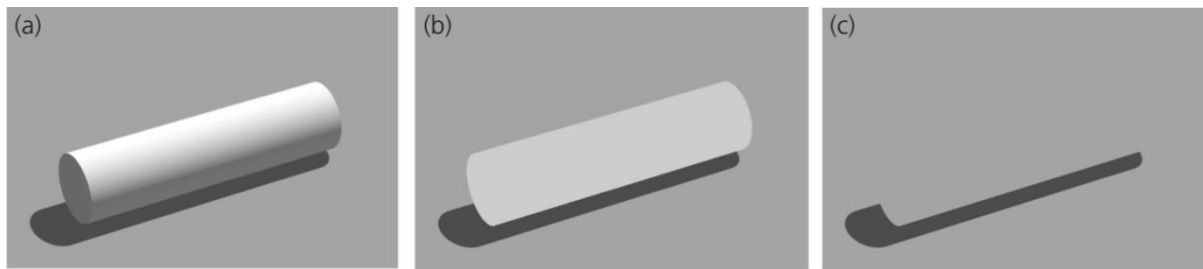


Figure 3. Example of Self-cast Shadows

The additional studies on camouflage expressions are summarized in the following table.

Table 8. Camouflage-Related Studies

Category	Definition	Key Insight	Researchers (Year)
Differential Blending	Partial mismatch between object and background	Partial dissonance impairs detection due to incomplete blending	Cott (1940)
Surface Disruption	Irregular, repetitive surface patterns	Obscures object-background boundaries, hindering shape recognition	Stevens et al. (2009); Seymoure & Aiello (2015)
Coincident Disruptive Coloration	Pattern alignment with background	Pattern direction aligns with background, merging object outlines	Cuthill & Székely (2009)
Maximum Disruptive Contrast	High contrast at object edges adjacent to background	Sharp brightness/saturation difference impairs visual recognition	Stevens & Cuthill (2006); Stobbe & Schaefer (2008)
Disruptive Marginal Patterns	Bold edge motifs to fragment contours	Edge-focused patterns distort shape perception	Stevens et al. (2006); Todd et al. (2015)
Camouflage by Disruption	High contrast and segmentation	Breaks structural edges, confusing initial detection	Merilaita et al. (2017); Osorio & Cuthill (2013)

Although camouflage strategies also involve elements of Conspicuity and Distinctiveness, they are fundamentally defined by minimizing both. In contrast, visual warning designs must enhance these attributes. Therefore, the principle of '*Disruptive Marginal Patterns*' should be applied in reverse: instead of fragmenting object boundaries, warnings should preserve clear and continuous outlines to improve signal salience. Additionally, design strategies must not only employ high-chroma contrasts with solid or primary colors but also consider compatibility with the average visual contrast levels of the surrounding environment.

3.2.4 Mimicry Strategies

Mimicry strategies such as Müllerian and Batesian mimicry demonstrate how warning coloration facilitates predator avoidance during the identification phase. Both utilize high chromatic contrast

and distinctive patterning to signal toxicity, fostering learned recognition and deterrence (Ruxton et al., 2018; Smith, 1975; Gosliner et al., 2008).

Representative cases of Müllerian mimicry are summarized below.



Figure 4. Müllerian mimicry - ex) *Dendrobatidae*

Müllerian mimicry, observed in toxic species such as poison dart frogs, involves the convergence of color and pattern features to produce a consistent visual warning signal. This uniformity promotes predator learning through repeated exposure, enhancing avoidance behavior and survival rates among mimicking species (Stuckert et al., 2013; Symula et al., 2001). Such dynamics exemplify Positive Frequency-Dependent Selection (Positive FDS).

Representative cases of Batesian mimicry are as follows.

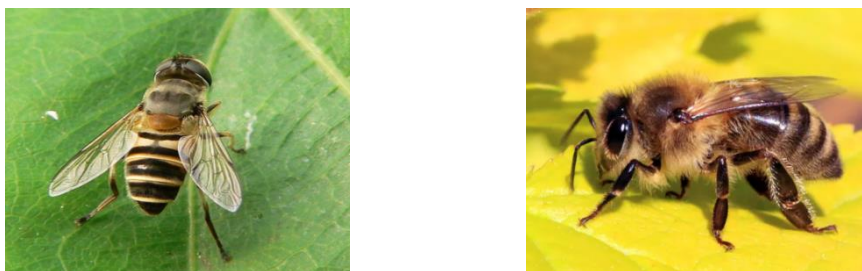


Figure 5. Batesian mimicry) - ex) *Chrysotoxum bicinctum*

As illustrated in the case of the hoverfly (left), Batesian mimicry involves non-toxic species imitating the visual characteristics of toxic models—such as bees (right)—to induce assumed threat recognition in potential predators. This strategy leverages visual resemblance to elicit avoidance behavior, despite the absence of actual toxicity (Howarth & Edmunds, 2000).

3.3 User Accident Cases

Accident cases were analyzed with a focus on individuals with hearing impairments and cognitively vulnerable populations. Prior research indicates that hearing loss is often accompanied by increased cognitive vulnerability (Lee & Kim, 2011; Kim, 2003), and that users with low literacy levels are prone to misinterpreting graphic-based warnings, resulting in reduced comprehension and delayed response (Son & Yi, 2018). Furthermore, industrial environments characterized by persistent auditory masking—due to the use of hearing protection devices (e.g., earplugs) or constant

background noise—exhibit similar perceptual limitations, even among individuals without hearing impairments. These scenarios underscore the critical need to consider functionally analogous user conditions when evaluating warning system effectiveness.

The selected cases encompass industrial safety accidents, failures in disaster response communication, and overlooked public alerts. Across these instances, recurring structural limitations were observed, including auditory dependency, absence of visually substitutive cues, and delayed user recognition. These empirical findings reveal the interpretive burden imposed by current visual warning systems and reinforce the necessity of enhancing user-centered, visually grounded warning expressions. A structured summary is presented in the following table.

Table 9. User Accident Cases

Case	Key Insight	Source (Year)
Auditory-inaccessible : fire incident	No visual cues → delayed evacuation & blocked rescue	Bae, D. W. (2021)
Limited AV access : evacuation delays	Inadequate multimodal alerts → increased disaster risk for users with auditory limitations	Wood & Weisman (2003)
Auditory-centered failure : subway accident	Janitor unaware of oncoming train → lack of visual warning led to fatality	Dong-A Science (2017)
Verbal-only cues : police incident	Missed spoken commands → misinterpreted intent led to fatal outcome	TIME (2016)
Low literacy in sign-reliant communities	Limited written language access → text-based warnings not fully effective	Lee & Kim (2011); Kim (2003)
Cochlear device users : perceptual gaps	Hearing aids insufficient → auditory-only warnings often undetected	Ko & Kim (2021)
Pictogram ambiguity : low literacy	Higher misinterpretation rates among users with limited reading proficiency	Beusekom et al. (2016)

The summarized cases demonstrate that individuals—particularly those with hearing impairments—face direct risk due to the structural limitations of auditory-centered warning systems. Emergencies can be classified into industrial, domestic, and disaster-related contexts, all of which predominantly depend on auditory cues such as alarms, sirens, or public broadcasts. This reliance places non-auditory users at a systemic disadvantage, delaying recognition and impairing timely response.

3.4 Sequence Structuring

To propose improvements to the C-HIP model, this study seeks to simplify the sequence structure by drawing on structural similarities between the Predation Sequence and the C-HIP model. Two hypotheses guide this restructuring: First, stages with similar functional roles can be integrated. Second, prioritizing the early phases of the Predation Sequence—specifically, the Primary Defences (Stages 1–4)—is deemed appropriate, as these stages emphasize rapid threat avoidance before full exposure to danger. The restructured sequence is summarized in the following table.

Table 10. Behavioral Sequence Structuring

Predation Sequence	C-HIP Model	Integration
Encounter	Source + Channel	Initial physical contact point where the warning signal is transmitted via the chosen sensory channel.
Detection	Attention Switch + Attention Maintenance	Onset of attentional engagement, where attention is drawn and maintained toward the stimulus.
Identification	Comprehension + Memory	Signal meaning is interpreted through comprehension and memory recall, enabling recognition.
Approach / Avoidance	Attitude / Belief + Motivation	User forms an attitude or motivation toward the warning, deciding between engagement or avoidance.
Subjugation / Avoidance	Behavior	Behavioral execution occurs—either an avoidance action or continued interaction.
Consumption / Feedback	Environmental Stimuli + Message Delivery	Outcome feedback or stimulus exposure informs future responses or modifies signal delivery.

4 Results

4.1 Definition of Design Elements

The Communication–Human Information Processing (C-HIP) model offers limited capacity to account for the effects of environmental background variability on warning effectiveness and does not explicitly incorporate behavioral feedback. To address these limitations, this study conducts case-based analyses to extract critical design elements by considering both visibility and discriminability in relation to key design parameters.

The identified components include color contrast, brightness contrast, pattern, shape, edge, and proxemics. Additionally, self-cast shadow is included as a context-dependent variable reflecting interaction with background conditions.

While the C-HIP model primarily emphasizes visual salience through chromatic and luminance contrast, the present study extends its framework by incorporating discriminability-enhancing elements to improve perceptual clarity. The following table summarizes these components.

Table 11. Design Elements for Warning Expression

Category	Design Element	Research Content	Element Review
Conspicuity	Color Contrast	Contrast in brightness and saturation affects the predator's visual detection.	Use strongly contrasting colors with the background to induce rapid warning detection.
	Brightness Contrast	Brightness contrast directly influences detection efficiency and determines the priority of visual stimuli.	Use tones that are either brighter or darker than the ambient illumination.
	Edge	Edges play a key role in early visual recognition during detection.	Emphasize and place clearly defined edges around object contours.
	Color Diversity	Various warning colors are easily recognized by predators.	Use diverse combinations of warning colors (Note: recognition rates decrease when conveying more than three meanings or using more than four color combinations. Chapantis, 1994; Mayhorn et al., 2004c).
	Spatial Positioning	Recognition of positional information affects detection speed and interpretive accuracy.	Place in the central visual field or upper line of sight of the user.
Distinctiveness	Motion Amplification	Sudden motion acts as an attention stimulus.	Enhance visual motion through blinking, animation, etc., when a warning is triggered.
	Shape Distinctiveness	Symbolic or intuitive shapes facilitate meaning recognition.	Use simplified, symbolic shapes to convey warning meanings.
	Repetitive Patterning	Repetitive patterns promote object identification and predator learning.	Provide visual regularity using consistent stripes, dots, etc.
	Functional Color Differentiation	Visual systematization between warning and non-warning information is necessary.	Maintain consistent warning color coding (e.g., red = immediate response).
	Visual State Separation	The change in state before and after a warning must be clearly distinguishable.	Use color/pattern changes to indicate state transitions (e.g., blue → red).
Mixed	Proxemics	Detection occurs at a distance, identification occurs at close range.	Emphasize high-brightness, high-saturation colors at a distance; use shape and pattern-centered elements at close range.
	Self-cast Shadows	Recognition rates vary depending on the separation between object and background under weather conditions.	Compose brightness contrast in warning expressions by considering intended background and weather conditions.
	Aposematic Signal Resemblance	Higher similarity in color and pattern to the background enhances prey survivability through visual blending.	Design the color and pattern of warning expressions to be clearly distinct from the intended environmental background.
	Redundancy	Color-text combinations and hierarchical color structuring reduce misunderstanding in risk perception and enhance clarity in information delivery.	Use color-text pairings to deliver clear intent, and apply hierarchical warning color systems (e.g., red–orange–yellow) (Wogalter et al., 2012; ANSI Z535).

4.1.1 Design Elements by Distance Range

Although biological warning displays vary depending on predator proximity, distinguishing between pre- and post-encounter threat responses (Caro, 2005), the C-HIP model does not reflect distance-dependent variation in warning design. To address this gap, the present study proposes a visual response structure that adapts design elements based on spatial distance.

Tullberg et al. (2005) demonstrated through an experiment using *Papilio machaon* caterpillars that identical colors and patterns yield different perceptual effects depending on viewing distance. At a distance, the caterpillar's coloration blends into the background (crypsis), while at close range, it functions as aposematic signaling through high chromatic contrast and repetitive patterns. This indicates that single visual elements can serve dual roles, depending on user distance, and that warning designs should similarly adapt across spatial ranges.

Additionally, Merilaita et al. (2017) emphasized that inadequate distinction from the background may hinder detection, highlighting the need to consider brightness and saturation contrast in relation to distance.

Based on these findings and the identified limitations of existing models, the following table outlines a distance-based strategy incorporating both conspicuity and distinctiveness.

Table 12. Design Elements by Distance Range

Distance Range	Design Objective	Design Elements
Long Distance (Encounter – Detection)	Facilitate rapid detection and visual attention	High chroma/brightness contrast, simple edges, central or upper placement, minimal info
Close Distance (Identification – Approach)	Support accurate interpretation of warning content	Repetitive patterns, symbolic shapes, color transitions, increased info density

4.2 Integrated Warning Experience(IWE) Model

4.2.1 Sequence

The derived detailed design elements were considered for application by stage. These are organized in the table below.

Table 13. Structuring the Behavioral Sequence for Warning Design

Sequence	Design Elements	Category	Distance	Design Considerations	Related Research Content	Researchers (Year)
Encounter	Proximity, luminance change	Conspicuity	Long distance	Before entering the hazard zone, utilize background change and luminance contrast	The user's first physical encounter with the warning stimulus functions as a condition for spatial awareness and attention induction	Endler (1991); Caro (2005)
	High-chroma, high-brightness contrast, edge			High-contrast visual stimuli and clear edge placement strategy required for quick visual detection		
Detection	Repetitive patterns, shapes, meaning-focused visual expressions	Conspicuity	Before entering close distance	Use of simplicity and repetition in visual information to induce quick and accurate semantic interpretation	In early visual detection, edge and color contrast are key factors in attracting attention	Stevens & Cuthill (2006); Merlatia et al. (2017)
Identification	Warning enhancement, amplified patterns, color change based on distance		Close distance	Design a warning intensity stage that adjusts the strength of visual stimuli according to user proximity		
Avoidance Decision	Color inversion, motion amplification, warning animation	Conspicuity + Distinctiveness	Close distance	Drastic changes in color, shape, or animation expression are required to trigger immediate reaction	Dramatic visual change is necessary to induce avoidance behavior	Umbers & Mappes (2015); Stevens (2007)
Avoidance Action	Visual feedback, return to stable state		Close distance	Visual stabilization design is needed for return to original state after user compliance with warning		
Feedback					Post-warning recovery and promotion of follow-up learning about the same warning	Wogallier et al. (2015); Goldstein & Brockmole (2016)

4.2.2 Diagrammatic Representation

The improved warning model incorporates four core features. First, at long distances—prior to direct exposure to danger—it employs high-chroma and high-luminance contrast to facilitate early recognition and initiate avoidance responses. Second, at close range, it modulates visual stimuli such as color shifts and pattern amplification to segment warning levels and guide specific user actions. Third, design elements are differentiated by distance based on conspicuity and distinctiveness, and are contextually adapted to factors such as luminance and background complexity. Fourth, upon resolution of danger or task completion, visual feedback is provided to signal state transition, supporting cognitive closure and user reassurance.

The model is diagrammatically illustrated as follows.

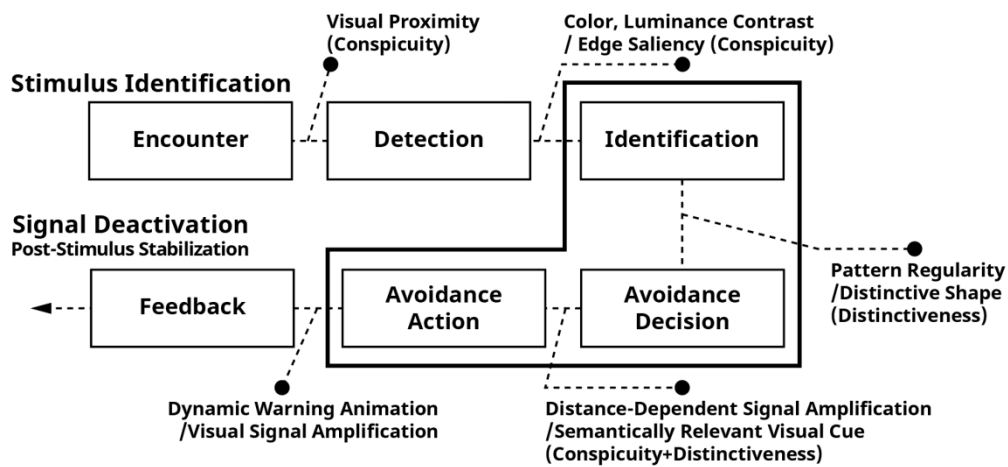


Figure 6. Integrated Warning Experience(IWE) Model

5 Conclusion

5.1 Summary of the Study

This study is a theoretical inquiry aimed at addressing the limitations of existing user warning models through the application of biological warning expression strategies. First, by comparing the Predation Sequence with the Communication–Human Information Processing (C-HIP) model, functional parallels in warning reception were identified, and structural deficiencies in current design models were derived. Second, visual components such as color contrast, brightness, repetitive patterns, and shape transformation were extracted from biological strategies, and their practical relevance was validated through accident analyses involving cognitively vulnerable populations. Third, by focusing on the cognitive transition from detection to identification, visual warning elements were categorized by viewing distance and integrated into a user-centered safety design warning model, leading to the proposal of a new model that synthesizes conspicuity and distinctiveness.

The theoretical contributions are as follows. First, the study introduces the concept of distinctiveness to complement the traditional emphasis on conspicuity, enhancing user

interpretation and behavioral response. Second, it offers a biologically grounded framework for stage-specific visual design based on distance perception. Third, it incorporates visual contrast with background and feedback mechanisms into warning models, addressing gaps in existing approaches. Fourth, it foregrounds perceptual challenges faced by cognitively vulnerable groups and presents a warning framework applicable to both HRI and industrial environments.

This research provides a foundational basis for developing integrated warning strategies grounded in conspicuity and distinctiveness, and outlines a structural reform direction for conventional user warning models.

5.2 Limitations of the Study

This study theoretically structured a visual-centered warning design framework by integrating biological warning strategies with cognitive models. However, as a preliminary theoretical proposal, it is limited by the absence of user-based experiments or quantitative validation. First, the distance-segmented design logic based on conspicuity and distinctiveness—though derived from biological theory and case analysis—lacks empirical verification of perceptual thresholds and behavioral effects. Second, the assumption that mimicry-based warning cues lead to consistent user recognition remains untested. Third, by focusing on the cognitive transition from detection to identification, visual warning elements were categorized by viewing distance and integrated into a user-centered safety design warning model, leading to the proposal of a new framework that synthesizes conspicuity and distinctiveness.

5.3 Future Research Directions

To validate the practical effectiveness of biologically inspired warning strategies, this study proposes four empirical directions. First, a color contrast model incorporating conspicuity and distinctiveness should be developed and tested through behavioral response experiments, enabling quantitative assessment of cognitive efficiency and avoidance induction across distance ranges. Second, real-time eye-tracking and luminance detection can be used to evaluate gaze behavior in context-rich environments, supporting the development of adaptive warning interfaces responsive to environmental conditions. Third, a toolkit integrating derived visual elements and biological strategies may assist in the automated generation of warning designs, with accompanying user protocols to support practical implementation. Fourth, research should extend beyond visual-only modalities to include multimodal cues—auditory, tactile, and motion-based—thus informing the development of comprehensive, sensory-integrated warning systems applicable to industrial and public settings.

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