### 1. Color and Contrast

High Contrast Color Scheme
 Employ dark text on light backgrounds or vice versa to improve readability.
 Ensure high contrast between graphical elements such as charts and graphs.
 Utilize tools like WebAIM's Color Contrast Checker to verify color contrast ratios.

Color Blindness Compatibility

Avoid red-green combinations for Protanopia and Deuteranopia.
 Utilize safe combinations for Tritanopia: black/white, or blue/white.
 Focus on high contrast combinations for Achromatopsia: black/white or dark gray/light gray.
 Evaluate designs with complementary web-based tools that simulate color vision deficiencies.

Strategic Use of Colors
<ul> <li>Maintain a consistent color scheme throughout the materials.</li> </ul>
O Use patterns, textures, or symbols in addition to color coding.

Supportive Documentation

O Implement legends or keys for color-coded information.

O Use text descriptions alongside

Red

Green

color representations

where necessary.

Notes:			



## 2. Typography and Layout

Readable Fonts
O Choose easily readable fonts.
Offer a feature for users to alter font types.
Clear Hierarchy & Spacing
O Establish a clear hierarchy with different text sizes and weights.
O Ensure adequate spacing between elements to avoid clutter.
Heading
Subtitle
Text

# Display or body font?

Here's how to tell the difference.

Fonts are either display or body copy fonts. **Display fonts** are often more artistic and used for titles. **Body fonts** are designed for legibility and should make up a majority of your design.

### Legible vs illegible fonts

Font	Ample spacing between letters?	Consistent line width?	Can read if small?
Legibility	<b>&gt;</b>	<b>&gt;</b>	Legibility
Legibility	<b>✓</b>	×	X Legibility
Legibility	×	<b>✓</b>	<b>X</b> Legibility

Therefore, one should use the first font for body copy while the bottom 2 are best for titles, headlines, or other uses of large text.

Responsive Text	Notes:
O Ensure text adjusts appropriately across various screen sizes.	
O Incorporate tools allowing users to modify text size.	



### 3. Multimodal Content

Diverse Content Formats	
O Provide content in varied formats including videos with captions.	
O Use alternative text descriptions for images and multimedia content.	

### Notes:

## Content format keywords:

### ■ Closed captions:

Text displayed at the bottom of the screen that describes what is happening on screen.



### ■ Subtitles:

Text displayed at the bottom of the screen that translate or transcribe the dialogue.



### ■ Audio description:

A form of narration used to provide information surrounding key visual elements in a media work for the benefit of blind and visually impaired consumers.



### Alternative text (alt text):

A textual substitute for non-text content in web pages such as videos, images, and audio.



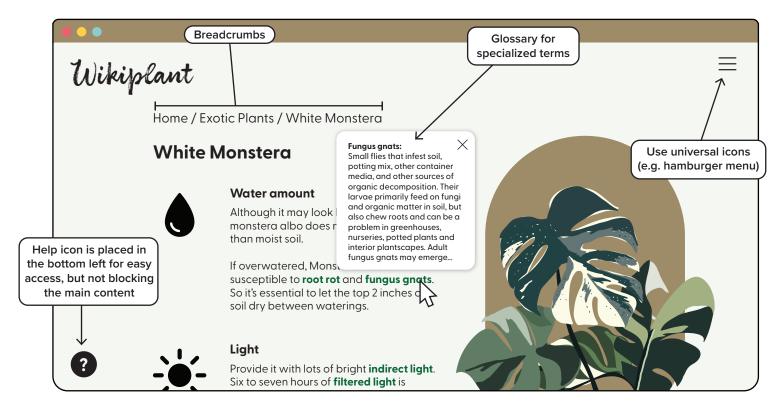
Alt text: Coffee is poured into a teacup from a teapot



# 4. User-friendly Navigation

- Logical Content Flow
   Develop a logical and intuitive content layout.
   Include navigational aids such as breadcrumbs or a table of contents.
- Clear and Concise Language
   Use clear and concise language to convey messages effectively.
  - O Develop a glossary for specialized terms, offering definitions and explanations.

# **UI Example**





## 5. User Engagement and Feedback

# Accessibility Testing Conduct tests with diverse user groups to identify potential accessibility barriers. Utilize both automated tools and manual testing for a comprehensive assessment.

### Feedback Channels

- O Set up channels for users to provide feedback on accessibility issues.
- O Establish a system to swiftly address and implement user feedback.

### Notes:

## **Accessiblity icons**



Universal access

### Vision related







Blind



Large print

## Hearing related



Deaf



Assistive listening



Teletypewriter (TTY)



Audio description



Closed captions



Sign language

