



01

H1

Headings

Use headings instead of large or bold text to break content into skimmable sections and give your content structure, making it easier to read.

02



Consistent Layout

A consistent layout helps to keep viewers oriented from page to page and sets the expectation of interactive elements, such as navigation.

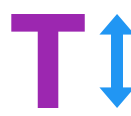
03



Keep It Text

Try to avoid images of text and instead use actual text whenever possible. Images of text can become pixelated or blurry when zoomed in.

04



Text Size and Spacing

Keeping your text size and spacing at the default for whichever platform you are using will ensure the best accessibility.

05



Readability

Content written in plain language can ensure that users can quickly understand and act on your content.

06



Link Text

Link text must be descriptive, concise, and unique. Avoid URLs, and instead describe where the link will be going.

07



Color Contrast

Ensuring that your text and background colors have a high enough contrast will help improve readability of your content for all users.

08



Alternative Text

Alternative text is the text equivalent of an image in context. If the image is unavailable, web browsers display the text for users or screen readers read it.

09



Captions and Transcripts

Like alternative text on images, captions provide a text alternative for video content. Transcripts provide the same for audio-only content.

10



Ask the DAO

The Digital Accessibility Office is here to help you make all your digital content accessible. Schedule a consultation with us and we will be happy to discuss your projects.