ONLINE LEARNING and TECHNOLOGY

Standard 36

Graphics and Images

Overview

"Text, graphics, and images are understandable when viewed without color. Text should be used as a primary method for delivering information."

Learners with low vision or color blindness will need high contrast in many aspects: between the text font and the background as well as high contrast in visual components. Using color to communicate the importance of certain information, such as color-coding, is not a good practice for accessibility.

Practices

1. Avoid colored text and highlighting of text.
2. Assure sufficient contrast in documents and on PowerPoint slides.

Examples

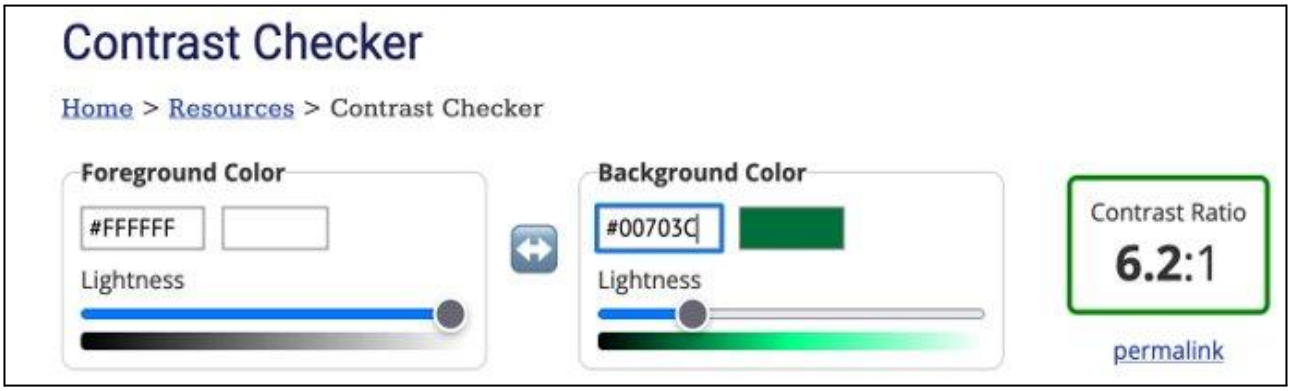
Example 1

On a Windows computer, you can check the color and contrast by using Select Start > Settings > Accessibility > Color filters. Turn on the Color filter switch, and then select Grayscale. Visually scan each slide in your presentation for instances of color-coding in your course documents and in Blackboard.

Example 2

Online tools can help check color contrast. One of such tools is WebAIM Contrast Checker linked below. The following example if white text font against the CCRI green background. The sufficient color contrast is a minimum of 4.5:1 ratio.





Additional Resources

- OSCQR Standard 36
- Contrast Checker from WebAIM
- Hutchison, J. (2015). Making PowerPoint Presentations Powerful. School Business Affairs, 81(3), 26-30.
- MS PowerPoint Accessibility
- Tufte, E. R. (2010). Beautiful evidence. Graphics Press.

Visit https://www.ccri.edu/onlinefaculty to learn more about OSCQR rubric and sign up to participate in a course review.

This standard aligns with the following federal guidelines:

This standard satisfies **Sections 504 and 508** of the **American with Disabilities Act ADA**.

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