2
The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines have four principles that we follow, referred to as
POUR:
x Perceivable: Users must be able to perceive information and user interface components
x

4
presented as part of the page’s text. For now, we’ll update the “Alternative description” field to
read “Illustration of a velociraptor, looking to the right over its shoulder.”

5
Tools
So, there are a wide variety of tools and resources to help us improve our content, several of
which are linked on the CMS User Guide Accessibility page. There’s the WebAIM Contrast
Checker I mentioned earlier, as well as links to screen readers and suggestions like color
blindness tools.

One tool I specifically want to bring to your attention is the WebAIM WAVE evaluation tool.
WAVE allows you to submit a URL and it returns a really cool overlay that indicates errors and
potential issues. If you decide to try out WAVE, it will check everything on the page, including
things managed by the templates that are outside of your control. So don’t be alarmed if it
highlights things you can’t edit, instead focus on your content and such. Aside from the
Summary and Details panes, the Order and Structure panes also provide insight into how
assistive technology interprets your page.

Questions
That brings us to the end of our accessibility overview. Does anyone have any questions?

Conclusion
If you’re interested in learning more about web accessibility beyond what we’ve covered today,
I recommend going to the source itself and checking out the Web Content Accessibility
Guidelines. They can be pretty intimidating at first, but the website offers overviews, quick
references, and pages that break down each guideline.

We covered a lot today, so thank you for sticking with me. Your time is valuable, and I
appreciate that you joined us. I’ll be sharing a transcript I wrote up beforehand, as well as a list
of the links I mentioned. Please feel free to reach out if you ever want to chat about
accessibility, and I hope you all have a great day!