



Tips for making **Oral presentations Accessible to People with Low Vision**

1. Use a Clear and Logical Structure

- Verbally describe all the content presented on the slide, without leaving parts for personal reading.
- Use short, clear sentences and limit the amount of text per slide to key points and ideas.
- Use a consistent, simple layout for your slides. A grid structure can be used to align text and images clearly and easy to read.
- Avoid using too many transitions throughout the presentation.

2. Clear Headings and Key Points

- Use bold or capital letters for headings and key points
- Organise elements in a clear and accessible format.

3. Ensure Sufficient “empty” Space

- Provide adequate space between text, headings, images and tables to make the content easier to read.
- Use multiple line spacing (e.g. 1.2) in the body text.

4. Font Size and Type

- Choose large fonts. Body text should be at least 24pt or larger.
- Headings should be larger than body text (e.g., 36pt).
- Use fonts like Arial, Helvetica, Verdana, Luciole, Tahoma or Atkinson Hyperlegible.



5. Contrast and Colour Use

- Ensure high contrast between text and background: e.g. light text on a dark background.
- Avoid colour combinations difficult to perceive (e.g., red-green, blue-yellow, red-black).

6. Images and Graphs

- Use simplified images with strong color contrasts, figure-to-background ratio, and well-defined edges.
- Verbally describe the educational/informational purpose of the image.

7. Video description

- If you add a video to your presentation, provide a detailed verbal description of the visual elements such as people, objects, actions, or emotions.
- Ensure the description is timed appropriately so that it doesn't overlap with important audio or dialogue in the video or play a video that includes both dialogues and descriptions of visual elements.