Basics of Web Accessibility: Color

The basic elements of web accessible color include:

- **Color Contrast**
  Use strong contrast between text and background, so people with low vision can see and use the content. You need a minimum contrast ratio of foreground to background for all of your content including body, navigation, button, and link text as well as graphics, images, maps, tables, and other data.

- **Color With Meaning**
  Color that conveys meaning (like a stop light) should have proper contrast and include a secondary way of conveying the meaning such as text.

- **Button & Link Colors, Too!**
  Make sure to address color contrast for all states of your content such as the default, hover, and visited states on buttons and links.

- **Color In Images**
  Use the table layout and design tools to create row and column headers, as well as repeat headers for tables that span more than a single page.

- **Color Matters!**
  Check that all elements of your documents, including tables and links, have proper color contrast. Don’t rely solely on color to convey meaning or a function in your document (e.g.- links, tables, or graphics).

- **Consider Your Font Size**
  Check the color contrast of your fonts and heading sizes to make sure they have enough contrast. Sometimes a color work well at larger font sizes but not smaller ones.