# Transcription of Accessible Reading Technologies Webinar

## Slide 1: Accessible Reading Technologies

00:00:03:21

**Faline Bobier:** Welcome to this CELA webinar on accessible reading technologies.

## Slide 2: Agenda

00:00:13:13

What is really ideal is to watch users of these technologies and try them for yourselves. So, to simulate that as best as I can in a webinar, I'll be showing several short videos of people using the technology I'm talking about. And I'll tell you how you can try them for yourself if there are relatively easy ways to do so.

I really encourage you to spend some time using these technologies so you have an appreciation for how they work. This is not an in-depth tutorial on any specific reading technology, but I hope the webinar will give enough information to orient library staff to what options exist, what CELA formats they work with, and where you can learn more or try for yourself.

## Slide 3: Print disabilities

00:01:07:22

First of all, a definition of print disabilities. A print disability is simply a condition that prevents a person from reading ordinary print. For us in Canada, the Canadian Copyright Act defines more specifically the three types of print disability which can qualify a person for access to alternate format materials.

These types of disabilities are:

* One, visual disabilities, which includes not just blindness or low vision, but also the inability to focus or to move the eyes.
* Two, the inability to hold a book or turn pages. This can be the case with physical conditions affecting the use of the hands. For example, paralysis, cerebral palsy, M.S., severe arthritis, etc.
* Thirdly, the third kind of disability is described as an impairment relating to comprehension. Most commonly this refers to learning disabilities such as dyslexia. Here, there are differences in the brain that prevent an individual from processing print. These conditions may be combined, and they may also be temporary. As, for example, in cataracts.

## Slide 4: What does accessible reading technology really mean?

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What does accessible reading technology really mean? Accessible formats or content alone are not enough. The complete process of finding, acquiring, reading a book must be accessible.

So, the website, the database, the catalog that you use to find and acquire the book must be accessible. For example, we need to look at whether library websites, catalogs, e-content provider websites, apps, etc., all the places where you search or browse for books and select them are accessible.

The content needs to be accessible, of course. This means formats that the books are in need to be accessible. That is, readable by people with a print disability or using assistive or adaptive technology.

The reader app software player that you use to read the content also needs to be accessible. For example, an app should work with the built-in screen reader in the phone or tablet.

Accessibility is not one-size-fits-all. Different people will have different needs. Generally, though, choice of formats and well-structured, machine-readable content that can be interpreted by assistive technology will go a long way.

## Slide 5: Accessible formats (1 of 3) – Text formats

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So, now we'll look at some accessible formats. The standard non-proprietary e-book format is called ePub, and it has evolved over the years.

The most recent standard is ePub3, which allows e-books to be fully accessible to include media such as audio and video, good navigation, among other improvements. ePub Standard is now maintained by the W3C Consortium, which is also responsible for maintaining web standards. One of the key benefits of ePub3 versus ePub2 are the better accessibility standards. Some e-readers do not support ePub3, so uptake has been a bit slow. However, the main accessible reading apps do work with ePub3.

DAISY is a format many of us know as the main format for people with print disabilities. We associate this format with audio CDs and DAISY players, and DAISY books are still offered in that way. But more and more users are downloading DAISY books and using both audio and text. DAISY text can be read out loud with synthetic speech or read using a braille display. ePub3 and DAISY text are essentially the same format.

## Slide 6: Accessible formats (2 of 3) – Audio formats

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We also have audio formats in terms of accessible formats. So, audiobooks are another accessible format enjoyed by people with hearing, whether they have a disability or not.

CELA’s accessible audiobooks are in DAISY format and are designed and intended for the use of people with print disabilities. Depending on the contents of the book, they can be set up with very detailed structure, including chapters, headings, subheadings and page numbers.

## Slide 7: Accessible formats (3 of 3) – Braille and electronic braille

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Braille is the original accessible format, right? It can be embossed on paper but can also be used with electronic devices called braille displays.

Something important to note when we're talking about accessible formats, some materials can be made accessible relatively easily and cheaply. For example, a novel might need very little work to make a braille or DAISY text book, depending on how the publisher creates the original file. However, complex materials like charts, tables, graphs, music and math are all often rendered as images in publisher files, and it takes a lot of human work to make those accessible. Bookshare, for example, converts publisher files automatically to braille, and often, graphical material is not represented well or is lost entirely in the automated braille transcription process.

## Slide 8: Accessible reading technologies – Screen readers

00:07:55:16

So, now we're going to look at some accessible reading technologies. And the first one is screen readers. Screen readers have been around a long time and form the basis of a lot of other accessible reading technology. So, that's why I'll deal with them first.

The most popular screen reader is called for Windows, but there are others, including NVDA, which stands for Non-Visual Desktop Access, and which is free.

I encourage you to try using a screen reader for a while and see what it's like to interact with devices with audio, but no visual information. Keep in mind you won't have any idea what you're doing, and you may find it frustrating while people who use screen readers every day are pros. But you might find barriers on websites or apps you use that you didn't know were there. Keep some instructions handy so you know the basic commands or gestures to use.

So, now I'd like to show you a short video of a person using a screen reader. You can hear the screen reader running, and he explains a bit about what information he's getting.

### Demo video 1: [Screen reader demo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q_ATY9gimOM&t)

00:09:19:02

**Jason Holt:** Hi, my name is Jason Holt. I’m with the universal access department. Today we will be demonstrating a screen reader. With a screen reader, I, as a blind person, can navigate to a web page. And I don't use a mouse because I can't see where the mouse is pointing. But I can use a keyboard, and JAWS, the screen reader, will tell me where I am on the page and allow me to read various parts of the page.

Okay, let's take a few minutes to actually see how JAWS works. Here we are at my main screen on my computer, and I want to browse the Internet so I will open up a browser. I’ll press the Windows key.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Menu, search box edit, type text in this field--

**Jason**: And JAWS announced that I have a menu. Then I want to find my browser. My favourite browser is Firefox.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** JAWS 17.0-- Internet Explorer sub-- Word 2013 sub-- Firefox sub menu--

**Jason:** Firefox, that's the one I want. So, I’ll press Enter.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Enter. Leaving menus. Firefox, Mozilla Firefox start page dash Mozilla Firefox.

**Jason:** That opens the browser. Now I’ll press Alt+D to put my cursor in the navigation bar.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Alt+D. Navigation tool bar, tool bar--

**Jason:** Now let's go to our homepage, the community college's homepage. So, I'll type S-L-C-C--

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** --period, E-D-U.

**Jason:** E-D-U. You notice that JAWS repeats to me each character as I type it. That way, if I make a mistake, I can hear it and I can backspace.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Slash U-H-T-T-P forward slash--

**Jason:** And I can retype it again.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** --address edit combo--

**Jason:** Now, I’ll press Enter.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** SLCC dash Mozilla Firefox. Page has three regions, eight headings and 68 links. SLCC.

**Jason:** Oh, it says “SLCC”. It sounds like I'm on the right page. Okay, here we are on our homepage, and I want to go to the accessibility page, the college's accessibility page. I don't know where that is on this screen, so I'll do a search.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Search and find, JAWS find dialogue--

**Jason:** I'm searching for accessibility.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** A-C-C-E-S-S-I-B-I-L-T-Y, Enter. Visited link, Accessibility.

**Jason:** It tells me I'm now on the link that says “Accessibility”. That's what I want, so I’ll press Enter on that link.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Enter. Accessibility, visited link. Vertical RSLCC dash Mozilla Firefox, vertical RSLCC list. Page has three regions, one heading and 69 links. List of two items, link SLCC slash accessibility.

**Jason:** Okay, I'm on the accessibility page. If I press “H”, which lets me jump from header to header.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Accessibility, heading level one.

**Jason:** Heading. I'm sorry, not “header.” I'm at the accessibility heading. Let's read what it says under that.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** List of seven items.

**Jason:** There’s a list of items.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Visited link, Home.

**Jason:** Home, Accessibility...

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Link, Accessibility. Link, Purchasing--

**Jason:** Oops. Web accessibility.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Link, Purchasing.

**Jason:** Purchasing.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Link, Web Accessibility. Link, Accessible documents.

**Jason:** Accessible documents.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Link, Types of disabilities.

**Jason:** Types of disability.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Visited link, Captioning.

**Jason:** Captioning.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** List end.

**Jason:** Now, let's hear what the text says underneath the heading.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Web accessibility means that people with disabilities can use the Web. More specifically, web accessibility means that people with disabilities can perceive, understand, navigate and interact with the Web, and that they can contribute to the Web.

**Jason:** One thing you should know is that having a screen reader by itself does not make the Internet accessible to me. If you look at our homepage and as I navigate through it, you'll find that there are headings...

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Summer classes, heading level two.

**Jason:** ...and regions which the designers have made some effort to put into the pagethat allow me to jump from section to sectionso I don't have to stop and exploreevery little link to find where I want to be.On some web pages where there might be almost 100 links,but yet there's no way to skip to the main part of this article that I want to read,so I have to skip from link to link to linkand jump from section to sectionto find where I want to be, the main article.

Sometimes it is frustrating,but after one has some experiencewith a screen reader,you learn some tricks.

### Webinar resumes

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**Faline:** So, that just gives you a little idea of what it's like to use a screen reader to read on a computer, on a website.

## Slide 9: Accessible reading technologies – Literacy support software

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And next, we're going to look at another kind of accessible reading technology, literacy support software. You can use a free version of Read&Write for Google Chrome to get a sense of how this software works.

So, what we're going to look at is a short video of a teacher using it to read a PDF.

### Demo video 2: [Read&Write for Google Chrome – Tutorial](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhUXXBrXWOc)

00:13:51:20

**Jamie Keet:** Hi, I'm Jamie Keet at Teacher’s Tech. Today we're going to take a look at an add-on called Read&Write for Google Chrome. This is a great program to boost confidence for reading and writing in students, so stick around for a full tutorial.

So, I'm just going to start off with some very simple features. Actually, I find most of the features in Google Read&Write are very simple, but some of the ones that students of all abilities can use.

And first of all, let's start with the Dictionary. So, I have some text that I’ve copy-pasted over and if they were trying to find the definition of different ones, if I highlight the word and go up to my Dictionary, and then it gives me the definition right here.

The other thing I really like is the Picture Dictionary here. So, if I click on that, it gives me an image to relate to the definition here if I was having trouble with the definition. I'll just close those down.

Another way you can get information about a word is if you go over to the Fact Finder here. So, the Fact Finder will actually bring you to the Web here. So, when I click on it, it brings me to kind of a research topic inside Google about the rainforest. So, if someone was looking for more specific information about the word, there's a very quick way to do it.

So, now, probably my favourite feature is the readback feature because I find it eliminates the long lineups I have at my desk all the time. And so, how it works is in a couple different ways, and you can change the settings here. So, if I just go from the start here [places cursor at beginning of text on screen] and hit Play...

**US Tom Synthetic Voice:** The rainforest likely formed during the Eocene era. [Sentence is highlighted in yellow, and each word is highlighted in blue as it is read.]

**Jamie:** And I'll just pause it there. You can see if I pause it, the yellow stays there, the highlighted, but if I stop it, it goes away. So, if I didn't like the way it sounded, if I wanted a different voice, all I have to do is go to my settings, and I can see if I wanted it all of a sudden in a UK voice. And I'll go with Serena here, and I'll turn it fast here. Hit OK. And I'll just go back to it and hit Play one more time.

**UK Serena Synthetic Voice:** The rainforest likely formed during the Eocene era. It appeared following a global--

**Jamie:** And I'll just stop it there because I think you get the point of how that works. So, another way we can do the readout is if you just go to the Screenshot Reader right here. So, if I select the Screenshot Reader, I can now just pick a certain area that I want read. So, if I highlight right there, [highlights a section of the text] it's going to just load it up here and just say that sentence.

**UK Serena Synthetic Voice:** ...when the climate was drier and savanna--

**Jamie:** And it will just only say that once. So, again, if I want it off, I can just turn it off like so.

So, those are some kind of cool features that I probably use all the time. It’s nice to have headphones in your class so don't get overwhelmed with all the different readbacks that are happening and all the different accents, because the students do like to change the accents on their readback.

So, another cool feature I find is the highlighting here. So, if I take a word like--

Whoops, I better turn off my Screenshot Reader here. If I go over to, let's say...

I’m turning on the wrong things here, my mouse is kind of stuck inside this one. I don't want this on anymore.

All right, there it goes.

So, if I highlight a word like “rainforest” [highlights “rainforest”] and then go up to Highlight here and then just highlight like so, [highlighted word appears in yellow] then you can see that it's in yellow. If I don't want it anymore, I can just highlight it again and then clear the highlight. So, if I highlighted a few different ones, I'll just do it a few different colours. Just to give an example here.

If there was words I was looking for to make a list from, and I'm just going to pick two, you can see what I was trying to do. I could go through and pick a few more colours. But if I wanted to create a list on a separate page of those words, all I need to do is hit Collect highlights. It asks me what colours; I'm just going to hit OK here. And what it's doing right now, it's going to create me a new Google Doc here that shows the highlighted words that I have here, and it also gives me a link back to the original Google Docs here.

So, if a student was going to do a vocabulary list from this, it'd be a great way to start. But an easier way to do a vocabulary list with those same words, I won’t change that around, is if I just go over here to Vocabulary List, and this time this will take about a couple seconds longer here. It's going to create a brand-new Google Docs here, and you see what it can do here is—

It’s still loading up here.

There it goes.

So, it has the rainforest, even puts the symbol in here and creates it in a nice table format for students to get a vocabulary list. So, if they were going through and not understanding or if you asked them—

Even from a website, they can do this, and I'll show you this in a little bit. It's all with the same icons that we have at the top, but you can use it as an extension on a website too.

### Webinar resumes

00:18:39:11

**Faline:** Okay, so I didn't play the whole video, but I think you get the idea, and you have a link to the video in the PowerPoint slide as well if you wanted to watch the whole thing.

## Slide 10: Accessible reading technologies – Braille displays

00:18:53:16

So, the next kind of reading technology I want to look at are braille displays. So, braille displays are devices that render either text or electronic braille files as braille. In the case of text, the software they work with converts the text to braille and then the words are displayed in braille. Only a certain portion of the text can appear at once or at one time, and as the user scrolls down, the braille refreshes and new text appears.

Braille displays are generally expensive, but currently, there's quite a bit of being done internationally on making cheaper and bigger braille displays. Cheaper, so more people have access to these very important devices, and bigger so that you can read more than a line or two of text at the same time.

And this is one device, I think, where you have to really see it working to really get it. So, let's go to the video now.

### Demo video 3: [Refreshabraille Display Demo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jatvpjTaS9c&t)

00:20:01:08

(upbeat jazz music)

**Female Host:** All right, this is Allison Hilliker, and she is going to show us what a braille display looks like working with an iPhone. And what's the model here, Allison?

[Camera zooms in on braille display. It is a rectangular device, about the size of a tablet device, with grouped rows of pins along the top, six square buttons beneath that and three buttons – two square with a rectangular one between them – along the bottom.]

**Allison Hilliker:** This is an iPhone 4S, and this braille display is called a Refreshabraille. It's made by the American Printing House for the Blind. The braille display is.

**Female Host:** Okay, all right.

**Allison:** And so, braille is a combination of-- Each letter is made up of a combination of six dots. And so, I have dots one, two, three, four, five, six on here. And if I wanted to make an “A”, I’d press one. If I want to make a “B”, it’s dots one and two, “C” is one and four, “D” is one, four, five.

**Female Host**: Okay, and that would correspond to these little dots we see sticking up right here?

[Camera zooms in on grouped pins where some appear raised and some not.]

**Allison:** Right. So, what I'm going to do here is I'm in TweetList right now, which is a Twitter app on the iPhone. And so, my braille display is connected to my iPhone via Bluetooth right now, and so--

**Female Host:** I don't see TweetList open on your iPhone, which is interesting.

**Allison:** Now you do.

**Female Host:** There it is.

**Allison:** It wasn't open yet, I was on my home screen.

**Female Host:** Okay.

**Allison:** And--

**Female Host:** No private Tweets to be seen here.

**Allison:** Oh, good.

**Female Host:** I hope not.

**Allison:** Okay, it says, “AlliTalk.” I could actually turn the speech off if you want to.

**Female Host:** No, no, that's okay.

**Allison:** Here's the compose button, so I’m going to press-- This little button here is like a joystick. I can move it to the right to move the display forward and read what's next. Or I can move it to the left to go backward and read the previous thing I’m looking at.

**Female Host:** Okay.

**Allison:** So, if I want to press this button, I'm going to press the button that I was just moving around.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Text field is editing.

**Allison:** It says, “text field is editing.” So, okay.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Comma, comma, capital “I”. Contractions on.

**Allison:** Oops.

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** Contractions off. I-apostrophe-M, space.

**Allison:** I’m here--

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** H-E-R-E, space, T-A-L-K-I-N-G, space--

**Allison:** --talking--

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** --space, with at P-O-D-F-E-E-T--

**Female Host:** That is crazy, look at that!

**Screen Reader Synthetic Voice:** --number, C-S-U-N-1-2, period, space—

**Female Host:** Stop for just a second, I want to show them how it pulses.

There it is.

[Camera zooms in on grouped pins where pins are appearing and disappearing.]

So, those look like lights, but what those are actually are little, tiny dots sticking up, but they sort of pulse, it's cool.

**Allison:** It's like a cursor blinking. It's essentially...

**Female Host:** The same thing?

**Allison:** Yeah, because this little dot underneath here is the cursor. And if I want to change where I'm typing, if I want to add or delete a letter, I will press the button underneath the letter I want to edit.

**Female Host:** Oh.

**Allison:** And that's how I can delete and add letters in. So, it's like editing with a print cursor, except it's all tactile.

**Female Host:** That is so cool. I have not actually ever seen one of these work. I've heard about them, but it's hard to wrap your head around it before you can see it.

So, what are these three buttons across the very bottom?

**Allison:** This is a spacebar, [points to middle button along the bottom] and these are two function keys [points to outer two buttons along the bottom]. These help do different commands like when I want to make a capital sign, when I have it in a certain computer braille mode, I hold down this button and then press a letter to make a cap. It's a little bit like a shift.

**Darell Shandrow:** Or dot seven.

**Allison:** It’s a little bit like a shift. There are different function keys to help do different commands.

**Female Host:** Well, thank you, Allison, this has been really cool. Thanks for the quick little live demo on the fly.

**Allison:** And one thing, to give an example of how I use this is when I was working at my company’s booth in the exhibit hall, I could actually hold my braille display, and I had my iPhone in my purse at the back of the booth, and I had the speech turned off, and I was able to take down contact info from people who came by the booth using the braille display not even near my iPhone.

**Female Host:** Oh, wow!

**Allison:** And you have it all saved to my iPhone so I can email--

**Female Host:** That's actually cooler than what the sighted can do.

**Allison:** (laughs)

**Female Host:** We'd have to have the iPhone there.

**Allison:** Yeah, it's pretty amazing.

**Female Host:** All right, thanks a lot. And Darell, thanks for thanks for sharing Allison with us today.

**Darell:** Yay!

### Webinar resumes

00:24:17:02

**Faline:** So, that's a little clip of using a braille display with a smartphone, which is quite interesting.

## Slide 11: Accessible reading technologies – Screen magnifiers

00:24:27:01

The next kind of accessible reading technology we're going to look at are screen magnifiers. One of the most common ones that you may have heard of is ZoomText.

So, screen magnifiers allow low vision users to make the text and images on the screen bigger and more visible by changing the colour contrast.

ZoomText also offers basic text-to-speech, so a user might turn that on to read a bigger chunk of text more easily.

So, I'm going to show a short video again, which talks about screen reader technology and how it helps low vision users.

### Demo video 4: [Web Accessibility 101: ZoomText Demo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EEN79RRvKqE&t=6s)

00:25:17:19

**Cammie Truesdell:** Hi, I'm Cammie Truesdell, and I use ZoomText to navigate on the computer. ZoomText helps low vision users use the computer so that they can see text at larger sizes.

Some of the features include cursor and pointer enhancements that change the size and colour of the cursor and pointer so that the user can track the items better. Additionally, ZoomText offers a colour enhancement feature so that the user can change the text against the background colour so that it is more easily read.

Colour contrast is a major issue for users with low vision. This site is an example of poor contrast. In the navigation bar, they have white text on an orange background that does not meet sufficient contrast ratios and is difficult to see for some users. Additionally, once a link is selected, it becomes a yellowish-orange colour against orange and is difficult to see the selection. In the main content area, there's an orange heading against the white background that also has poor contrast and is difficult for certain users to see.

Focus is a major issue for users of low vision. Sometimes it's difficult to track the focus or to see when messages appear on the side. On this log in form, we're going to type in an email address and a password and see if we can track where the error message appears. Once we activate the sign in button, we will scroll around the screen to find visual indication of the error message. This error message disappears fairly quickly, and the user does not have time to read the message before it disappears.

Horizontal scrolling is another big issue for users with low vision. When the user has to move the horizontal scroll bar to navigate the page, they lose their place when navigating back to the content they were reading.

So, that was an overview of major issues affecting screen magnification users while using the Web.

## Slide 12: Accessible reading technologies – DAISY players

00:27:42:06

**Faline:** Okay, so now we're going to look at another accessible reading technology that maybe public library staff may be more familiar with, DAISY players. They may be the accessible reading device that a lot of public library staff are familiar with. They're designed for blind or low vision users with contrasting buttons, contrasting colour, audio feedback on the buttons that tell the user what the button is for. And they also have navigation keys that let you move through the DAISY book by heading, chapter, page, etc., depending on how the book is set up.

There are DAISY players that will both play CDs, as well as connect to the Internet and allow users to download books to the player. And then there are pocket versions that usually only connect to the Internet and allow the person to use downloadable versions.

## Slide 13: Voice-activated devices

00:28:51:04

I want to talk briefly about voice-activated devices. Voice-activated devices like Amazon Echo, Google Home, Apple, Alexa, etc. have huge potential for people with print disabilities.

These devices can be accessible reading technology on their own, or in combination with other devices. We know from speaking with many of our own users that they are very interested in reading with the help of these devices. And there's a link in the PowerPoint slide to a [DAISY Consortium webinar on smart speakers](https://daisy.org/news-events/articles/reading-through-smart-speaker-w/), which highlights the work of organizations like CELA in other countries.

CELA is following work on voice-activated devices very closely, and we have been doing a pilot project with smart speakers, but we're not yet ready to launch the device to all our users.

## Slide 14: Accessible reading technologies – Accessible reading apps

00:29:56:12

So, another kind of accessible reading technology, accessible reading apps. So, smartphones and tablets have changed accessible reading options dramatically. And I think users consider both mainstream reading apps and apps that are specifically designed for accessibility.

Again, on the PowerPoint slide, there's a link to an [evaluation of popular library reading apps](https://www.accessiblepublishing.ca/reading-app-reports/) in terms of their accessibility that it might be interesting to take a look at.

## Slide 15: Dolphin EasyReader and VoiceDream Reader

00:30:35:22

In this table, you see a comparison of two of the most popular accessible reading apps among our patrons, Dolphin EasyReader and VoiceDream Reader. Generally, I would suggest that EasyReader is a good place to start, and it's the only app that works with Direct to Player, which is a CELA format for our books. But on the other hand, many users find VoiceDream has powerful features that they really appreciate.

## Slide 16: Further resources

00:31:10:09

So, we've come to the last side of the webinar, and what you'll find on this last slide are links to some additional resources.

So, thanks for listening to the webinar and I hope that it has been useful.

Further resources [These appear on the final slide.]

* CELA compatible devices page: [www.celalibrary.ca/CompatibleDevices](http://www.celalibrary.ca/CompatibleDevices)
* CELA accessible formats page: <https://celalibrary.ca/help/accessible-formats>
* Accessible Publishing (NNELS) Resources page: <https://www.accessiblepublishing.ca/documents_resources/>
* Inclusive Publishing <https://inclusivepublishing.org/>
* Bookshare popular reading tools classified by type of disability: <https://www.bookshare.org/cms/help-center/reading-tools/member-preferred-tools>