

basic

# Guide to WCAG 2.2 and (applied) Accessibility for UX/UI Designers



## 1.1.1 Non-text Content

### Level A

Images, icons, graphics, audio, video, etc. must have a text alternative that conveys the same purpose or information.

The UX/UI Designer can and should include alternative text in their designs and align with the development team so it gets implemented in the code later on.

#### Possible approaches:

1. **Comments or Annotations** within Figma containing the alt text;
2. **Create a table or document** with the alt text for each component;
3. **Use descriptive layer names.** Ex: *User photo* — alt: *Portrait of a smiling woman*

#### Componente

Buttons and icon buttons

Informative images

**Functional images** (logo used as a link, icon image conveying information inside link text, etc.)

#### Como definir o texto alternativo

Name it by its purpose. Ex: *Magnifying glass* - alt: *Search*

Should convey, in a short phrase, the meaning or content displayed visually — this is usually not a literal description.

Name it by its **purpose/meaning**.

Ex:  [Relatório](#) Alt (do ícone): "Link Externo"

## 1.4.1. Use of Color

### Level A

Color must not be used as the **only visual means** of conveying information, indicating an action, prompting a response, or distinguishing a visual element.

#### Example

**Incorrect** (uses only red color to indicate an error)

Label

Value

**Correct** (uses color + another visual or textual indicator)

Label

Value

Invalid value

Label

Value

Text that identifies components by **color alone** should also be avoided, such as "Required fields are in red" or "Click the green button."

**For links:** Links must have a minimum relative luminance difference of **3:1** compared to surrounding text, plus additional visual indicators (such as underline or bold) in hover/focus states.

Default

Limited spots. [Sign up](#)

Hover

Limited spots. [Sign up](#)

(minimum 3:1 contrast between text and link + underline on hover)



## 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum)

## Level AA

Buttons in all states:  
default, hover (mouse  
over), active, and focus



Continue

Contrast **grater**  
**than 4.5:1**

(between text and button  
background)

It is not mandatory for the button's background or border to meet minimum contrast against the background it sits on, as long as it can be clearly identified as a button by other means (such as position, text style, or context)

Text (smaller than 14pt  
bold or 18pt regular)

Continue

Contrast **grater**  
**than 4.5:1**

(between text and background)

Text (larger than 14pt  
bold or 18pt regular)

Continue

Contrast **grater**  
**than 3:1**

(between text and background)

Disabled buttons



Continue

No minimum  
contrast required

## 1.4.11 Non-text Contrast

## Level AA

Borders and colors  
adjacent to text fields

Label



Contrast **grater**  
**than 3:1**

(between border and background)

Toggles/Switches  
and Checkboxes



Contrast **grater**  
**than 3:1**

(between the inner component  
and the component's  
background)

Contrast **grater**  
**than 3:1**

(between the component's  
background and the  
background it's placed on)



### 1.4.8. Visual Presentation

#### Level AAA

1. Users can select text and background colors (controlling these colors aids comprehension).
2. Blocks of text should not exceed 80 characters per line.
3. Text should not be justified; alignment should be left or right only;
4. Line and paragraph spacing (improves visual tracking and eases reading for people with cognitive disabilities):
  - Line: at least 1.5x the font size.
  - Paragraph: spacing at least 1.5x the line spacing.
  - In Figma: adjust leading and paragraph spacing in the typography panel.
5. Plan the layout so text can grow up to 200% without breaking the reading flow or causing unnecessary horizontal scrolling.
  - In Figma: use responsive layouts, flexible grids, and relative units (percentages, auto) to simulate reflow (when content reorganizes to fit the available space).



### 2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context)

#### Level A

The user must be able to understand **where a link leads**, or **what it does**, just by reading the surrounding text or the link itself.

#### Example

Incorrect  
(generic name)

[Click here](#)

Correct  
(descriptive name)

[Sign up for the course](#)

### 2.4.6 Headings and Labels

#### Level AA

Headings and labels (form field labels, buttons, or controls) must **clearly describe** the **purpose or content** of the section or control, allowing users to quickly understand what it's about.



### 2.5.5 Target Size (Minimum)

### Level AAA

**Clickable or tappable targets** (such as buttons) must be **at least 44 CSS pixels\*** wide and tall, so they can be easily selected.

**In Figma:** use frames or components with a minimum size of 44×44 px for all interactive elements.

\*A CSS pixel is a standard visual unit used on the web that maintains the same apparent size across different screens, regardless of physical pixel density.



## UNDERSTANDABLE

### 3.2.3 Consistent Navigation

### Level AA

When the same menu, sidebar, footer, or other navigation mechanism appears across multiple pages of a site, the **order of items must remain the same**, unless the user themselves changes it (for example, when customizing a menu).

### 3.3.1 Error Identification

### Level A

Requires that **every input error in form fields be indicated in text**, allowing the user to notice that an error occurred and understand what the problem is. This criterion does not define a specific position or format for the message, as long as the user can clearly identify that an error occurred and in which field.

#### Example

Price

Value

Invalid value

or

Error: The price field is required



Price

! Value

Remember success criterion 1.4.1: error indications must not rely on color alone to signal that an error occurred.



### 3.3.2 Labels or Instructions

#### Level A

Requires that every input field present **a clear label or instruction**, allowing the user to understand what information should be entered and in what **format**.

##### Incorrect (no label):

(00) 00000-0000

##### Correct (label + formatting)

Phone number

(00) 00000-0000

##### Other examples

Phone number

Enter your number with area code

or

Phone number (with area code)

### 3.3.3 Error Suggestion

#### Level AA

Requires that, whenever possible, the system provide **instructions or suggestions** so the user can **correct an error**.

While Error Identification (3.3.1) requires notifying the user of errors, Error Suggestion ensures the user knows how to fix the problem. The goal is to reduce frustration and form abandonment, especially for people with cognitive or visual disabilities, who may notice an error occurred but not understand how to correct it.

##### Examples

Price

Value

Value must be greater than 0.

or

Error: The phone field requires 11 digits. Check that you included the area code.



Phone number

986543210