**COLOR AND CONTRAST**
- Use high contrast objects and pictures. Black and white and yellow and black give highest contrast.
- Use high colored objects for daily life activities.
- Use masking tape if an object has to be highlighted.
- Highlight the lines on a piece of paper with a black marker.
- Use a red or black tray if white utensils and a white table are used when eating.

**SIZE AND DISTANCE**
- Offer enlarged pictures or images as well as enlarged print.
- Allow the child to work at close distances.
- Move the child closer to the object.
- The object can also be moved closer to the student.
- Invite people to move closer when talking.

**ILLUMINATION**
- To control illumination: use curtains, sit the child against windows, reduce glare on surfaces, and let the child wear a hat or sunglasses.
- If more light is needed: use natural light and place the child closer to it. Place lamps behind the child’s shoulder, on the same side of the stronger eye.

**ORGANIZATION OF SPACE**
- Remove useless objects to reduce visual clutter.
- Reduce the number of objects in the immediate working area.
- Use masking tape to improve the contrast on door frames, stairs, etc.
- Provide the child with a reading/writing stand, a clip board, a standing lamp and a proper chair/table.

**USE OF TIME**
- Encourage a child to wear the prescribed glasses to reduce visual fatigue.
- Propose pre-arranged breaks.
- Allow the student to be visually focused for shorter periods of time.
- Offer more time when visually exploring a challenging material, like a book or image that hasn’t been adapted to the child’s visual needs.

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Every child with low vision has the potential to use his or her vision in efficient ways. Every child can learn.

Adapted from "Strategies and Accommodations for Students with Low Vision" resource by Daniela Gissara.
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