# Webinar: Implementing Extended Descriptions in Digital Publications, Best Practices and Practical Advice

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Full details about this webinar including links to related resources can be found on our website: <https://daisy.org/news-events/articles/implementing-extended-descriptions-w/>

>> Richard Orme: Hello everyone, and a very warm welcome to you. My name is Richard Orme, and I am your host for today’s webinar “Extended Descriptions in Digital Publications, Best Practices and Practical Advice”.  
OK, let’s get started!  
Regular attendees of the DAISY webinar series will have benefited from tips and insights for crafting image descriptions. Our expert guides Valerie and Huw have gone well beyond basic images, to explore techniques for complex images, tables, charts, infographics, maps, artwork, anatomy and assessment.  
If you missed the previous sessions, or want to review the content, the slide decks, transcripts and videos are all available on the DAISY website.  
We have learned that more complex materials need more than basic alt text. Webinar attendees have asked for help with how to include these extended descriptions in a digital publication. So that’s what today’s session is all about.  
I’m sure our presenters will provide us with plenty of answers, and I’m looking forward to the questions, so now I'm going to hand over to our panelists to introduce themselves.

>> George Kerscher: I'm the chief innovation officer with the DAISY and senior officer of global literacy with Benetech.

>> Charles LaPierre: I'm the technical lead at Benetech.

>> Evan Yamanishi: I'm director of accessibility and standards at W. W. Norton and company, a book publisher.

>> George Kerschers: The over view of today's session will be talking about when alt text is not enough. We will cover three techniques for providing extended descriptions when it's immediately following an image. In the details and summary elements, and in linking to the back of the book and back. We also have demoes of all three of those techniques as well.

Then we will talk about the publisher perspective of things from Evan.

Next slide.

So when alt text is not enough. We know that images are required to have text equivalents for the information. The amount of information provided in a graphic varies. We have decorative images which don't require any kind of description. Their role would be presentation. And alt text would be "empty." There's images that are well‑described in surrounding areas but they are ‑‑ so alt text would also be empty. Alt text is available, and you can put information in there. Usually shorter descriptions. You cannot put mark up in alt text.

So the images that require extended descriptions might be flow charts, pictures, infographics. Almost all kinds of things.

The extended description can add value for people who are blind and other disabilities, but also for the mainstream population. It's always provided when the alt text is just not enough room.

And many times the HTML markup that you could use would be beneficial. For example, a pie chart is easily described using table markup. The extended descriptions can be quite long sometimes. So paragraphs and other HTML markup varies.

And quizzes and tables may need more information. So there's a lot of areas. Moving for to next slide.

So we are going to talk about the features and shortcomings of these various techniques. So if you have a comprehensive description immediately following the image say in a DIV, everybody will see it all the time. It can be intrusive, and a mainstream publisher probably wouldn't have their beautiful book cluttered with this information that most people don't need.

You cannot get past that description very easily. Many times people who can see the image don't want it. So getting past it is difficult.

So, moving on to the second technique, the details element in HTML along with its associated summary, allows ‑‑ the summary is a short description of what's inside the details. And a button is normally presented to expand the details element and present the information that's inside.

So it stays hidden. It's just a button until it's expanded. You don't even have to do anything to move past it to start the reading. One of the draw backs is not all apps support the details element and of course then it's always expanded.

So, our final technique I will let Charles describe.

>> Our final technique is linking to an extended description or comprehensive description. So following the image or ‑‑ the image itself could be a link to the extended description. It could be at the end of the chapter but in our techniques we are showing that this could be a separate file at the end of the book.

It's easy to follow links to these extended descriptions. It's well‑known. Everyone uses links. So it works in just about all reading systems as well.

We also ‑‑ because you are moving away from the current context of where you are in your book, we want to also replicate that image at the end of the book along with its description. We will mark that as presentational because you already heard the alt text description. But the image is there for reference for low vision users or cognitive support so you can reference the image while you are reading the description if you are not blind. Following that description there will be a link back to where you came from in the book.

One of the caveats is that some Assistive Technologies doesn't position you exactly back to the correct spot in the book. Going forward to the end of the book your place in the top of the file and everything is fine. That's one file and description per image, but the linking back could be potentially problematic.

So ‑‑

>> George Kerscher: Most of the time we envision these descriptions to follow the image, but sometimes that helpful information ‑‑ that extended description ‑‑ should be positioned before the content. See if you are going to be doing an exercise in a book and you need that information about how to do it, it might be better to put that before the exercise or before the table rather than after.

>> Charles LaPierre: So we will have a few different demos here. We will show the comprehensive description following the image in a browser. I'm using safari on my Mack. Then we will move on to the summary details in browser and a couple reading systems. Showing it working and showing potential issues. And then the final technique of linking to the end of the book and back linking working and potential issues.

So I will move over to Safari. This is from the previous webinar. We have an oil painting ‑‑ it's not just an oil painting with this image. Following the image we have the extended description right in line. I will turn on voiceover in a second. I'm moving down and this is the option where you have an image and prior to the image you have this extended descriptions with a summary details. Here you will see a carat to click on to expand the details and this will push down the image and the extended description will appear above the image. If I move further down, I will show the same idea, but you will have the image first ‑‑ a couple complex stem infographics and below that there's a summary, extended description. You can label that whatever you want. Click on it. It will bring you the extended description which in this case is a table. With these extended descriptions we could have full markup. You can have table markup, lists, headings fully accessible.

So let me go back to the top here. I'll turn on voiceover to show you.

>> Synthesized speech: You are a current village festival... [Reading].

>> Charles LaPierre: I will move past that with my navigation keys to get to the extended description which is immediately following the image.

>> Synthesized speech: Heading level 3 extended description... [Reading].

>> Next heading.

>> Synthesized speech: Heading level 2... [Reading].

>> Now the extended description which is right now expanded but I will show how to collapse that.

>> Synthesized speech: Reading.

>> So you notice it told me it's expanded and it's a summary. I'm going to turn that off.

>> Synthesized speech: Collapsed summary. You are on a summary inside of web content. To press this button press caps lock.

>> I can skip past it since it's collapsed.

>> Synthesized speech: A diagram... [Reading].

>> This time I expand it. Now when I move forward.

>> Synthesized speech: The diagram is a... [Reading].

>> And then I get to the extended description. That's showing it in a browser. Pause there for a second before going over to inside of EPUBs.

>> Synthesized speech: Zoom.us Thorium. [Reading].

>> Now I'm in vital source Bookshelf. This is an AP on my Mac. I've loaded in our test book from EPUB test.org. It shows our two main techniques with the summary details and the linking in this book. I'm going to use this for my examples now.

So let me go in here and get down to the image and pass that to the summary details.

>> Synthesized speech: Select image button. Bar chart... [Reading].

>> So same thing in the browser experience. We have ‑‑ it tells me what the summary is, the expand/collapse extended descriptions. Now I open that up.

>> Synthesized speech: Voice over on vital source... [Reading].

>> Now I will expand it.

>> Synthesized speech: Expand/collapses, extended descriptions... [Reading].

>> I'm moving using regular voice over commands to navigate this table. It's a full markup table. I'll get to the ‑‑ passed this.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> This is part of the extended description and then I can go passed it to the rest of the book. This is showing that it's working correctly. I'm able to expand it. I can use the mouse to expand and collapse this.

>> Synthesized speech: Expand/collapse.

>> Now I will show you this not working very elegantly in Apple books.

>> Richard Orme: I have a couple of questions. This seems a good point to introduce one. This is with the expandable and collapsible method you describe, is this always collapsed when you first come to the webpage or publication and has to be expanded by the user?

>> That would be the default behavior although that can be over ridden with Java script and potentially could be user preferences on the reading system side but those are advanced techniques. But typically they are closed, and you have to expand it by default.

>> Richard Orme: There's a supplementary question: How is the expansion done? You talked about it just there but using the keyboard, the mouse and the touch screen could you explain on the different platforms?

>> With a mouse you click anywhere on the expand/collapse ‑‑ the summary or on the carat itself ‑‑ the triangle. That carat could be used with CSS change the style of that to make it more ‑‑ whatever you want. With a keyboard it's the space bar, potentially the enter key. And touch screen you touch that, and it will automatically expand and collapse.

>> On windows it's a button and the screen readers use the B key to go to the next button or previous button. So you just go to that button, press enter, and you are reading along in your extended description and if you want to go back to collapse it, you can hit shift B and you are on the button. Press enter or space bar and it would collapse it and report its changed state.

>> Richard Orme: That's great. You are talking about pros and cons of these different approaches. This sounds intuitive. You don't need to learn special commands for this?

>> We are beginning to see it more and more on the web and HTML where you want to buy something and it says learn more, more details and same technique is being used. We are just applying that HTML element which is introduced in HTML5 for these extended descriptions. And I personally like this technique very much, and it works really well in many places.

>> Richard Orme: Thanks for that. We have more questions cued up but Charles you are about to do a demo in Apple books?

>> Yes, let me move over to that. Books and voiceover don't behave very well together. Hopefully I can show this. I might have to turn off voice Over. I was just ‑‑ let's try this.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> I'm going to move down to the image. It jump D me back to the beginning ‑‑ I'm going to turn it off. I'm going to go over here. I'm going to click on the expand summary details. Theoretical you should see it, but it gets cut off and when you move to the next page it is gone. So that's ‑‑ even with voice over it will start reading and get to the over view and start reading other sites but the number of... it will cut off there and jump you to the next page. So this is a case where it's not behaving very nicely, and you lose the context. So this is a bug in Apple books. Voiceover doesn't even work well so we wouldn't recommend books for Mac users. Instead the vital source Bookshelf or Thorium is our recommendation. I will now show you with ‑‑ go back to Bookshelf here and I'm going to show you the other technique, the final technique on extended descriptions with the linking to the end of the book. Let me turn on voiceover.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> I'm going to move down to the image.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> So there's my image. I'm going to move past that to the link to the extended description now.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading.

>> All right when I click on this link ‑‑ the publisher can format whatever they want. When I click on it, it will take me to a new ‑‑ to the end of the book and have ‑‑ to the top of that page with the ‑‑ as I mentioned, the image will be alt equals quote quote. So a presentational image. We already heard the alt text description. We don't need to hear it again. We want to get to the extended description. Then I will hear the extended description and jump back exactly to this where I'm linking from which is the "follow to extended description." So I'm going to do that now.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> I went right past the image, no alt text description. Now I'm going to get to the over view.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> I'll move past this.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> Now I'm going to click on that link. I'm done with my extended description. Jump back to the place in the book.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> My focus is right now back on the link that took me to that extended description. I can then press it again to get back to there. I'm now at the back of the book. I can use my navigation keys like headings. I can jump by links. I can press L. That's a quick way to get back when you are done. You are now in the book. So this is showing the ideal situation. Now, I'm going to bring up Thorium that has a little nuance quirk to it because of the way they designed the book and the web view of the book, you have to enter into the focus ‑‑ the focus gets misplaced. So they added this hidden under score underscore link in the page. You hit tab once and when you activate that link it will take you back to the focus. Let me show you that.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> Now I will follow to the end of the book.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> You are not told anything here. It should tell you. I'm going to hit the tab and get to that.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> Now I can activate that link.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> Skipping passed the presentational image. Now I'm into the description. I can press L to get to the next link or H to the next heading.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> Now I will navigate back. You will see visually you are taken back to the link where you left off but voice over if you started to move around you will be at the top of the page and that's where that tabbing to the underscore underscore hidden link will make things ‑‑ bring you back to where the focus should be. Let's activate this.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> You will see the double boxes visually. That's another small bug with Thorium. If I hit tab now.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> Now I can activate that link and it takes me back to the bottom. If I don't, I will start reading from the top of the page. Now I'm back and if I move backwards I will get.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> All right. So these are some of the quirks with it. It's not 100% fool proof but it's getting better. With that I will go back to the presentation.

>> Richard Orme: As you are doing that, Charles, thank you. Kudos to you for doing those demos. That's brave and it went well. Coming to ‑‑ you showed a couple of wrinkles there. They didn't seem too much to know the technique of hitting tab when you follow a link. I want to turn to George though. You made a comment that you like the details approach. What's your impression of that linked approach? That seemed to be working pretty well for Charles.

>> The linked approach is growing on me. I think it's because Thorium has implemented this Tab Enter feature where if the screen reader gets lost it implements this feature to get you to where you are supposed to be. That's been the tradition problem with linking back to the exact location is that the screen readers put you at the top of the file and not at the exact place where you left off. So it doesn't necessarily respect that you are going to the ID of that element. We call that deep linking. We see deep linking problems all the time. So that's why I like the details. You don't go away and come back. You are just expanding and collapsing. As the position on deep linking gets resolved, then that becomes a better choice. I will also mention that organizations that produce content specifically for folks that are blind will use the first technique that we saw where they put the information right there. Of course the drawback is that it's always expanded and right there. There's no markup. But it's the most fool proof way of delivering it.

>> Richard Orme: Got you. Before we turn to Evan and Charles finishes there's a question specifically on what we saw: For cross platform compatibility it sounds like linking to the end of the book is a good option. Charles?

>> I think either works really well. I know the summary details is getting a lot of support and becoming all the browser supports, the only issue we have found is in Apple books. There's a slight issue with Thorium that they are working on to fix this jumping around because the content does expand. You had your book and then all of a sudden all of this extra information has to show up on the page. So that scrollable view is key to happen to expand in order for that extra data and be able to collapse it elegantly. So the linking is probably slightly ahead of the details but both of close.

>> On kindle it's always expanded. So the linking would be for Amazon would be the right way to go for the kindle content until they support the detail summary.

>> >> Richard Orme: We have more questions but will hold them to the end of the session. I'll stop throwing those in and let you carry on.

>> One minor point: With this details always being expanded in some cases if you were trying to do a test and this would be your answer key, you wouldn't want that always expanded. You have to see what reading system that your customer would be on so it's working correctly. Those are issues that hopefully will be fixed shortly. With that I will pass it on to Evan.

>> Evan Yamanishi: Thanks Charles. That's actually a good segue because one of our immediate concerns about all of these different techniques is making sure our customer experience is consistent across all the reading systems that we know people are using. We know people are reading on 6‑year‑old kindles. If this experience has degraded for them for some reason because we have chosen a solution that's not supported there that's a failure on our part.

Expanding on that, I think the point that has immerged here about the link technique being supported well everywhere is a good one and it facilitates something to us: Personalization and progressive enhancement. The idea for personalization is that rather than choosing the solution for the user who may prefer a summary details an expandable button or a link to the end of the book, you give them an option in their reading systems and let them choose how they are presented to them. It's important in books for font size, color, and things like that. It's helpful. We can also do it here when we have a really consistent markup and standard markup where we can present them with the simplest possible thing and use Java script to enhance it based on user preference. The other place we can do that is with progressive enhancement. That is a similar technique where ‑‑ this is actually what we do for a lot of our books where we ship the content with standard markup links, that sort of thing that works really well everywhere. We ship it with Java script that will turn that link into something else. One of the places we do this right now is with in line key terms that are in the print book. There's a marginal definition or something like that. In the E book we set them as links to the glossary at the end of the page. Clinking that will take you to the glossary. If your reading systems supports Java script it will turn the key term into a tool tip so you can see it a demand. An accessible tool tip. The benefit of this means that we can solve this thing at the lowest possible level once and then ship it to different reading systems and be confident that it's going to work pretty well for all of our customers everywhere. There are little exceptions to that, and we do some custom builds sometimes where we run the Java script before we built it and then we ship it out with the improved experience in place. That consistent architecture for how you set an image description is really, really at the core here. Having a solution like the ones that George and Charles mentioned. If it's inconsistent, the Java script will probably fail to enhance it. So the under lying semantics of how we mark up our image descriptions is critical. That leads to the second point here which is component architecture where we break the component up into a single standard implementation that we use everywhere, and it allows our authors of our descriptions to focus on the content. I'm going to switch over to a demo T. This is one of our books that has an extended description in it. I have simplified things here.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> There's the image with the alt text. Just below that ‑‑ I have the image description. This one I'm using it inside of a foot note.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> This takes me to a landmark image description where all of the image descriptions would me. I can navigate around the descriptions. Just like Charles demonstrated before. I'm not going to go too much into this because Charles demonstrated it.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> Back link.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> Doing this on the same page as foot notes means that we can avoid the issue of where focus goes because it stays on the same page. Now I'm going to show on the left here I have examples of [inaudible].

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> So the first one I'm going to show is the image details which will simulate what happens when the Java script runs. Normally this would happen on page load for any of these.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> And what happened there when I click that is the image description link changed to an image description disclosure or details element.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> The image is the same. If I go down from that now.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> There's the details element and you heard this one is a little different from voice over it says clickable button collapsed. It presents it as a button as George mentioned. I can click it to expand or collapse. There's the description in line.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> That's the one that is probably the most consistent and like George said it allows us to use this nice technique of progressive disclosure is more akin to how sighted people interrogate images where you choose to look closer. It gives the choice which is better than the comprehensive description.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading].

>> So the progressive enhancement is something that a person with dyslexia would really like, is that what you are thinking? That you can do interesting things with this Java script that make it more ‑‑ more feature rich?

>> Yeah. I think so. It allows the user to make the decision instead of us. We think we know what's best for the students but that's not always the case and I can't account for every student. Some students are used to experiencing things certain ways. As much as possible I want to give them the ability to personalize. I have another very experimental one. I will show it quickly. A modal experience instead of a details. With this one it turns the image description link into a button that will open a modal dialogue.

>> Synthesized speech: [Reading [.

>> This goes to the description and reads it immediately. This is how accessible dialogues work. I have no idea how well supported this is. So that's why I say it's experimental. This one I'm really interested for our online learning tools because while we are doing some of this stuff in books right now, I think it will be helpful inside of our quizzes and homework tools which for students are more high stakes.

>> I like that the image is present right beside your description so that it has a reference for folks with cognitive disabilities. You don't lose that image. So that's really great.

>> Yeah. It allows you to keep the context. I like this one too because when I press escape or close the dialogue it learns back to the graphic again.

>> Richard Orme: We are loving that experimental approach. We have a bunch of questions lined up. Let's proceed.

>> The conformance requirements we know at WCAG single A level text equivalents for graphics is a requirement. When we did the EPUB accessibility speck 1.0 we relaxed that requirement and didn't require extended descriptions. With the revision of that specification that's going on right now ‑‑ we just released the first public working draft we have said it is a requirement in the EPUB speck to have extended descriptions. They are required. In the European Accessibility Act, that is in process of being put in place and will be fully implemented by 2025. This will be a requirement. We are seeing publishers more and more having these extended descriptions in their materials. And it's part of the born accessibility requirement that GCA is implementing. It's just wonderful to see these happening. So that's it.

Now I think we are ready for questions.

>> Richard Orme: Thank you for making sure we have some time for these. The last of the 3 techniques we looked at was linking. So I grouped together questions relating to this linked method. Hold these in your heads as I go through them.

For the linked method, are the descriptions kept at the end of the book like an appendix that a user could flip to or in a nonindium reachable by links? Laura is asking you to comment on the practice she has adopted to finding a technique. Link out to the HTML file that's nonlinear and could you comment on that approach. Matthew asks where in the EPUB are the extended descriptions stored? In a separate document? Is it reachable? What's the best practice for naming this section asks Dale. Let's hear from the panel.

>> George Kerschers: We have said that it should be one file per description because of this problem of getting exactly to the correct spot when linking. One file, one description. You should provide a reproduced image. That's easy. You are not duplicating the image. You are just reproducing the link to the image so you can see the image and hear the description at the same time. We thought of this at the end of the book. It would be certainly possible to create a section ‑‑ an appendix. Good question on the name of these things, but it would be probably something like collection of long descriptions. We are ‑‑ I would order them as they appear in the book. So you could go through them one at a time. Navigating from the appendix to view them. That's my take on that approach. You see the image and have the description. So it would be standalone useful for folks. That's my opinion on it.

>> Richard Orme: George, that's different from what Laura was describing. That would only be discoverable from the image itself. You see the collection being something that the reader could browse through?

>> Then you would have to have that appendix in the navigation document so that it be part of the book to get to.

>> Richard Orme: Interesting.

>> Charles LaPierre: You could make it nonlinear and only link from there if it wasn't important, but I think being able to get a list of them all is probably the right approach. Although, by doing that you might want to include the alt text descriptions because if it stand alone you might not have gotten there from the image itself. So we may want to rethink our guide lines on that so it would become a self-contained unit to get to from the navigation document and browse independently of finding them in the book. Naming, definitely, each of them would be a separate file. So having a title on that that's descriptive so you know this is from figure 2.5 or what have you.

>> Richard Orme: Thanks. I remember in an earlier session, what came through was test, test test with users. Evan, what's your experience with this approach?

>> Evan Yamanishi: We approach this the same way we do with any question of whether or not something should be an end note or a foot note which is an editorial decision a lot of the time placed on the importance of it in the document. So if it's fairly important and something we want the student to be able to discover easily we put it as a foot note at the bottom of the document rather than an end note which is slightly harder to get to and return from.

That's why in my demo I was using foot notes there in a land mark region that I'm calling image descriptions. On the question of what to call it, we avoid long description or extended description because it's not clear to everyone what it would be a description of. It needs the word image in there to be comprehensive for everyone. Extended does feel technical to me. My inclination it to put these a foot notes.

>> Richard Orme: We have seen these demoes in the browser and in EPUB. What about other digital publication formats where extended descriptions are required? Last time Valerie was talking about Word. Which of these would be appropriate in Word?

>> I would think that the idea of book marking and then being able to go at the end of the Word document and have a list of these ‑‑ the trick would be to get back. So the linking back and forth could be problematic potentially in Microsoft Word. That's a little clunky.

>> George Kerscher: If you are providing a Word document to somebody, it's not for the main stream. It's an accommodation that you are doing. I would put it right after the image or if you need the information before you do the quiz or whatever, then before. But I would put it right there with just maybe a heading that this is the long description or extended description. The reason we pick extended description is in the early days of the web, long descriptions were an attribute and they fell out of favor and are now deprecated. So we don't want to confuse people. So we use the term extended description because of that legacy.

>> Richard Orme: That begins to answer the question from Bruce. Maybe George you can take this. Extended description [inaudible].

>> The ideas the same but there is a lot more implementations. In the old days with the long desc attribute, only AT could be added because it was invisible to main stream users. We are finding that these long descriptions, extended descriptions are very helpful to a wide range of people. Not just people who are blind. So it's being used more and more for other things in HTML.

>> Richard Orme: The last question we have time for is for Charles. Can the content be read without expanding the button?

>> Charles LaPierre: At this time no. You have to expand it to read it. Like you saw when I moved passed the unexpanded it just went to the next set of content which is by design. You wouldn't want it to read it. The read aloud functionality will do the same thing. So that's where you would probably want to have something to open up all of those by a personal preference settings that Evan was talking about to potentially open those first before you start the read aloud.

>> Richard Orme: So you need to open, expand it and this is a feature, not a bug, correct?

>> Correct. With the read aloud option there would be an option to read extended descriptions or not.

>> Richard Orme:  
OK, we’re coming to the end of this session. Once again, thank you to George, Charles, and Evan for sharing great information and advice.  
As I mentioned in the introduction the previous webinars are all available on the DAISY website. This includes the previous webinars on what to put into your alt text and extended descriptions, so do   
head there to check out the back catalogue!  
Our next webinar will be on March 10th, on Microsoft word. People use word to create all types of content from business related documents, school course work and even manuscripts for publication. Microsoft word has become a rich tool. Accessibility word documents also unlock the potential for materials to be easily converted to many other formats including accessible EPUB, DAISY, PDF. Word accessibility is powerful, but it doesn't have to be complex. This webinar will introduce the basic concepts. Find out more at <daisy.org/webinars>, where you can also sign up to the webinar announcement mailing list.  
I hope you will join us again soon. In the meantime, thank you for your time, stay safe and well and have a wonderful rest of your day. Good bye!