STM Advancing trusted research

Prepared by the
STM Association
Alt-Text Accessibility
Task & Finish Group

IMAGE TYPE TAXONOMY

FOR SCHOLARLY IMAGES

DRAFT FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
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Introduction

The draft image-type taxonomy is a collaborative effort by members of the STM Association to develop a comprehensive classification system for scientific, technical, and medical images.

The goal of the taxonomy is to establish a controlled vocabulary of image categories commonly used in scientific and scholarly publishing to assist publishers in providing self-serve guidance and examples to authors to assist them in writing alternative (alt) text for images they submit to books and journals. Alternative text is one method to share visual information with those using assistive technology such as screen readers. This taxonomy does not comprise legal advice and does not have any legal status or connection to existing legislation.

To illustrate how the taxonomy might be deployed in live environments such as instructions for author resources on publishers' websites, members of the working group have developed an illustrative implementation on onrender.

The draft taxonomy is arranged in a hierarchy with 15 top-level categories (chart, equation, graphical illustration, map, mathematical visualization, medical imagery, microscopy, musical notation, photograph, plot, relational diagram, table, technical illustration, text as image, and complex or hybrid image). Each category features a high-level description of the category, guidance for writing alt text for the category, a specimen image with alt text from a common subcategory, and a list of numbered subcategories.

Currently a specimen image with alt text is only provided for one category for illustration purposes (Category 11: Relational Diagram). In time, the working group anticipates building a library of images with alt text examples to cover every main category and, potentially, subcategories.

The purpose of this draft publication is to solicit community feedback on the organization, structure, and comprehensiveness of the taxonomy before undertaking work to develop it further.

Image Classification Taxonomy

Category 1. Chart

Graphical representation of data using visual elements like bars, lines, or slices to make information easier to understand and analyze than raw numbers.

Guidance for writing alt text

Name the chart type and describe the variables compared, plus the main trend or difference.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Chart

1.1 Area Chart

Line chart with the area between the line and horizontal axis filled in, emphasizing magnitude of change over time and highlighting total values across trends.

1.2 Bar Chart

Displays rectangular bars with lengths proportional to values they represent, ideal for comparing specific values across different categories.

1.3 Donut Chart

Pie chart with a hole in the center, showing parts of a whole with segments proportional to their values, allowing space in the middle for additional information.

1.4 Gantt Chart

Timeline-based chart showing project tasks as horizontal bars, with length indicating duration and position showing start/end dates and task overlaps.

1.5 Heatmap

Visualization using color intensity to represent data values in a matrix, with darker/warmer colors typically indicating higher values.

1.6 Histogram

Groups data points into ranges (bins), using bars to show the frequency distribution of continuous data across different intervals.

1.7 Line Chart

Displays data points connected by straight lines, showing trends over time or changes across categories, with the horizontal axis often—but not always–representing time.

1.8 Pie Chart

Circular graphic dividing a whole into proportional slices, where each slice represents a category's percentage of the total (100%).

1.9 Radar/Spider Chart

Displays multivariate data on equi-angular spokes radiating from a center point, showing strengths and weaknesses across multiple variables.

1.10 Sankey Diagram

Flow diagram showing quantities moving between categories, with arrow width representing volume, illustrating transfers of energy, materials, or costs.

1.11 Signal Eye Diagram

Overlapping digital signal sweeps forming an eye-like pattern, used to analyze signal integrity, jitter, and timing errors in electronic communications.

1.12 Signal Timing Diagram

Shows relationships between different signals over time, illustrating how digital signals change in relation to each other and to clock signals.

1.13 Smith Chart

Graphical tool for electrical engineers displaying impedances and admittances of transmission lines on a specialized circular grid.

Category 2. Equation

A symbolic image showing a relationship or balance between elements like numbers, chemicals, or variables.

Guidance for writing alt text

State the equation in the visual reading order, replacing symbols with words (for example, "=" becomes “equals”). Fractions can be described with “over,” and superscripts as “squared,” “cubed,” or “to the power of n.” For complex equations, summarize the equation’s structure or meaning.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Equation

2.1 Chemical Equation

A symbolic representation showing how substances interact or change, using formulas and symbols to represent what’s involved before and after a transformation.

2.2 Mathematical Equation

A symbolic statement showing that two expressions are equal, often used to describe relationships, patterns, or rules involving numbers or variables. Ideally, however, these are captured as MathML and not as images to be more fully readable by screen reader users.

Category 3. Graphical Illustration

A visualization drawn, rendered, or digitally created to represent objects, concepts, or systems. It emphasizes form, structure, or relationships rather than data.

Guidance for writing alt text

Identify the subject and purpose of the illustration. Include who or what is depicted, what action or setting is shown, and any text that appears in the image.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Graphical Illustration

3.1 Cartoon

A simplified or exaggerated drawing, often intended to be humorous, illustrative, or stylistic.

3.2 Drawing

A manually created visual representation made with lines, shading, or marks to represent objects, ideas, or scenes.

3.3 Graphical User Interface

An image of interactive visual elements such as buttons and icons that lets users control software or digital systems.

Related terms: GUI, UI, screenshot, software, website

3.4 Painting

A manually created visual representation made with paint. Often a work of art whose function may go beyond strict representation of reality.

Category 4. Map

A visual representation of geographic areas showing locations, boundaries, or spatial relationships.

Guidance for writing alt text

First name the type of map, the area pictured (world / country / city et cetera.) as well as the map scale. Then, move on to the data represented on the map: centers and peripheries, borders, network nodes, topographical or urban elements, and so on. Remember to focus on what is relevant to non-sighted readers (for example, colors that are used only for visual contrast don't have to be mentioned; rather, explain what contrasting elements are shown on the map). If the map showcases dynamic elements, make sure to sketch out the main movements at play.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Map

4.1 Aeronautical Map

Shows airspace boundaries, navigation aids, terrain elevations, airports, and communication frequencies. Combines geographic features with aviation-specific information to help plan and safely conduct flights.

4.2 Choropleth Map

Indicates the values of specific items in a region using colors, usually of different intensities to represent different values.

4.3 Geographical Map

A map, drawn to scale, that shows an image of part of the Earth's surface with geographic features.

4.4 Historical Map

A representation of geographical areas from the past, often with illustrated features, sometimes containing outdated/inaccurate geographical data.

4.5 Linguistic Map

A map that shows the geographic distribution of languages, dialects, or linguistic features across a region using colors, patterns, or symbols to represent where different languages are spoken.

4.6 Nautical Map

A map that depicts the configuration of the shoreline and seafloor. It provides water depths, locations of dangers/aids to navigation, and anchorages.

4.7 Network Map

A visual representation of the connections, items, and layout of a network.

4.8 Topographical Map

A detailed, scaled representation of the Earth's surface that shows both natural and human-made features using contour lines to indicate elevation and terrain shape.

4.9 Urban Map

A visual representation the built environment, roads, and public spaces of an urban area.

4.9.1 City Plan

A type of urban map focused on permitted land use showing distinctions between residential, commercial, industrial, and specialized areas.

4.9.2 Traffic Map

A map of a road or highways network showing rights of way and navigation aids for motorists.

4.9.3 Public Transport Map

A schematic showing the nodes and routes in a transportation network; for example, major hubs, routes, stations, and interconnections with other transport services.

Category 5. Mathematical Visualization

Visualizations used to concisely express mathematical ideas, operations, and proofs.

Guidance for writing alt text

Describe the objects, concepts, or processes visualized.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Mathematical Visualization

5.1 Algorithm

Visualization of an algorithm typically showing execution steps, data transformations, and decision-making paths.

5.2 Geometry

Depiction of one or more abstract elements or shapes in space typically using points, lines, curves, and surfaces and showing measurements such as length, area, volume, and angles.

Category 6. Medical Imagery

Visual records produced by medical imaging technologies to reveal internal structures and aid diagnosis.

Guidance for writing alt text

State the type of image (for example, "ultrasound"), the body part or subject, and any notable features relevant to the context. If the image is used to demonstrate a condition, summarize the key finding.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Medical Image

6.1 Computed Tomography Scan

A detailed medical image showing cross-sectional views of internal body structures created by combining multiple X-ray slices into a single visual output.

6.2 Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI)

A detailed medical scan showing soft tissues inside the body created using magnetic fields and radio waves.

6.3 Radiograph

An image created by passing X-rays through an object to reveal internal structures based on varying absorption.

6.4 Clinical Image

Shows medical, health, or biological subjects for examination, diagnosis, or research.

Category 7. Microscopy

Photograph or digital image taken through a microscope, showing highly magnified details of tiny objects, specimens, or structures not visible to the naked eye; used in science and medicine.

Guidance for writing alt text

Identify the subject, magnification, and notable structures. Describe the overall pattern or features without attempting to catalog every structure.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Microscopy

7.1 Confocal Micrograph

An image showing highly detailed, optically sectioned views of fluorescently labeled cells or tissues.

7.2 Electron Micrograph

A high-resolution image produced using an electron microscope, which uses a beam of electrons to visualize extremely small structures.

Related terms: SEM, TEM

7.3 Fluorescence Micrograph

Uses fluorescent dyes (DNA/RNA) or antibodies linked to fluorescent dyes (proteins) to identify the presence/absence and location of various biological entities in a microscope field.

7.4 Optical Micrograph

An image captured using an optical (light) microscope, which uses visible light and lenses to magnify small objects.

Category 8. Musical Notation

A symbolic system for representing sound, rhythm, and musical structure that enables compositions to be read, performed, and analyzed.

Guidance for writing alt text

Mention the type of notation and what passage or symbols are shown.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Musical Notation

8.1 Chord

Shows a few notes played together, usually limited to a single staff.

8.2 Measure

A staff marked by vertical bar lines, organized into units, and annotated with a time signature.

8.3 Score

Shows all instrumental and/or vocal parts of a composition arranged on staves, allowing conductors and performers to see the complete musical work.

8.4 Sheet

Musical notation, usually limited to one instrument, forming a composition.

Category 9. Photograph

A captured image of reality using light-sensitive technology, providing a visual record of objects, people, or scenes.

Guidance for writing alt text

Describe the subject, setting, and what is happening in the scene. Focus on what the reader needs to know to understand why the photo is there.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Photograph

9.1 Advertisement

A visual created to promote or draw attention to a product, service, event, or idea.

9.2 Aerial Photograph

Shows a view of the ground or landscape taken from above, usually from a plane, drone, or satellite.

Related terms: Birds-eye view, high-angle

9.3 Animal

Shows a living creature other than a human, usually highlighting its species, appearance, or behavior.

9.4 Blot

Images showing bands or spots that reveal the presence of specific DNA, RNA, or proteins.

Related terms: Western blot, northern blot, southern blot, dot blot

9.5 Environment

Shows a setting or scene, capturing the overall atmosphere and surroundings.

Related terms: Landscape, cityscape, indoor location

9.6 Gel Electrophoresis

Image showing separated molecules (DNA, RNA, proteins) based on their size using an electric field to move them through a gel matrix, with smaller molecules traveling faster than larger ones.

9.7 Object

Shows an item or group of items, usually focusing on the shape and details.

9.8 Person or People

Shows one or more individuals, often highlighting their appearance, actions, or interactions.

9.9 Thermal Image

Shows the heat emitted by objects or people, often using colors to represent different temperatures.

Category 10. Plot

A graphical display of data points or functions, typically using axes to show relationships, distributions, or changes.

Guidance for writing alt text

State the plot type, axes, and main trend or relationship.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Plot

10.1 3D Surface Plot

Shows the relationship between three variables as a smooth surface. It is a useful tool for exploring how variables interact.

10.2 Bode Plot

Shows how the magnitude and phase of a system's frequency response change. It is used in electrical engineering and control theory.

10.3 Box Plot

A statistical chart that displays the distribution of data using five summary statistics: minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum. Outliers are often shown as individual points. Used for comparing variability and central tendency across groups.

10.4 Contour Plot

A graphical representation that shows three-dimensional data in two dimensions using contour lines; each line connects points of equal value. Often used in geography (topographic maps) or engineering to visualize gradients and surfaces.

10.5 Dot Plot

A simple statistical chart where each data point is represented by a dot along an axis. It is often used to show frequency distributions or small datasets, making patterns and clusters easier to see.

10.6 Line Plot

Shows data points connected by straight lines to display trends or changes over time.

10.7 Nyquist Plot

Parametric plot that uses a complex plane to show the frequency response of a system. It is used in control systems to assess the stability of a system with feedback.

10.8 Polar Plot

Graphical representation of data using polar coordinates, where each data point is plotted based on its distance from the origin (radius) and the angle it makes with a reference axis, essentially showing the magnitude of a variable at different angles around a central point. It is commonly used in fields like sailing to visualize a boat's potential speed at various wind directions and speeds, or in engineering to analyze frequency response characteristics of a system at different phases.

10.9 Pole-Zero Plot

Shows the location in the complex plane of the poles and zeros of the transfer function of a dynamic system.

10.10 Quiver Plot

Visual representation of a vector field, where arrows are used to depict the magnitude and direction of a vector at different points in a space, essentially showing "flow" by drawing arrows that indicate both the direction and strength of a quantity at each location on a plot. Often used in fields like physics and engineering to visualize things like wind patterns, fluid flow, or electric field gradients.

10.11 Scatter Plot

A two-dimensional chart that displays individual data points based on two variables, typically plotted along horizontal and vertical axes.

10.11.1 Manhattan Plot

A type of scatter plot used in genome-wide association studies (GWAS) to display the significance of genetic variants across the genome.

10.11.2 Volcano Plot

A type of scatter plot commonly used in genomics and proteomics. It plots statistical significance (p-value) versus magnitude of change (fold change), highlighting which variables are both highly significant and strongly different.

10.12 Signal Waveform

A graph that shows how a signal’s amplitude changes over time. It is a visual representation of a signal’s shape as it moves through a medium.

10.13 Spaghetti Plot

A line plot that displays multiple individual trajectories or time series on the same axes. Each subject or dataset is represented by a separate line, often resulting in a “tangle” of overlapping paths resembling spaghetti. It’s commonly used in longitudinal studies to show variability across individuals.

10.14 Spectra

Visual representations showing how light or other electromagnetic radiation is distributed across different wavelengths or frequencies.

Related terms: NMR, nuclear magnetic resonance, raman, atomic, infrared, IR, absorption, emission, UV-vis, ultraviolet-visible, mass, spectrum, spectrometry

10.15 Spectrogram

Visual representation of signal frequencies over time, displayed as a heat map with time on horizontal axis, frequency on verticalaxis, and color showing amplitude.

10.16 Survival Plot

A chart that shows the proportion of subjects surviving over time, often used in medical studies. The Kaplan-Meier curve is a common example, displaying survival probability with time on the horizontal axis and survival rate on the vertical axis.

10.17 Violin Plot

Depicts distributions of numeric data for one or more groups using density curves. The width of each curve corresponds with the approximate frequency of data points in each region. Densities are frequently accompanied by an overlaid chart type, such as a box plot, to provide additional information.

10.18 Whisker Plot

Another term for a box-and-whisker plot, emphasizing the “whiskers” that extend from the box to show variability outside the upper and lower quartiles. It highlights spread and potential outliers in a dataset.

Category 11: Relational Diagram

Shows connections between parts.

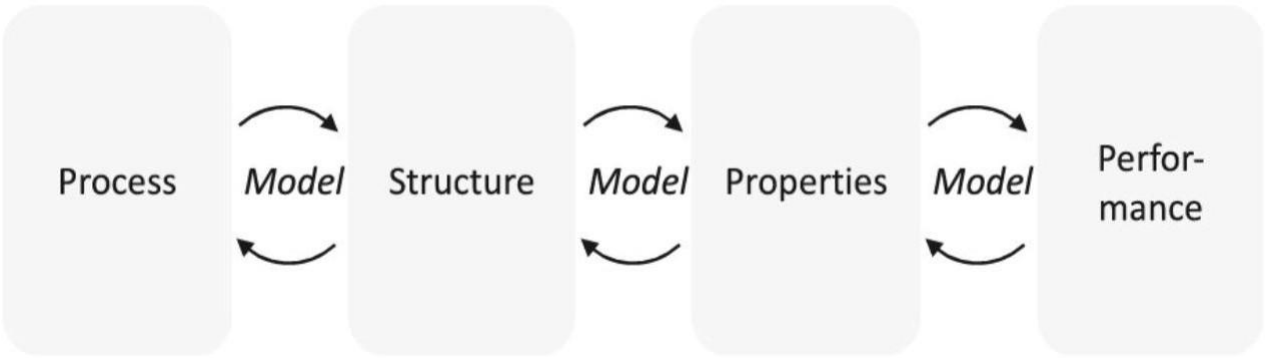
Related term: Concept diagram

Guidance for writing alt text

Name the type of diagram and identify the key entities with a description of how they are connected.

Example (11.2 Flowchart)

From: Jasna Jankovic/Jürgen Stumper (2023). Introduction. In: Jasna Jankovic/Jürgen Stumper (eds.). PEM Fuel Cells. Characterization and Modeling. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter, page 2. Used by permission of the authors.



Caption: Schematic illustration of a Process-Structure-Property-Performance (PSPP) approach for fuel cell component design. Using models/correlations (i) performance can be predicted based on stack component physico-chemical properties or (ii) performance targets can be cascaded down into requirements for physico-chemical properties and further to parameters for the structure and manufacturing process.

Alt text: Flow chart with 4 boxes reading left-to-right, “Process”, “Structure”, “Properties”, and “Performance”; between each of them, two arrows (bidirectional) and the term “Model”.

Subcategories of Relational Diagram

11.1 Dendrogram

A tree-like diagram, often used to show taxonomic relationships.

11.2 Flow Chart

A type of diagram that represents a workflow or process in sequential order. Note that according to the ISO 5807 norm from 1985/2019, the shape of each building block and line has a specific meaning. (See also: Process flow diagram).

11.3 Infrastructure Network

Shows how physical and digital components connect to enable communication and data flow across systems, users, and devices.

11.4 Mind Map

Shows a central idea connected to related topics through branches or lines.

11.5 Multipart Grid

Multi-panel graphical layout that displays several images or plots comparing subsets of data.

11.6 Neural Network

A layered diagram showing data flows as lines between interconnected circles or dots representing nodes or neurons.

11.7 Organizational Chart

Shows the structure of an organization, displaying roles and relationships between people or departments.

11.8 Petri Net

A graphical representation of a system's components and how they interact. It is a directed graph with nodes that represent places and transitions and the arcs that connect them.

11.9 Schematic

A simplified drawing that uses symbols and lines to show how a system is put together or how it functions. Used in many fields, including engineering, electronics, and business.

11.10 Scheme (Chemistry)

A diagram that uses arrows, molecular structures, and labels to show how a chemical process unfolds, such as a reaction or synthesis pathway.

11.10.1 Synthetic Scheme

A type of scheme used in chemistry to show multi-step synthesis pathways; often includes intermediates, reagents, and conditions.

11.11 State-Transition Diagram

Graphical representation showing how a system moves between different states, with nodes representing states and arrows showing transitions triggered by specific events or conditions.

11.12 System Architecture

A system architecture diagram is a visual representation of a system's components, including hardware and software, and how they interact with each other. It provides a high-level overview of the system's structure and how different parts connect and function together and acts as a blueprint to understand the design and functionality of a system at a glance.

11.13 Tree

A branching visual structure used to represent hierarchical relationships, such as classifications, decision paths, or evolutionary lineages.

11.13.1 Decision Tree

A visual decision support tool that maps out different choices and their possible outcomes/cost/utility using nodes and branches. (See also: Flowchart.)

11.13.2 Family Tree

A chart representing family relationships in a (vertical or horizontal) tree structure.

11.13.3 Pedigree

A chart that illustrates the inheritance of genetic traits across generations within a family.

11.13.4 Syntax Tree

A visual representation of a syntactic structure in which the grammatical hierarchy is displayed through nodes and branches. Nomenclature can vary depending on the chosen theoretical framework. (See also: Parse tree.)

11.14 Venn Diagram

A visual representation using overlapping shapes to show relationships between sets. The overlapping areas highlight shared elements, while non-overlapping regions show differences.

11.15 Word Cloud

A visual representation of text data where the size of each word reflects its frequency or importance. Commonly used to highlight key themes or concepts in qualitative datasets.

Category 12: Table

A structured arrangement of data into rows and columns, designed for systematic comparison and easy reference.

Guidance for writing alt text

Summarize what the table compares or lists.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Table

12.1 Data Table

A structured arrangement of information in rows and columns used to organize, compare, or summarize values clearly and efficiently.

12.2 Matrix

A structured grid that organizes data into rows and columns; often used to display relationships between two sets of variables. Each cell represents the intersection of a row and column, making it easy to compare values, identify patterns, or summarize complex datasets.

12.3 Text Table

A table composed primarily of words rather than numerical data, used to organize qualitative information in rows and columns for clarity and comparison.

Note: These should not be confused with layout tables, which are used to create a specific appearance and can be challenging to navigate and understand for those using assistive technology.

12.4 Trajectory

A table that stores both structured data (numbers, dates, et cetera) alongside unstructured text data, allowing for the analysis and association of textual information with other data points within a single table.

Category 13: Technical Illustration

A precise, often schematic, drawing used to explain the design, function, or assembly of technical systems, tools, or processes.

Guidance for writing alt text

Identify the system or process and key components shown.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Technical Illustration

13.1 3D Model

Digital representation of a physical object created using Computer-Aided Design software, containing precise geometric data that can be manipulated, analyzed, and used for manufacturing or visualization.

13.2 Anatomical Illustration

Diagram of a body, human or animal, drawn to scale and usually highlighting specific areas with a focus on scientific accuracy in the visual representation.

13.3 Apparatus Diagram

A schematic drawing that shows the physical setup of equipment in an experiment or process. It uses simplified symbols and labels to illustrate how components are connected and arranged.

13.4 Architectural Plans

Technical drawings that represent the design of a building or structure. They include floor layouts, elevations, and sections, showing dimensions, materials, and spatial relationships for construction.

13.5 Block Diagram

A diagram showing in schematic form the general arrangement of the parts or components of a complex system or process, such as an industrial apparatus or an electronic circuit.

13.6 Chemical Structure

A visual representation of the arrangement of atoms and chemical bonds in a molecule. May appear as 2D diagrams (for example, bond-line or Lewis structures) or 3D models.

13.7 Computational Model

A visual representation generated through computer-based simulations or modeling; often used to illustrate molecular structures, physical properties, or predicted behaviors. These images may include 3D renderings, surface maps, or overlays with experimental data.

Related term: CAD model

13.8 Crystal Structure

A crystallographic structure determined by X-ray diffraction reveals the 3D atomic arrangement of a molecule based on how X-rays scatter when passing through a crystal, showing precise atomic positions and molecular geometry.

13.9 Electrical Circuit

A visual representation of an electrical circuit, such as a circuit diagram or layout. Circuit diagrams are used to design, build, and maintain electrical circuits.

13.9.1 Electrical Circuit Schematic

A graphical representation of an electrical circuit using standardized symbols to depict components and their connections This provides a visual blueprint of how the circuit functions without showing the physical layout of the components, allowing engineers and technicians to easily understand the circuit design and operation.

13.10 Energy State Diagram

A visual representation of the quantized energy levels of atoms or molecules and the transitions between them (for example, absorption, emission); used in physics, chemistry, and spectroscopy.

13.11 Engineering Drawing

An engineering drawing is a technical diagram that shows how to construct or operate an object. It is used to communicate design ideas and information to engineers and other professionals.

13.12 Infographic

A combination of images, text, and visual elements used to present complex information in a clear, engaging, and compact format.

13.13 Kinematic Diagram

Type of image in mechanical engineering that visually represents the connectivity of links and joints within a mechanism or machine, showing how different parts move relative to each other without detailing their exact shapes or dimensions. It is a simplified schematic illustrating the “skeleton” of a moving system, focusing on the relationships between joints and links rather than the physical appearance of the components.

13.14 UML Sequence Diagram

A graphical representation that depicts the interaction of objects in a system over time. These diagrams capture the sequence of messages exchanged between objects and the order in which these interactions occur, presenting them as vertical lifelines and horizontal arrows.

Category 14: Text as Image

Shows written words or symbols as a visual element. As with mathematical equations, text ideally should not be captured as an image. The subcategories provided here are often exemptions by their nature and composition.

Guidance for writing alt text

Describe the type of image and summarize the textual content.

Example

To be prepared.

Subcategories of Text as Image

14.1 Braille

A tactile writing system using raised dots arranged in patterns that visually impaired people read by touch. Each character consists of up to six dots in a 2 × 3 grid.

14.2 Code

A written set of instructions in a programming language that tells a computer how to perform tasks. Code can be visualized in flowcharts or pseudocode to illustrate logic and structure.

14.3 Computer algorithm

A step-by-step procedure or set of rules for solving a problem or performing a computation. Algorithms are often represented visually with flowcharts, pseudocode, or state diagrams to clarify logic.

14.4 Documentation

Photograph or scanned facsimile of an original or archival document.

Category 15: Complex or Hybrid Image

A composite visual that integrates multiple graphic forms (for example , diagrams, plots, photos, text) into a single representation to convey layered or multifaceted information.

Guidance for writing alt text

Summarize the combined elements and overall purpose. If a concise description is not possible an additional long description should be included alongside the basic image description.

Appendix: Alt-Text Accessibility Task & Finish Group Members

Andrew Kelly (Taylor & Francis), Co-Chair

Björn Miyoshi (Springer Nature), Co-Chair

Alison Kreckmann (American Chemical Society)

Autumne Franklin (American Chemical Society)

Stacy Tucker (American Medical Association)

Gabrielle Cornefert (De Gruyter Brill)

Beth Richard (Elsevier)

Casey Schwartz (IEEE)

Lorna Notsch (Sage)

Shannon Lawinger (Sage)

Hylke Koers (STM Solutions)

James Yanchak (Taylor & Francis)

Sagiv Lapkin (Taylor & Francis)

Vincent Lizzi (Taylor & Francis)

Christina Volpe (Wiley)

Lisa Fishman (Wiley)

Craig Van Dyck (Independent Consultant)

Stewart Gardiner (Independent Consultant)