

Converting Colors

YIQ(25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(25.2050, -28.1980,
4.4260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	011E40
RGB	1, 30, 64
RGB Percent	0%, 12%, 25%
CMY	0.9961, 0.8823, 0.7492
CMYK	0.98, 0.53, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	212°, 97%, 13%
HSV	212°, 98%, 25%
XYZ	1.4014, 1.3053, 5.0233
YIQ	25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

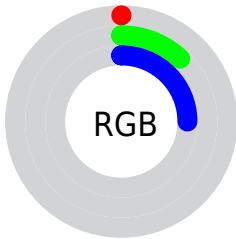
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 21, 64
Decimal	73280
CIE _{Lab}	11.31, 4.88, -24.64
CIE _{LCh}	11, 25.119, 281.198
Yxy	1.3053, 0.1813, 0.1689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278263360 (0xFF011E40)
YUV	25.2050, 19.1259, -21.2278
Hunter-Lab	11.4250, 1.9006, -18.0710

Details

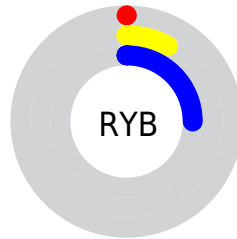
The YIQ color **25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **39.7950, 28.1980, -4.4260**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.0640, -23.2470, 8.3130**, and **2.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **24.3190, -28.5190, 4.7370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.7600, -25.4470, 4.1290**.

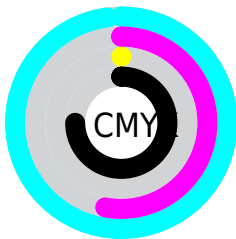
Distribution



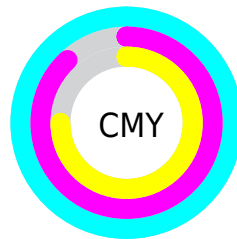
- Red (0%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 25.2050, -28.1980,
4.4260

■ 25.2050, -28.1980,
4.4260

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 7.1360, -14.5820,
10.9700

■ 72.0640, -23.2470,
8.3130

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 96.5910, -23.2930,
9.1470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 122.0040,
-23.0180, 9.6700

■ 147.5310,
-23.0640, 10.5040

■ 174.6450,
-23.3850, 10.8150

■ 201.8730,

-24.0270, 11.4370

■ 227.4790,
-17.2860, 4.9060

■ 25.2050, -28.1980,
4.4260

■ 25.2050, -28.1980,
4.4260

■ 24.3190, -28.5190,
4.7370

■ 28.7600, -25.4470,
4.1290

■ 33.2010, -22.3750,
3.5210

■ 36.7560, -19.6240,
3.2240

■ 41.1970, -16.5520,
2.6160

■ 44.7520, -13.8010,
2.3190

■ 48.8940, -11.3250,
1.4990

■ 52.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

■ 56.8900, -5.5020,
0.5940

■ 60.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



27.7270, -29.8480, 1.2880



25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260



30.9590, -0.7820, 14.1780

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260



27.5490, 29.2510, 4.0270



23.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260



39.7950, 28.1980, -4.4260

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



25.3290, -0.0890, -14.9130



25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260



29.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260



28.0190, 25.3520, 14.1200



28.0640, 11.1430, -9.2170



26.4100, -22.0060, -8.6780

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260



30.5860, 10.6340, 16.5380



28.0640, 11.1430, -9.2170



22.8590, -13.3850, -16.2410

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260



68.8940, -11.3250, 1.4990



41.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750



33.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260



32.4690, -37.6890, 5.7270



8.7800, -19.0310, 20.0170



30.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



37.4730, -43.5120, 6.6320



85.9970, -100.2290, 15.7950

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



23.1430, 28.2390, 22.3750



29.5620, 37.5450, 29.9370



56.2200, 19.0310, -20.0170



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



34.1330, 43.3670, 34.5590



78.7180, 100.4410, 79.5210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

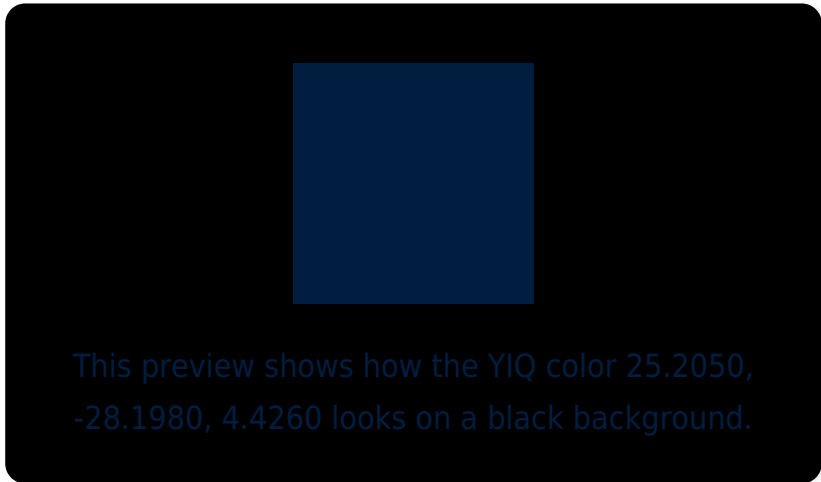
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

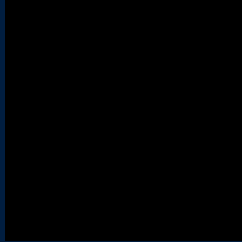
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 25.2050, -28.1980,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260

Protanopia

24.9060, -28.7940, 4.2140

Deuteranopia

25.0540, -26.4550, 0.3690



Tritanopia

24.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980

Trichromacy



Original Color

25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260

Protanomaly

24.9060, -28.7940, 4.2140

Deuteranomaly

24.8090, -27.1430, 1.8250

Tritanomaly

24.7290, -24.1620, -2.6420

Monochromacy



Original Color

25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260

Achromatopsia

25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

25.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(1, 30, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 30, 64)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 30, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 30, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(1, 30, 64) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 30, 64) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 30, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 30, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 30, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 30, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 25.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 30, 64) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 30,  
64) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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