

# Converting Colors

YIQ(25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(25.4730, -67.5930,  
63.1190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0003D0
RGB	0, 3, 208
RGB Percent	0%, 1%, 82%
CMY	0.9997, 0.9883, 0.1847
CMYK	1.00, 0.99, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	239°, 100%, 41%
HSV	239°, 100%, 82%
XYZ	11.4047, 4.6141, 59.8938
YIQ	25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

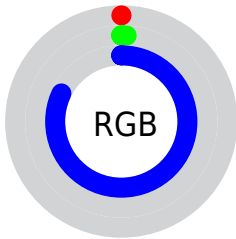
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 3, 208
Decimal	976
CIELab	25.61, 67.28, -92.14
CIElCh	26, 114.087, 306.137
Yxy	4.6141, 0.1502, 0.0608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278191056 (0xFF0003D0)
YUV	25.4730, 89.9858, -22.3398
Hunter-Lab	21.4804, 57.1816, -150.2821

# Details

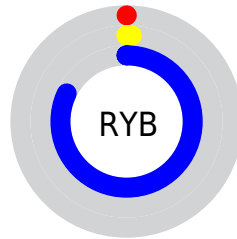
The YIQ color **25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **182.5270, 67.5930, -63.1190**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.5170, -35.3620, 68.2060**, and **17.3280, -48.7920, 47.2720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.4920, -60.5770, 57.1110**.

# Distribution



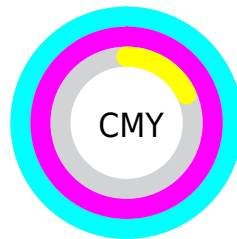
- Red (0%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190 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 25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 25.4730, -67.5930,  
63.1190

■ 25.4730, -67.5930,  
63.1190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 20.4060, -57.4590,  
55.6690

■ 99.5170, -35.3620,  
68.2060

■ 17.3280, -48.7920,  
47.2720

■ 125.2330,  
-23.1190, 61.0810

■ 14.2500, -40.1250,  
38.8750

■ 150.3620,  
-10.6010, 54.4790

■ 18.2160, -34.7580,  
24.2020

■ 175.4800, 0.4500,  
46.9300

■ 13.6050, -25.9080,  
17.9960

■ 201.4840, 11.8220,  
39.0700

■ 8.0480, -17.1500,  
13.4580

■ 223.3020, 14.8500,


■ 3.7790, -9.2630,


28.2420


8.1850


 240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 25.4730, -67.5930,  
63.1190

 43.4920, -60.5770,  
57.1110

 62.0980, -53.8360,  
50.5800

 79.8180, -47.4160,  
44.3600

 98.4240, -40.6750,  
37.8290

 116.4430,  
-33.6590, 31.8210

■ 135.0490,  
-26.9180, 25.2900

■ 153.0680,  
-19.9020, 19.2820

■ 171.3750,  
-13.7570, 12.5390

■ 189.3940, -6.7410,  
6.5310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.8410, -98.9490, 36.6590



25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190



64.7960, 56.2430, 76.5550

# Triad

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



25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190



42.0820, 73.7670, 23.2630



58.7870, -48.4130, -20.1970

# Complementary

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



25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190



182.5270, 67.5930, -63.1190

# 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.



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190



55.7960, 17.2890, -21.4870

# Square

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



25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190



52.0260, 103.7040, 36.8880



45.7860, -21.4500, -40.7940



70.4660, -77.1650, 5.2910



# Rectangle

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



25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190



65.5880, 88.5230, 64.2270



45.7860, -21.4500, -40.7940



54.6660, -38.1870, -29.3150

# Sweetspot

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



25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190



188.2510, -24.6710, 23.1130



145.3520, -122.6840, -45.3400



87.2440, -14.7660, 14.3060



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190



31.4180, -82.9550, 77.2130



53.9110, -6.5720, 86.1000



95.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



20.3260, -54.4780, 51.2020



5.2610, -13.4360, 12.2280



# Inverse Universe

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



62.5340, 123.0050, 45.0290



76.7010, 150.6960, 55.3040



154.0890, 6.5720, -86.1000



97.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320



50.4600, 99.4860, 36.2380

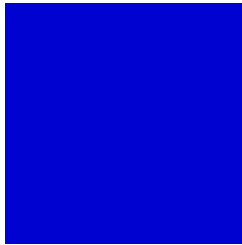


12.3730, 24.1150, 9.0030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

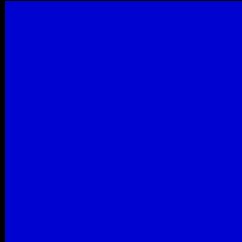
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

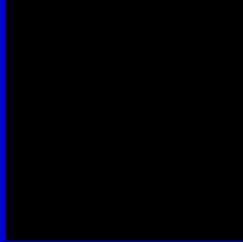
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 25.4730, -67.5930,



# 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

25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190

### Protanopia

50.2850, -57.5420, 7.5940

### Deuteranopia

50.4670, -52.5430, -0.4070



## Tritanopia

49.4120, -42.6830, -13.9070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190

## Protanomaly

41.2640, -61.0760, 27.5960

## Deuteranomaly

41.0700, -57.7740, 22.8180

## Tritanomaly

40.9100, -51.8120, 13.8840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190

## Achromatopsia

25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

25.2510, -24.6710, 23.1130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190 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(0, 3, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 3, 208)  
}
```

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(0, 3, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 3, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190 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(0, 3, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 3, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 3, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 3, 208); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 3, 208); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 3, 208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 25.4730, -67.5930, 63.1190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 3, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 3,  
208) }
```

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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