

Converting Colors

YIQ(25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(25.6890, -50.7660,
61.0260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F00BA
RGB	15, 0, 186
RGB Percent	6%, 0%, 73%
CMY	0.9409, 1.0000, 0.2709
CMYK	0.92, 1.00, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	245°, 100%, 36%
HSV	245°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	9.0512, 3.6433, 46.6315
YIQ	25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

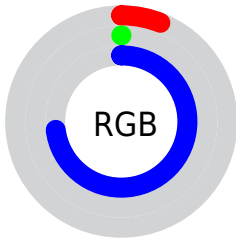
Format	Color
RYB	15, 0, 186
Decimal	983226
CIELab	22.46, 62.57, -84.45
CIELCh	22, 105.107, 306.536
Yxy	3.6433, 0.1526, 0.0614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279173306 (0xFF0F00BA)
YUV	25.6890, 79.0333, -9.3743
Hunter-Lab	19.0874, 51.2409, -131.4868

Details

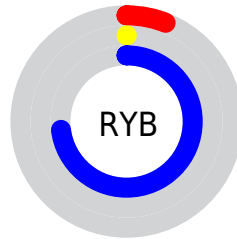
The YIQ color **25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. A complement of this color would be **160.3110, 50.7660, -61.0260**, and the grayscale version is **25.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7190, -33.1150, 66.0290**, and **14.9340, -42.0510, 40.7410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.9250, -45.8590, 54.6930**.

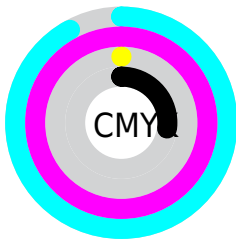
Distribution



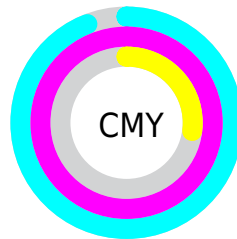
- Red (6%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260 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 25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 25.6890, -50.7660,
61.0260

■ 25.6890, -50.7660,
61.0260

■ 253.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 18.0120, -50.7180,
49.1380

■ 94.7190, -33.1150,
66.0290

■ 14.9340, -42.0510,
40.7410

■ 120.8030,
-24.7240, 62.6360

■ 11.9700, -33.7050,
32.6550

■ 145.6330,
-12.8020, 55.8220

■ 14.8760, -28.1090,
19.3390

■ 170.7510, -1.7510,
48.2730

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 196.4560, 9.0250,
40.2010

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 220.3670, 16.2250,


■ 0.6840, -1.9260,


30.8570


1.8660


 236.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 25.6890, -50.7660,
61.0260

 41.9250, -45.8590,
54.6930

 57.5740, -40.6770,
48.8830

 73.8100, -35.7700,
42.5500

 89.4590, -30.5880,
36.7400

 105.6950,
-25.6810, 30.4070

■ 122.2300,
-20.1780, 24.2860

■ 137.8790,
-14.9960, 18.4760

■ 154.1150,
-10.0890, 12.1430

■ 169.7640, -4.9070,
6.3330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.7080, -88.4490, 33.5910



25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260



58.0030, 50.9260, 68.2860

Triad

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



25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260



38.4830, 65.1480, 19.7720



52.0050, -43.0950, -17.4550

Complementary

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



25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260



160.3110, 50.7660, -61.0260

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.



43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020



25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260



48.7080, 14.7210, -18.9990

Square

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



25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260



46.3450, 92.3800, 32.8600



40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870



63.3590, -69.5540, 5.0220

Rectangle

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



25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260



58.7670, 80.4090, 57.0890



40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870



48.8130, -34.1070, -26.1630

Sweetspot

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



25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260



179.7030, -20.1320, 23.4520



123.3420, -107.5560, -33.1560



84.2120, -11.7400, 14.5320



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260



33.5680, -65.7620, 79.5020



52.5990, 2.8740, 80.1060



84.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



21.6710, -42.3280, 51.2720



3.7900, -7.7960, 9.1320

Inverse Universe

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



75.1080, 55.9650, 92.6130



97.7800, 72.6490, 120.6570



133.4010, -2.8740, -80.1060



86.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



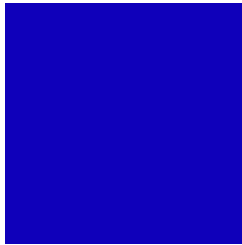
62.9460, 47.0730, 77.5450



11.3360, 8.3420, 14.0220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

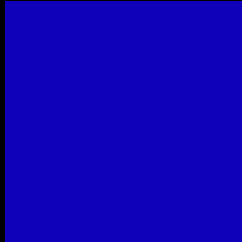
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

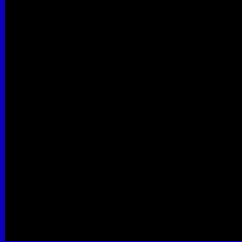
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 25.6890, -50.7660,

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

25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260

Protanopia

45.2810, -51.7190, 6.6890

Deuteranopia

45.1040, -47.0870, -0.1670



Tritanopia

44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260

Protanomaly

38.0000, -51.5850, 26.2950

Deuteranomaly

37.9200, -48.6040, 21.8280

Tritanomaly

37.5150, -43.3300, 14.3500

Monochromacy



Original Color

25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260

Achromatopsia

26.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

26.1330, -18.5270, 21.8970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260 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(15, 0, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 0, 186)  
}
```

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(15, 0, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 0, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260 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(15, 0, 186) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 0, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 0, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 0, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 0, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 0, 186)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 25.6890, -50.7660, 61.0260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 0, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 0,  
186) }
```

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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