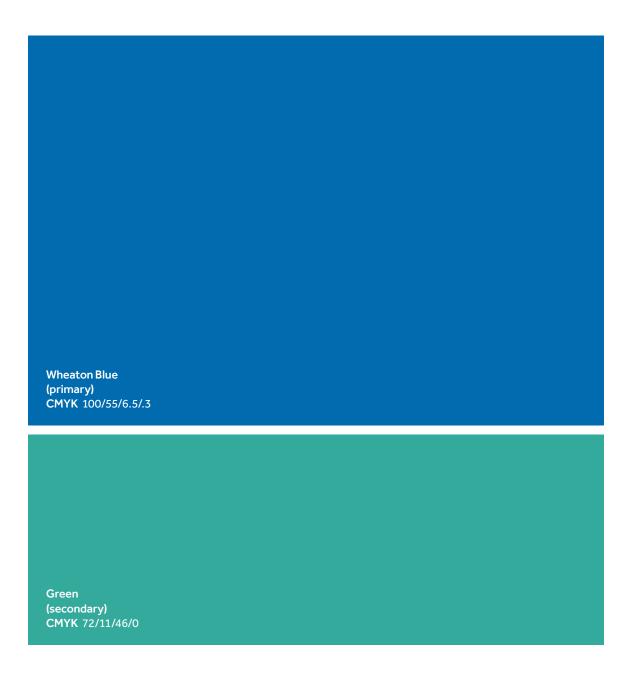
Color

Primary color pair

Wheaton blue has evolved through the years, sometimes darker, sometimes brighter and not always consistent. By adopting this vibrant and strong blue and using it consistently in all applications, the brand is strengthened and becomes more clearly memorable. (*The color palette for electronic display can be found on page 33 of these guidelines.*)



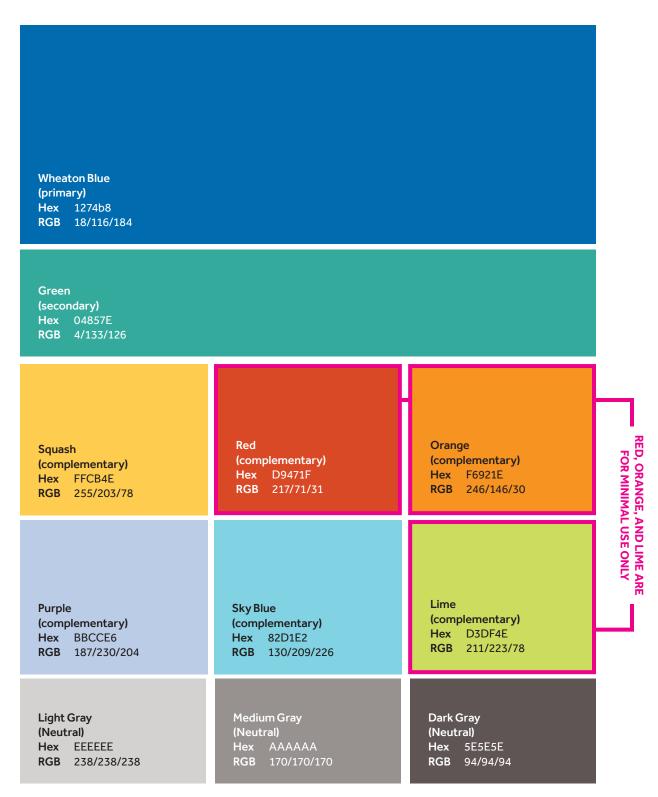
Complementary and neutral colors

This set of complementary and neutral colors support the primary and secondary colors. Along with photography, they are used to add variety and highlights. The primary and secondary colors should always be dominant. instead choose one or two colors that best support the application.

Squash	Red	Orange
(complementary)	(complementary)	(complementary)
CMYK 0/20/80/0	CMYK 9/86/100/2	CMYK 0/50/99/0
Purple	Sky Blue	Lime
(complementary)	(complementary)	(complementary)
CMYK 70/45/0/0	CMYK 45/0/10/0	CMYK 24/0/79/0
Light Gray	Medium Gray	Dark Gray
(Neutral)	(Neutral)	(Neutral)
CMYK 16/13/13/0	CMYK 43/39/39/2	CMYK 43/39/39/2

Web colors

The color palette for web use reflects the print color palette. The complementary colors should be used only as decorative elements. Lime and Orange, in particular, are only for minimal use.



Wheaton web palette accessibility standards of color contrast

Using 262D32 colored type, according to WCAG 2.1 Level AA contrast standards:

Wheaton blue, green, and dark gray <u>do not</u> support enough contrast using type colored with 262D32 to meet accessibility standards. White (FFFFFF) is acceptable.

<u>Red does not support</u> 262D32 or white (FFFFFF) below 18px.

Lime, squash, orange, purple, sky blue, light gray, and medium gray <u>can</u> have 262D32 type on them and meet contrast standards for accessibility.

Links set in Wheaton blue (1274B8) do not meet contrast standards for accessibility when set over <u>any</u> color in this palette.

