

Converting Colors

YIQ(34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(34.9790, -72.3140,
55.0620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0013D1
RGB	0, 19, 209
RGB Percent	0%, 7%, 82%
CMY	0.9997, 0.9255, 0.1808
CMYK	1.00, 0.91, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	235°, 100%, 41%
HSV	235°, 100%, 82%
XYZ	11.7282, 5.0641, 60.6091
YIQ	34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

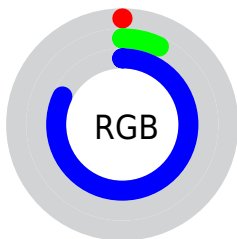
Format	Color
RYB	0, 17, 209
Decimal	5073
CIELab	26.92, 63.94, -90.53
CIELCh	27, 110.830, 305.233
Yxy	5.0641, 0.1515, 0.0654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278195153 (0xFF0013D1)
YUV	34.9790, 85.7924, -30.6766
Hunter-Lab	22.5036, 53.6473, -143.9336

Details

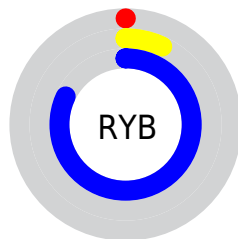
The YIQ color **34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **174.0210, 72.3140, -55.0620**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.9140, -38.1580, 63.8100**, and **17.4420, -49.1130, 47.5830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.4110, -65.0230, 49.5770**.

Distribution



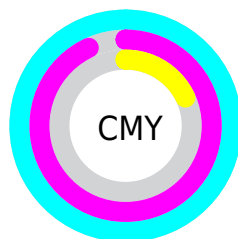
- Red (0%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620 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 34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 34.9790, -72.3140,
55.0620

■ 34.9790, -72.3140,
55.0620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 20.5200, -57.7800,
55.9800

■ 103.9140,
-38.1580, 63.8100

■ 17.4420, -49.1130,
47.5830

■ 129.3420,
-25.0440, 57.4200

■ 14.3640, -40.4460,
39.1860

■ 154.1720,
-13.1220, 50.6060

■ 17.1560, -34.5290,
25.5590

■ 179.5890, -1.4750,
43.2690

■ 13.7190, -26.2290,
18.3070

■ 205.2940, 9.3010,
35.1970


■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 227.4110, 12.9250,


■ 4.4800, -9.8590,


24.5810


7.9730


 244.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 34.9790, -72.3140,
55.0620

 52.4110, -65.0230,
49.5770

 69.8430, -57.7320,
44.0920

 87.2750, -50.4410,
38.6070

 104.7070,
-43.1500, 33.1220

 122.1390,
-35.8590, 27.6370

■ 139.2720,
-29.1640, 21.9400

■ 156.7040,
-21.8730, 16.4550

■ 174.1360,
-14.5820, 10.9700

■ 191.5680, -7.2910,
5.4850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.4880, -99.4530, 34.7790



34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620



64.9530, 54.3630, 77.5870

Triad

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



34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620



46.2130, 74.7760, 21.4960



60.5480, -49.2380, -21.7660

Complementary

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



34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620



174.0210, 72.3140, -55.0620

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.



49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550



34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620



59.0630, 20.9110, -21.0490

Square

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



34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620



52.9230, 105.4920, 37.5240



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



71.9990, -77.3480, 3.1000

Rectangle

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



34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620



66.4570, 87.5140, 65.9940



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



56.4270, -39.0120, -30.8840

Sweetspot

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



34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620



191.1860, -26.0460, 20.4980



144.1150, -117.8230, -50.8390



89.5920, -15.8660, 12.2140



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.



34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620



42.5710, -88.1800, 67.2760



48.9420, -17.0250, 82.8070



95.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



27.9570, -58.0530, 44.4030



7.0220, -14.2610, 10.6590

Inverse Universe

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



64.6570, 118.4650, 50.2170



78.8670, 144.5970, 61.2130



160.0580, 17.0250, -82.8070



97.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



51.9420, 95.3130, 40.2810



12.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

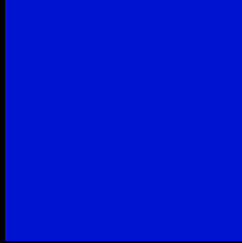
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620 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 34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.9790, -72.3140,

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

34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620

Protanopia

51.3280, -59.1010, 8.3150

Deuteranopia

51.9830, -54.0560, -0.5200



Tritanopia

50.8140, -43.8750, -14.3310

Trichromacy



Original Color

34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620

Protanomaly

45.1280, -63.6890, 25.3910

Deuteranomaly

46.1080, -60.9370, 19.5670

Tritanomaly

45.2470, -54.3790, 10.8450

Monochromacy



Original Color

34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620

Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

34.7730, -26.3210, 19.9750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620 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, 19, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 19, 209)  
}
```

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, 19, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 19, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620 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, 19, 209) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 19, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 19, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 19, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 19, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 19, 209)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.9790, -72.3140, 55.0620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 19, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 19,  
209) }
```

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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