

Converting Colors

YIQ(61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030)
contains.

YIQ(61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(61.1080, -70.1050,
9.5030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004A9B
RGB	0, 74, 155
RGB Percent	0%, 29%, 61%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7097, 0.3925
CMYK	1.00, 0.52, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	211°, 100%, 30%
HSV	211°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	8.3600, 7.2654, 31.9338
YIQ	61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

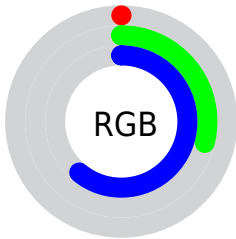
Format	Color
RYB	0, 50, 155
Decimal	19099
CIELab	32.40, 13.72, -49.43
CIELCh	32, 51.296, 285.519
Yxy	7.2654, 0.1758, 0.1528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278209179 (0xFF004A9B)
YUV	61.1080, 46.2888, -53.5917
Hunter-Lab	26.9544, 8.1921, -51.3749

Details

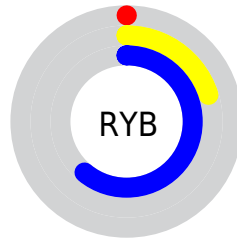
The YIQ color **61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **93.8920, 70.1050, -9.5030**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9690, -50.3000, 19.5240**, and **30.5260, -41.8630, 15.2970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5880, -62.7690, 8.7110**.

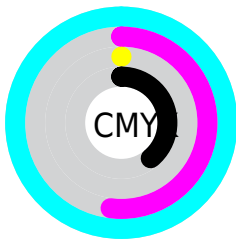
Distribution



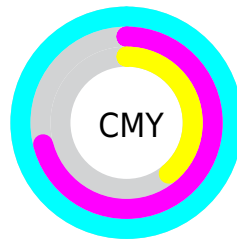
- Red (0%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030 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 61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.1080, -70.1050,
9.5030

■ 61.1080, -70.1050,
9.5030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.1160, -55.3880,
12.6120

■ 120.9690,
-50.3000, 19.5240

■ 30.5260, -41.8630,
15.2970

■ 148.5070,
-48.8790, 21.3050

■ 13.5880, -27.2380,
20.0740

■ 174.2640,
-43.8810, 18.8310

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 198.7840,
-34.0220, 10.8580

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 223.8910,
-24.4380, 2.3620

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 248.1230,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-13.7080, -4.8760

0.0000

■ 61.1080, -70.1050,
9.5030

■ 70.5880, -62.7690,
8.7110

■ 79.7690, -56.0290,
7.7070

■ 88.9500, -49.2890,
6.7030

■ 98.4300, -41.9530,
5.9110

■ 107.6110,
-35.2130, 4.9070

■ 117.6780,
-28.1520, 3.5920

■ 126.8590,
-21.4120, 2.5880

■ 136.3390,
-14.0760, 1.7960

■ 145.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.7390, -73.6800, 2.7040



61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030



77.6570, 3.8450, 34.9570

Triad

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



61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030



70.5930, 61.4820, 9.1140



60.8610, -43.2300, -31.5340

Complementary

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



61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030



93.8920, 70.1050, -9.5030

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.



58.9500, -16.0400, -39.7200



61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030



71.9200, 46.5390, -11.9330

Square

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



61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030



66.5880, 61.0190, 34.0350



69.6730, 21.8290, -26.6750



66.2360, -56.9870, -18.9950

Rectangle

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



61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030



74.0040, 30.8490, 41.1610



69.6730, 21.8290, -26.6750



58.5640, -38.1400, -35.6760

Sweetspot

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



61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030



164.8630, -27.2350, 3.4930



100.1050, -68.3050, -56.1850



79.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030



79.2660, -90.9210, 12.3030



18.5670, -47.9670, 48.8410



72.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



55.2890, -63.3650, 8.4990



5.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Inverse Universe

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



54.7810, 68.6260, 55.8740



71.0430, 88.9800, 72.4680



136.4330, 47.9670, -48.8410



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



49.4980, 61.9330, 50.5170



4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030 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 61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

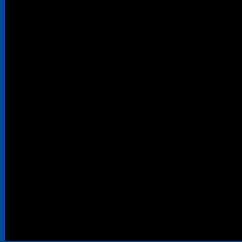
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 61.1080, -70.1050,

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

61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030

Protanopia

66.4900, -59.3770, 13.3190

Deuteranopia

61.1760, -64.7850, 1.1910



Tritanopia

60.1550, -52.2650, -16.4650

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030

Protanomaly

64.3970, -63.5490, 11.8350

Deuteranomaly

61.3870, -66.7570, 3.8910

Tritanomaly

60.5430, -58.8690, -6.9090

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

61.2330, -25.4010, 3.2950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030 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, 74, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 74, 155)  
}
```

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, 74, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 74, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030 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, 74, 155) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 74, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 74, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 74, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 74, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 74, 155)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 61.1080, -70.1050, 9.5030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 74, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 74,  
155) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor