

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.7160, -82.9000,
26.6360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0044C8
RGB	0, 68, 200
RGB Percent	0%, 27%, 78%
CMY	0.9998, 0.7332, 0.2161
CMYK	1.00, 0.66, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	220°, 100%, 39%
HSV	220°, 100%, 78%
XYZ	12.4813, 8.3027, 55.5210
YIQ	62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

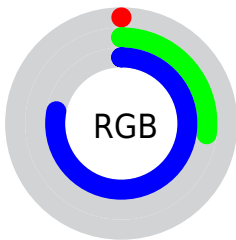
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 51, 200
Decimal	17608
CIE _{Lab}	34.61, 36.02, -72.53
CIE _{LCh}	35, 80.981, 296.407
Yxy	8.3027, 0.1636, 0.1088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278207688 (0xFF0044C8)
YUV	62.7160, 67.6810, -55.0019
Hunter-Lab	28.8145, 26.8942, -94.0724

Details

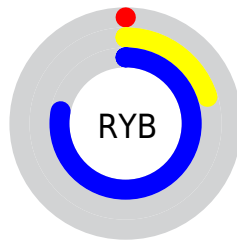
The YIQ color **62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **137.2840, 82.9000, -26.6360**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.0620, -54.1550, 39.8370**, and **32.3790, -53.9700, 30.9740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.3270, -74.5550, 24.0770**.

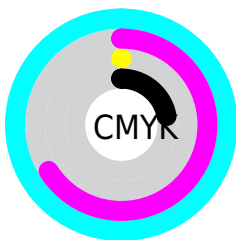
Distribution



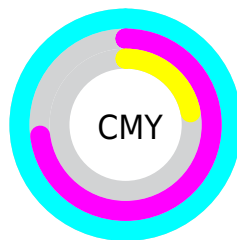
- Red (0%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360 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 62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62.7160, -82.9000,
26.6360

■ 62.7160, -82.9000,
26.6360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.6100, -67.8620,
29.4340

■ 127.0620,
-54.1550, 39.8370

■ 32.3790, -53.9700,
30.9740

■ 151.3050,
-41.9580, 33.5460

■ 18.1480, -40.0780,
32.5140

■ 176.4230,
-30.9070, 25.9970

■ 12.8360, -30.6320,
26.5200

■ 201.5410,
-19.8560, 18.4480

■ 11.8610, -23.7530,
17.4870

■ 227.2460, -9.0800,
10.3760

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 252.6520, 1.1000,

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,

2.0920

6.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 62.7160, -82.9000,
26.6360

■ 76.3270, -74.5550,
24.0770

■ 89.9380, -66.2100,
21.5180

■ 104.1360,
-58.1400, 18.4360

■ 117.7470,
-49.7950, 15.8770

■ 131.3580,
-41.4500, 13.3180

■ 144.9690,
-33.1050, 10.7590

■ 158.5800,
-24.7600, 8.2000

■ 172.7780,
-16.6900, 5.1180

■ 186.3890, -8.3450,
2.5590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.5740, -94.5440, 17.3920



62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360



61.5090, 38.1780, 79.0580

Triad

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



62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360



69.8140, 79.9130, 10.9930



69.2560, -51.7120, -32.0000

Complementary

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



62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360



137.2840, 82.9000, -26.6360

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.



59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230



62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360



77.1920, 42.5970, -17.5870

Square

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



62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360



57.8380, 98.8420, 47.9140



67.1380, -2.0100, -40.6820



77.9540, -73.4480, -12.5200

Rectangle

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



62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360



65.6200, 68.3020, 72.7660



67.1380, -2.0100, -40.6820



66.5200, -44.0080, -39.4640

Sweetspot

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



62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360



202.9260, -31.5460, 10.0380



132.2200, -96.7300, -64.1700



96.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610



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.



62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360



80.1390, -105.7800, 33.8040



31.7700, -46.3200, 68.5600



92.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



51.4540, -67.7230, 21.4050



11.1480, -14.8560, 4.9200

Inverse Universe

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



67.5520, 97.3720, 63.5480



86.1630, 124.0530, 81.1170



168.2300, 46.3200, -68.5600



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



55.1210, 79.1720, 51.9720



12.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360 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 62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

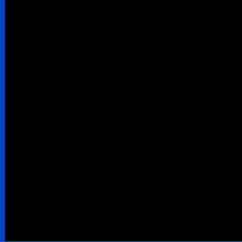
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.7160, -82.9000,

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

62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360

Protanopia

64.7100, -74.7360, 10.8320

Deuteranopia

65.3820, -68.3610, -0.0810



Tritanopia

63.6600, -55.2450, -17.5250

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360

Protanomaly

63.7300, -77.4880, 16.6560

Deuteranomaly

64.2540, -73.4520, 9.5880

Tritanomaly

63.2960, -65.2430, -1.5230

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360

Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.9970, -30.3080, 9.6280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360 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, 68, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 68, 200)  
}
```

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, 68, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 68, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360 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, 68, 200) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 68, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 68, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 68, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 68, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 68, 200)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.7160, -82.9000, 26.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 68, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 68,  
200) }
```

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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