

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.0150, -74.2770,
8.0190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0354A5
RGB	3, 84, 165
RGB Percent	1%, 33%, 65%
CMY	0.9883, 0.6705, 0.3533
CMYK	0.98, 0.49, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	210°, 96%, 33%
HSV	210°, 98%, 65%
XYZ	9.9933, 9.0784, 36.7794
YIQ	69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

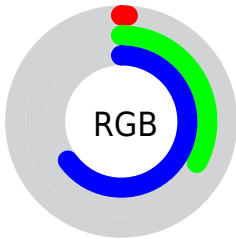
Format	Color
R_{YB}	3, 57, 165
Decimal	218277
CIE _{Lab}	36.13, 11.27, -49.40
CIE _{LCh}	36, 50.669, 282.853
Yxy	9.0784, 0.1789, 0.1625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278408357 (0xFF0354A5)
YUV	69.0150, 47.3206, -57.8952
Hunter-Lab	30.1304, 6.4748, -51.2826

Details

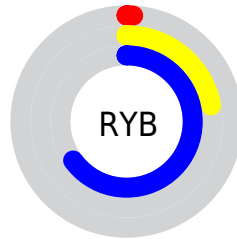
The YIQ color **69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **98.9850, 74.2770, -8.0190**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.5770, -55.0680, 17.8280**, and **36.2480, -46.9520, 13.9120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.5310, -75.7900, 7.9060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.4950, -66.9410, 7.2270**.

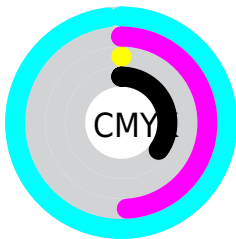
Distribution



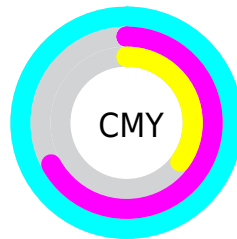
- Red (1%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190 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 69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.0150, -74.2770,
8.0190

■ 69.0150, -74.2770,
8.0190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.5390, -61.0730,
11.0150

■ 129.5770,
-55.0680, 17.8280

■ 36.2480, -46.9520,
13.9120

■ 157.0010,
-53.3260, 19.2980

■ 22.2450, -33.7020,
16.0740

■ 182.5040,
-44.7970, 13.4030

■ 10.7040, -21.8730,
16.4550

■ 207.0240,
-34.9380, 5.4300

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 233.0170,
-25.0330, -3.3770

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 249.6180,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.7280, -3.8160

0.0000

■ 69.0150, -74.2770,
8.0190

■ 69.0150, -74.2770,
8.0190

■ 67.5310, -75.7900,
7.9060

■ 78.4950, -66.9410,
7.2270

■ 88.8610, -59.2840,
6.1240

■ 98.3410, -51.9480,
5.3320

■ 108.1200,
-44.0160, 4.7520

■ 117.6000,
-36.6800, 3.9600

■ 127.3790,
-28.7480, 3.3800

■ 137.4460,
-21.6870, 2.0650

■ 147.2250,
-13.7550, 1.4850

■ 156.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.9340, -78.7230, 0.4850



69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190



86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960

Triad

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



69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190



80.3590, 62.2610, 11.5170



66.6000, -46.9890, -34.9970

Complementary

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



69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190



98.9850, 74.2770, -8.0190

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.



70.5380, -8.8880, -37.1760



69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190



79.9160, 52.3620, -12.8380

Square

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



69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190



78.2890, 60.4230, 33.8230



78.2560, 27.3770, -28.1030



72.0890, -61.0670, -22.1470

Rectangle

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



69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190



85.2100, 27.2730, 39.8890



78.2560, 27.3770, -28.1030



64.4170, -42.2200, -38.8280

Sweetspot

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



69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190



177.2650, -28.4270, 3.0690



106.9860, -69.5880, -60.4680



84.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190



87.2050, -98.1190, 10.5930



23.2290, -52.8270, 48.8130



76.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



59.3810, -66.6200, 6.9160



7.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Inverse Universe

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



60.6720, 70.5510, 59.5350



76.1840, 93.1970, 78.6450



144.7710, 52.8270, -48.8130



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



51.6770, 62.9870, 53.4430



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190 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 69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

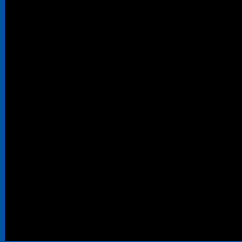
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.0150, -74.2770,

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

69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190

Protanopia

78.3770, -51.6290, 16.0750

Deuteranopia

68.3970, -72.7170, 1.7710



Tritanopia

67.2790, -58.5460, -18.2740

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190

Protanomaly

75.1910, -59.9730, 13.1070

Deuteranomaly

68.6790, -73.4510, 4.0610

Tritanomaly

67.8520, -64.2330, -8.8170

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.7490, -26.9140, 3.1820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190 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(3, 84, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 84, 165)  
}
```

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(3, 84, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 84, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190 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(3, 84, 165) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 84, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 84, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 84, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 84, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 84, 165)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.0150, -74.2770, 8.0190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 84, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 84,  
165) }
```

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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