

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.4980, -88.2180,
23.8940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004ED0
RGB	0, 78, 208
RGB Percent	0%, 31%, 82%
CMY	0.9998, 0.6940, 0.1848
CMYK	1.00, 0.62, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	217°, 100%, 41%
HSV	217°, 100%, 82%
XYZ	14.0978, 10.0019, 60.7879
YIQ	69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

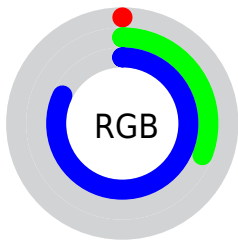
Format	Color
RYB	0, 57, 208
Decimal	20176
CIELab	37.85, 32.58, -71.85
CIELCh	38, 78.886, 294.391
Yxy	10.0019, 0.1661, 0.1178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278210256 (0xFF004ED0)
YUV	69.4980, 68.2815, -60.9497
Hunter-Lab	31.6258, 24.2245, -91.8233

Details

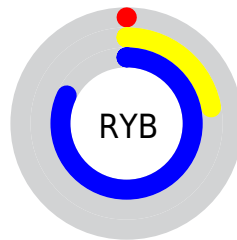
The YIQ color **69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **138.5020, 88.2180, -23.8940**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.5300, -55.7130, 35.0310**, and **37.8730, -58.4170, 28.9670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.4080, -79.2770, 21.5470**.

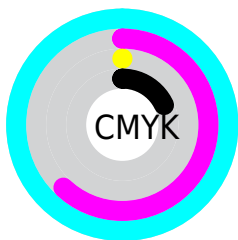
Distribution



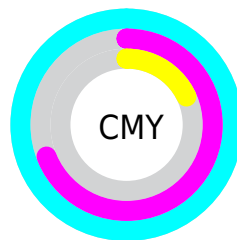
- Red (0%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940 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 69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.4980, -88.2180,
23.8940

■ 69.4980, -88.2180,
23.8940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.3920, -73.1800,
26.6920

■ 133.5300,
-55.7130, 35.0310

■ 37.8730, -58.4170,
28.9670

■ 158.3600,
-43.7910, 28.2170

■ 24.8160, -45.0750,
29.4610

■ 183.4780,
-32.7400, 20.6680

■ 11.4000, -32.1000,
31.1000

■ 208.5960,
-21.6890, 13.1190

■ 13.8330, -26.5500,
18.6180

■ 234.3010,
-10.9130, 5.0470

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,

7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 69.4980, -88.2180,
23.8940

■ 83.4080, -79.2770,
21.5470

■ 97.3180, -70.3360,
19.2000

■ 110.9290,
-61.9910, 16.6410

■ 124.8390,
-53.0500, 14.2940

■ 138.7490,
-44.1090, 11.9470

■ 152.6590,
-35.1680, 9.6000

■ 166.5690,
-26.2270, 7.2530

■ 180.1800,
-17.8820, 4.6940

■ 194.0900, -8.9410,
2.3470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.8400, -98.3490, 14.7630



69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940



79.5090, 29.0100, 68.9940

Triad

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



69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940



77.5110, 85.1400, 9.8760



74.8810, -55.1500, -35.7740

Complementary

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



69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940



138.5020, 88.2180, -23.8940

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.



63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070



69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940



84.3020, 48.0990, -18.1810

Square

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



69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940



61.8970, 100.3540, 53.5540



76.6290, 6.7930, -40.5270



82.9920, -76.6110, -15.7710

Rectangle

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



69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940



68.6680, 68.3470, 77.4590



76.6290, 6.7930, -40.5270



71.6720, -47.4920, -42.4040

Sweetspot

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



69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940



204.1000, -32.0960, 8.9920



136.6880, -98.2880, -68.9760



97.2230, -19.4410, 5.4150



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.



69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940



85.4220, -108.2550, 29.0970



30.8880, -52.4640, 69.7760



97.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



56.1330, -71.2530, 19.2990



13.4790, -17.2860, 4.9060

Inverse Universe

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



71.0840, 98.9300, 68.3540



87.1890, 121.1640, 83.9160



177.1120, 52.4640, -69.7760



97.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



57.4140, 79.9050, 55.2090



13.9690, 19.6210, 13.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940 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 69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

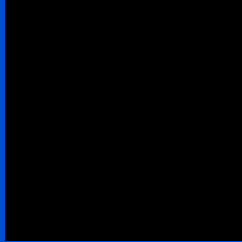
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.4980, -88.2180,

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

69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940

Protanopia

71.1160, -81.7510, 11.3130

Deuteranopia

71.0870, -74.7800, 0.6120



Tritanopia

69.9690, -60.6090, -19.4330

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940

Protanomaly

70.4950, -84.1360, 15.9920

Deuteranomaly

70.3180, -79.5040, 9.1360

Tritanomaly

69.6050, -70.6070, -3.4310

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.9860, -31.7750, 8.6810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940 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, 78, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 78, 208)  
}
```

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, 78, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 78, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940 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, 78, 208) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 78, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 78, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 78, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 78, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 78, 208)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.4980, -88.2180, 23.8940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 78, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 78,  
208) }
```

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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