

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.0640, -75.9730,
5.7150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	0157A4
RGB	1, 87, 164
RGB Percent	0%, 34%, 64%
CMY	0.9961, 0.6587, 0.3572
CMYK	0.99, 0.47, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	208°, 99%, 32%
HSV	208°, 99%, 64%
XYZ	10.1157, 9.5055, 36.3800
YIQ	70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

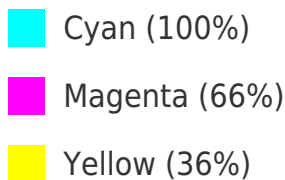
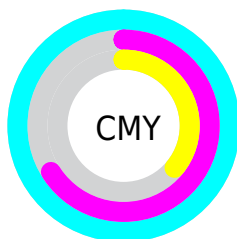
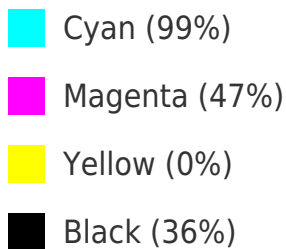
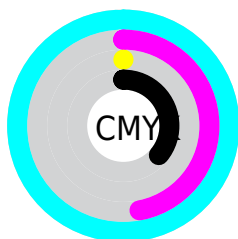
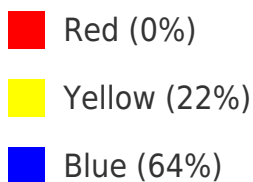
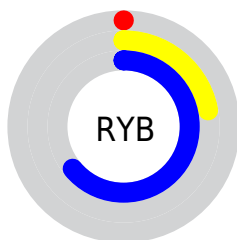
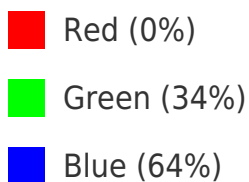
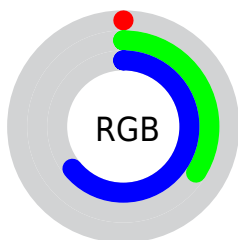
Format	Color
RYB	1, 57, 164
Decimal	87972
CIELab	36.94, 8.76, -47.51
CIELCh	37, 48.307, 280.448
Yxy	9.5055, 0.1806, 0.1697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278278052 (0xFF0157A4)
YUV	70.0640, 46.3104, -60.5691
Hunter-Lab	30.8310, 4.6119, -48.3794

Details

The YIQ color **70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **94.9360, 75.9730, -5.7150**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2240, -55.5720, 15.9480**, and **37.8950, -47.4560, 12.0320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7650, -76.5690, 5.5030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.5440, -68.6370, 4.9230**.


Distribution





Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150 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 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 70.0640, -75.9730,
5.7150

 70.0640, -75.9730,
5.7150


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 53.1860, -61.5770,
9.1350


 130.8110,
-55.8470, 15.4250

 37.8950, -47.4560,
12.0320


 158.6480,
-53.8300, 17.4180


 23.8920, -34.2060,
14.1940


 183.9660,
-46.2180, 11.6220

 10.7040, -21.8730,
16.4550

 209.0730,
-36.6340, 3.1260

 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

 234.4790,
-26.4540, -5.1580

 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

 249.3190,

 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.3240, -4.0280

0.0000

■ 70.0640, -75.9730,
5.7150

■ 70.0640, -75.9730,
5.7150

■ 69.7650, -76.5690,
5.5030

■ 79.5440, -68.6370,
4.9230

■ 89.3230, -60.7050,
4.3430

■ 98.2160, -53.0940,
4.0740

■ 107.9950,
-45.1620, 3.4940

■ 117.4750,
-37.8260, 2.7020

■ 126.3680,
-30.2150, 2.4330

■ 136.1470,
-22.2830, 1.8530

■ 145.6270,
-14.9470, 1.0610

■ 155.4060, -7.0150,
0.4810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.7660, -78.3100, -1.4940



70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150



89.2430, -3.8570, 31.3670

Triad

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



70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150



82.6300, 60.0600, 12.8600



67.1870, -47.2640, -35.5200

Complementary

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



70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150



94.9360, 75.9730, -5.7150

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.



74.4570, -4.1660, -34.6460



70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150



82.5140, 53.5540, -12.4140

Square

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



70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150



82.1960, 56.2510, 32.3390



80.0500, 30.9530, -26.8310



73.0350, -60.9750, -23.8150

Rectangle

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



70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150



87.8890, 23.7430, 37.7830



80.0500, 30.9530, -26.8310



65.1180, -42.8160, -39.0400

Sweetspot

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



70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150



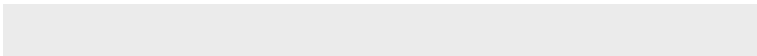
177.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220



105.3450, -69.2210, -61.6130



85.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580



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.



70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150



90.7270, -99.7690, 7.4550



22.5170, -53.6980, 48.0780



76.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



61.7290, -67.7200, 4.8240



7.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Inverse Universe

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



59.5410, 69.5420, 61.3020



76.8680, 91.2710, 80.5110



141.8960, 53.9730, -47.5550



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



52.1330, 61.7030, 54.6870



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150 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 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

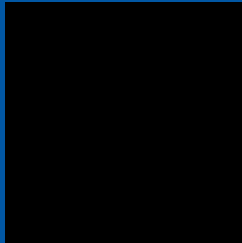
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0640, -75.9730,

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

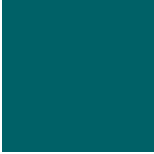
70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150

Protanopia

81.7150, -46.7690, 16.1030

Deuteranopia





70.0270, -74.5510, 1.9690





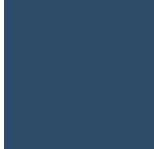
Tritanopia

68.6810, -59.7380, -18.6980

Trichromacy

	Original Color 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150
	Protanomaly 77.3330, -57.4970, 12.2870
	Deuteranomaly 69.7820, -75.2390, 3.4250
	Tritanomaly 68.8410, -65.7000, -9.7640

Monochromacy

	Original Color 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150
	Achromatopsia 70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
	Achromatomaly 69.9230, -27.4640, 2.1360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150 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(1, 87, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 87, 164)  
}
```

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(1, 87, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 87, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150 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(1, 87, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 87, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 87, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 87, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 87, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 87, 164)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 87, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 87,  
164) }
```

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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