

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.2620, -93.1250,
30.2270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004CE1
RGB	0, 76, 225
RGB Percent	0%, 30%, 88%
CMY	0.9998, 0.7018, 0.1181
CMYK	1.00, 0.66, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	220°, 100%, 44%
HSV	220°, 100%, 88%
XYZ	16.1604, 10.6028, 72.3405
YIQ	70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

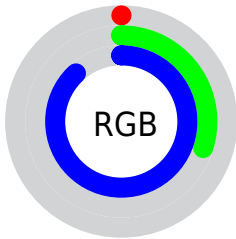
Format	Color
R _{YB}	0, 57, 225
Decimal	19681
CIE _{Lab}	38.90, 40.34, -79.86
CIE _{LCh}	39, 89.469, 296.804
Yxy	10.6028, 0.1631, 0.1070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278209761 (0xFF004CE1)
YUV	70.2620, 76.2858, -61.6198
Hunter-Lab	32.5620, 31.6054, -108.9267

Details

The YIQ color **70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **154.7380, 93.1250, -30.2270**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.4380, -52.4580, 36.6140**, and **38.5230, -63.0030, 34.9890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9440, -83.5420, 27.2580**.

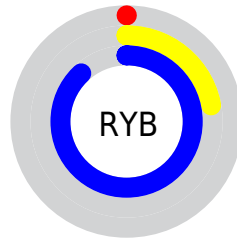
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (30%)

Blue (88%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (88%)

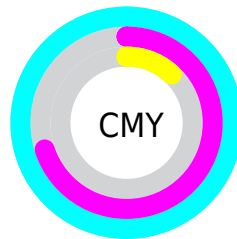


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270 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 70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.2620, -93.1250,
30.2270

■ 70.2620, -93.1250,
30.2270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.0420, -77.7660,
32.7140

■ 134.4380,
-52.4580, 36.6140

■ 38.5230, -63.0030,
34.9890

■ 158.9800,
-39.6650, 30.5350

■ 25.4660, -49.6610,
35.4830

■ 184.6960,
-27.4220, 23.4100

■ 12.9960, -36.5940,
35.4540

■ 210.4010,
-16.6460, 15.3380

■ 17.7770, -32.1440,
20.8800

■ 236.4050, -5.2740,
7.4780

■ 11.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,

11.1820

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 70.2620, -93.1250,
30.2270

■ 85.9440, -83.5420,
27.2580

■ 101.3270,
-74.5550, 24.0770

■ 117.0090,
-64.9720, 21.1080

■ 132.3920,
-55.9850, 17.9270

■ 147.1880,
-46.7230, 15.2690

■ 162.8700,
-37.1400, 12.3000

■ 178.2530,
-28.1530, 9.1190

■ 193.9350,
-18.5700, 6.1500

■ 209.3180, -9.5830,
2.9690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.1090, -106.2360, 20.0360



70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270



69.3560, 43.4030, 88.9950

Triad

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



70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270



78.4300, 89.8620, 12.4060



78.0270, -58.4970, -35.6890

Complementary

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



70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270



154.7380, 93.1250, -30.2270

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.



66.9180, -31.3500, -59.6220



70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270



86.6500, 46.9990, -20.2730

Square

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



70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270



65.0570, 111.5870, 53.7230



74.7800, -4.1180, -46.5340



87.6370, -82.8010, -13.7210

Rectangle

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



70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270



73.9790, 77.8370, 81.6850



74.7800, -4.1180, -46.5340



74.9490, -49.8300, -44.0860

Sweetspot

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



70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270



202.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



148.7190, -108.7410, -72.2690



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.



70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270



79.5520, -105.5050, 34.3270



35.8160, -51.9610, 77.1830



104.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



54.6970, -72.7210, 23.8790



14.8640, -19.8080, 6.5600

Inverse Universe

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



75.9390, 109.7040, 71.3360



86.0490, 124.3740, 80.8060



189.1840, 51.9610, -77.1830



104.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



59.3500, 85.9570, 55.6610



16.1760, 23.4720, 15.1520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

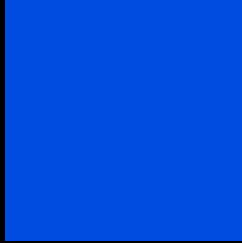
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

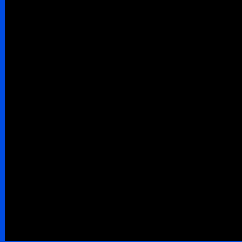
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.2620, -93.1250,

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

70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270

Protanopia

72.8600, -83.9060, 11.8220

Deuteranopia

73.1900, -76.5680, -0.0240



Tritanopia

71.4850, -62.1220, -19.5460

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270

Protanomaly

72.1080, -87.3000, 18.2680

Deuteranomaly

71.8170, -82.3470, 11.1010

Tritanomaly

71.1040, -73.4500, -1.4660

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.0830, -33.4260, 11.0700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270 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, 76, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 76, 225)  
}
```

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, 76, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 76, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270 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, 76, 225) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 76, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 76, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 76, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 76, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 76, 225)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.2620, -93.1250, 30.2270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 76, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 76,  
225) }
```

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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