

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.8360, -75.3310,
5.0930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0258A3
RGB	2, 88, 163
RGB Percent	1%, 35%, 64%
CMY	0.9922, 0.6548, 0.3611
CMYK	0.99, 0.46, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	208°, 98%, 32%
HSV	208°, 99%, 64%
XYZ	10.1199, 9.6391, 35.9347
YIQ	70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

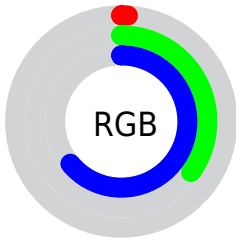
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 58, 163
Decimal	153763
CIE _{Lab}	37.19, 7.73, -46.51
CIE _{LCh}	37, 47.149, 279.435
Yxy	9.6391, 0.1817, 0.1731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278343843 (0xFF0258A3)
YUV	70.8360, 45.4369, -60.3692
Hunter-Lab	31.0470, 3.8509, -46.8912

Details

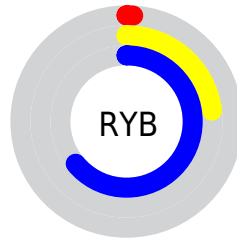
The YIQ color **70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **94.1640, 75.3310, -5.0930**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2840, -55.8010, 14.5910**, and **38.4820, -47.7310, 11.5090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.6510, -76.2480, 5.1920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3160, -67.9950, 4.3010**.

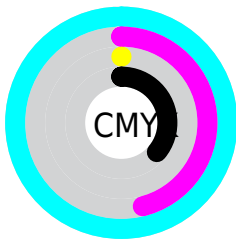
Distribution



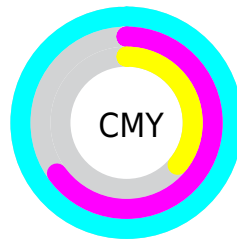
- Red (1%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930 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 70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.8360, -75.3310,
5.0930

■ 70.8360, -75.3310,
5.0930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.6590, -61.5310,
8.3010

■ 131.2840,
-55.8010, 14.5910

■ 38.3680, -47.4100,
11.1980

■ 158.8220,
-54.3800, 16.3720

■ 23.8920, -34.2060,
14.1940

■ 184.5530,
-46.4930, 11.0990

■ 10.5900, -21.5520,
16.1440

■ 209.6600,
-36.9090, 2.6030

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 234.7670,
-27.3250, -5.8930

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 249.0200,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-11.9200, -4.2400

0.0000

■ 70.8360, -75.3310,
5.0930

■ 70.8360, -75.3310,
5.0930

■ 69.6510, -76.2480,
5.1920

■ 80.3160, -67.9950,
4.3010

■ 89.5080, -59.7880,
4.2440

■ 98.9880, -52.4520,
3.4520

■ 107.8810,
-44.8410, 3.1830

■ 117.3610,
-37.5050, 2.3910

■ 127.1400,
-29.5730, 1.8110

■ 136.0330,
-21.9620, 1.5420

■ 145.5130,
-14.6260, 0.7500

■ 154.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.2390, -78.2640, -2.3280



70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930



90.1180, -5.0030, 30.1090

Triad

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



70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930



83.5590, 58.8220, 13.2700



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.



70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930



94.1640, 75.3310, -5.0930

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.



75.8810, -2.4240, -33.1760



70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930



83.3830, 52.5450, -10.6470

Square

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



70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930



83.2990, 54.4630, 31.7030



81.2350, 31.8700, -26.9300



72.9210, -60.6540, -24.1260

Rectangle

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



70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930



89.1660, 21.4050, 36.1010



81.2350, 31.8700, -26.9300



65.1180, -42.8160, -39.0400

Sweetspot

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



70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930



175.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220



104.7150, -67.3870, -61.8110



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.



70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930



90.4990, -99.1270, 6.8330



25.0500, -53.8810, 45.8870



76.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



62.3160, -67.9950, 4.3010



7.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680

Inverse Universe

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



59.9430, 68.3500, 60.8780



76.2700, 90.0790, 80.0870



139.9500, 53.8810, -45.8870



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



52.2470, 61.3820, 54.9980



6.5220, 7.5180, 6.9260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930 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 70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

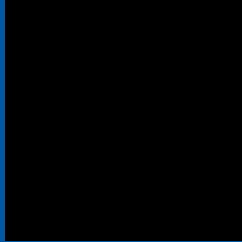
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8360, -75.3310,

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

70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930

Protanopia

83.0850, -44.9350, 15.9050

Deuteranopia

70.1410, -74.8720, 2.2800



Tritanopia

68.7950, -60.0590, -18.3870

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930

Protanomaly

78.7030, -55.6630, 12.0890

Deuteranomaly

70.6680, -74.9180, 3.1140

Tritanomaly

69.7270, -65.3790, -10.0750

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.8090, -27.1430, 1.8250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930 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(2, 88, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 88, 163)  
}
```

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(2, 88, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 88, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930 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(2, 88, 163) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 88, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 88, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 88, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 88, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 88, 163)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.8360, -75.3310, 5.0930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 88, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 88,  
163) }
```

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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