

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.0230, -76.7550,
19.8930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B50BF
RGB	11, 80, 191
RGB Percent	4%, 31%, 75%
CMY	0.9568, 0.6862, 0.2514
CMYK	0.94, 0.58, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	217°, 89%, 40%
HSV	217°, 94%, 75%
XYZ	12.4015, 9.5698, 50.4263
YIQ	72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

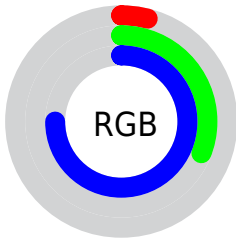
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 61, 191
Decimal	741567
CIE Lab	37.06, 24.90, -63.26
CIE LCh	37, 67.980, 291.484
Yxy	9.5698, 0.1713, 0.1322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278931647 (0xFF0B50BF)
YUV	72.0230, 58.6557, -53.5172
Hunter-Lab	30.9351, 17.4221, -74.9921

Details

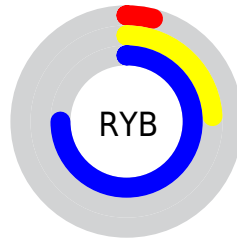
The YIQ color $72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $3366CC$. A complement of this color would be $129.9770, 76.7550, -19.8930$, and the grayscale version is $72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $133.2970, -56.6750, 30.4370$, and $37.2230, -53.8310, 22.9450$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $64.6250, -81.3860, 21.2220$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $84.7480, -68.7310, 17.6450$.

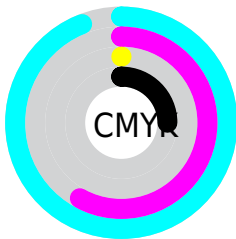
Distribution



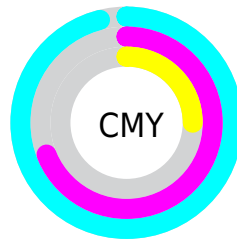
- Red (4%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930 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 72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.0230, -76.7550,
19.8930

■ 72.0230, -76.7550,
19.8930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.6280, -68.2730,
20.3590

■ 133.2970,
-56.6750, 30.4370

■ 37.2230, -53.8310,
22.9450

■ 158.3380,
-46.7250, 26.3230

■ 23.6930, -40.5350,
24.2730

■ 183.1570,
-36.2700, 18.5620

■ 10.8640, -27.8350,
25.3890

■ 207.9760,
-25.8150, 10.8010

■ 10.4760, -21.2310,
15.8330

■ 234.2680,
-15.3140, 2.2060

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,

-0.8480

4.1420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 72.0230, -76.7550,
19.8930

■ 72.0230, -76.7550,
19.8930

■ 64.6250, -81.3860,
21.2220

■ 84.7480, -68.7310,
17.6450

■ 97.4730, -60.7070,
15.3970

■ 109.6110,
-52.4080, 13.6720

■ 122.3360,
-44.3840, 11.4240

■ 135.0610,
-36.3600, 9.1760

■ 148.0850,
-27.7400, 7.1400

■ 160.2230,
-19.4410, 5.4150

■ 172.9480,
-11.4170, 3.1670

■ 185.6730, -3.3930,
0.9190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.5710, -90.4620, 9.4900



72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930



85.7380, 17.4590, 52.5550

Triad

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



72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930



77.1790, 80.1430, 6.8230



71.8490, -52.1240, -35.5480

Complementary

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



72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930



129.9770, 76.7550, -19.8930

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.



61.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930



82.8400, 49.5200, -16.4000

Square

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



72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930



59.0360, 89.7170, 53.5970



77.2820, 15.3200, -35.3680



78.9340, -70.6960, -18.3440

Rectangle

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



72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930



67.4660, 56.9320, 69.5720



77.2820, 15.3200, -35.3680



69.0960, -45.7500, -40.9340

Sweetspot

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



72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930



201.7150, -29.5740, 7.3380



128.9720, -84.1680, -60.5520



96.8810, -18.4780, 4.4820



252.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930



83.9230, -105.4120, 27.1320



36.9020, -47.0520, 59.7960



88.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



53.8190, -67.4930, 17.2350



10.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650

Inverse Universe

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



72.6860, 85.1310, 59.6190



84.6830, 116.7170, 81.9090



165.0980, 47.0520, -59.7960



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



54.1960, 74.5870, 52.4670



10.6370, 14.6240, 10.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930 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 72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

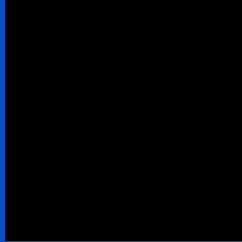
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.0230, -76.7550,

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

72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930

Protanopia

69.6000, -80.2380, 11.4260

Deuteranopia

69.6850, -73.5880, 1.0360



Tritanopia

68.5670, -59.4170, -19.0090

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930

Protanomaly

70.7790, -79.1840, 14.3520

Deuteranomaly

70.7160, -74.8730, 7.8070

Tritanomaly

69.8890, -65.6550, -5.0710

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.0850, -27.7400, 7.1400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930 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(11, 80, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 80, 191)  
}
```

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(11, 80, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 80, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930 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(11, 80, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 80, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 80, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 80, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 80, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 80,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.0230, -76.7550, 19.8930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 80, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 80,  
191) }
```

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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