

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.1850, -86.1990,
14.8330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0057C2
RGB	0, 87, 194
RGB Percent	0%, 34%, 76%
CMY	0.9998, 0.6587, 0.2396
CMYK	1.00, 0.55, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	213°, 100%, 38%
HSV	213°, 100%, 76%
XYZ	13.1366, 10.7125, 52.3505
YIQ	73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

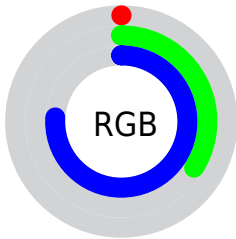
Format	Color
RYB	0, 60, 194
Decimal	22466
CIELab	39.09, 21.05, -61.69
CIELCh	39, 65.187, 288.838
Yxy	10.7125, 0.1724, 0.1406
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212546 (0xFF0057C2)
YUV	73.1850, 59.5618, -64.1832
Hunter-Lab	32.7300, 14.3658, -71.9213

Details

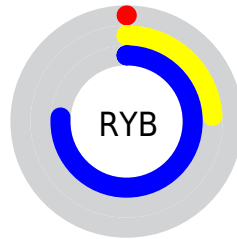
The YIQ color **73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **120.8150, 86.1990, -14.8330**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.4490, -60.1590, 27.4970**, and **41.0870, -56.4440, 20.7400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.3230, -77.9000, 13.1080**.

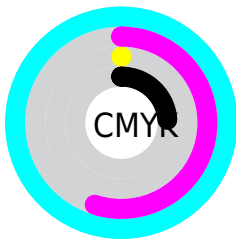
Distribution



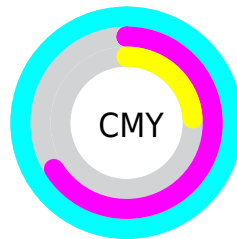
- Red (0%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330 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 73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.1850, -86.1990,
14.8330

■ 73.1850, -86.1990,
14.8330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.4920, -70.8860,
18.1540

■ 137.4490,
-60.1590, 27.4970

■ 41.0870, -56.4440,
20.7400

■ 162.4360,
-50.1170, 21.7150

■ 27.5570, -43.1480,
22.0680

■ 187.5540,
-39.0660, 14.1660

■ 10.0320, -28.2480,
27.3680

■ 212.9600,
-28.8860, 5.8820

■ 11.2910, -22.1480,
15.9320

■ 238.3660,
-18.7060, -2.4020

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,

-1.0600

5.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 73.1850, -86.1990,
14.8330

■ 85.3230, -77.9000,
13.1080

■ 97.1730, -68.7300,
12.1180

■ 109.3110,
-60.4310, 10.3930

■ 121.7480,
-51.5360, 8.8800

■ 133.2990,
-42.9620, 7.6780

■ 145.4370,
-34.6630, 5.9530

■ 157.8740,
-25.7680, 4.4400

■ 170.0120,
-17.4690, 2.7150

■ 181.8620, -8.2990,
1.7250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.0930, -92.1120, 6.3520



73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330



92.6940, 11.5910, 48.7670

Triad

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



73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330



82.4780, 80.7390, 7.0350



74.3110, -53.5450, -37.3290

Complementary

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



73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330



120.8150, 86.1990, -14.8330

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.



64.4390, -31.2590, -55.7630



73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330



87.2920, 54.0590, -16.0610

Square

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



73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330



72.0520, 83.6200, 48.4520



82.9190, 20.7760, -35.1280



81.1680, -71.4750, -20.7470

Rectangle

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



73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330



83.7540, 46.8930, 58.7730



82.9190, 20.7760, -35.1280



71.5580, -47.1710, -42.7150

Sweetspot

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



73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330



205.5080, -33.4250, 5.5430



126.0760, -87.6970, -68.1850



98.9840, -20.2660, 3.8460



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.



73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330



95.0590, -111.9670, 19.2730



25.1060, -56.3140, 62.4540



91.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



60.6180, -71.4810, 12.4150



12.5670, -14.7180, 2.4180

Inverse Universe

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



67.9240, 87.6970, 68.1850



88.2300, 113.9190, 88.5670



168.8940, 56.3140, -62.4540



90.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



56.3470, 72.8440, 56.5240



11.5770, 14.8530, 11.6610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330 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 73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

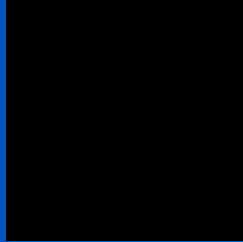
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1850, -86.1990,

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

73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330

Protanopia

73.0880, -84.5480, 12.4440

Deuteranopia

73.6460, -77.8520, 1.2200



Tritanopia

72.1860, -62.7180, -19.7580

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330

Protanomaly

73.3160, -85.1900, 13.0660

Deuteranomaly

73.2530, -80.8790, 6.5210

Tritanomaly

72.7850, -71.2940, -7.5020

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.8780, -31.5910, 5.3450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330 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, 87, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 87, 194)  
}
```

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, 87, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 87, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330 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, 87, 194) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 87, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 87, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 87, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 87, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 87, 194)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.1850, -86.1990, 14.8330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 87, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 87,  
194) }
```

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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