

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.3520, -58.5080,
25.1080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2149B5
RGB	33, 73, 181
RGB Percent	13%, 29%, 71%
CMY	0.8706, 0.7137, 0.2905
CMYK	0.82, 0.60, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	224°, 69%, 42%
HSV	224°, 82%, 71%
XYZ	11.3429, 8.4234, 44.7008
YIQ	73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

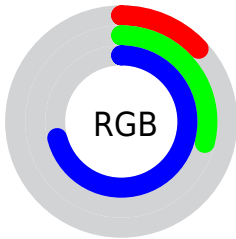
Format	Color
RYB	33, 64, 181
Decimal	2181557
CIELab	34.85, 26.99, -60.97
CIELCh	35, 66.679, 293.876
Yxy	8.4234, 0.1759, 0.1307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280371637 (0xFF2149B5)
YUV	73.3520, 53.0705, -35.3887
Hunter-Lab	29.0232, 18.9710, -71.0008

Details

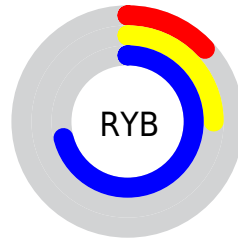
The YIQ color **73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **140.6480, 58.5080, -25.1080**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.2550, -47.6890, 32.7830**, and **32.6750, -49.2920, 23.2840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.3390, -65.6610, 28.0910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.3650, -51.3550, 22.1250**.

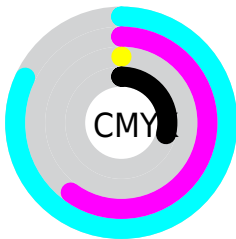
Distribution



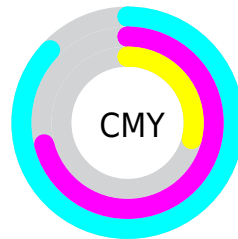
- Red (13%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080 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 73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.3520, -58.5080,
25.1080

■ 73.3520, -58.5080,
25.1080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.4930, -63.4590,
21.2210

■ 129.2550,
-47.6890, 32.7830

■ 32.6750, -49.2920,
23.2840

■ 155.4250,
-42.4160, 30.8320

■ 17.9710, -35.4460,
25.6580

■ 179.6570,
-31.6860, 23.5940

■ 12.1860, -26.0460,
20.4980

■ 204.1770,
-21.8270, 15.6210

■ 8.9770, -18.3880,
13.8680

■ 230.1700,
-11.9220, 6.8140

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,

-0.2120

0.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 73.3520, -58.5080,
25.1080

■ 73.3520, -58.5080,
25.1080

■ 60.3390, -65.6610,
28.0910

■ 86.3650, -51.3550,
22.1250

■ 49.3970, -71.5760,
30.6640

■ 99.3780, -44.2020,
19.1420

■ 112.9780,
-37.3240, 15.6360

■ 125.9910,
-30.1710, 12.6530

■ 139.0040,
-23.0180, 9.6700

■ 152.3160,
-15.2690, 6.8990

■ 165.3290, -8.1160,
3.9160

■ 178.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 191.9420, 5.9150,
-2.5730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.2510, -86.5650, 10.4510



73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080



78.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280

Triad

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



73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080



72.7160, 74.1370, 5.5370



68.3270, -50.4740, -32.4100

Complementary

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



73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080



140.6480, 58.5080, -25.1080

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.



58.4550, -28.1880, -50.8440



73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080



77.5020, 44.6600, -16.4280

Square

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



73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080



55.4330, 86.9210, 49.2010



71.3570, 10.7350, -34.8730



75.1840, -68.4040, -15.8280

Rectangle

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



73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080



60.7220, 59.0870, 69.0630



71.3570, 10.7350, -34.8730



65.5740, -44.1000, -37.7960

Sweetspot

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



73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080



192.1180, -23.3390, 9.9810



131.9600, -74.7260, -44.4380



91.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080



67.6140, -90.8800, 39.1040



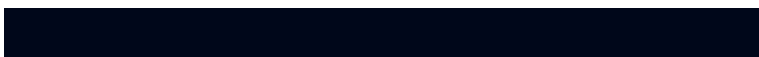
59.4400, -28.4360, 52.8120



82.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



41.5090, -60.3880, 26.1400



7.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250

Inverse Universe

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



81.8120, 75.3680, 43.8160



80.8380, 117.1780, 68.0420



154.5600, 28.4360, -52.8120



83.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.4210, 78.0270, 45.1870



8.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080 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 73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

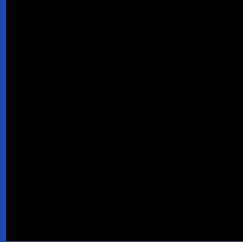
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3520, -58.5080,

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

73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080

Deuteranopia

65.6100, -69.0030, 0.5410

Tritanopia

64.3610, -55.8410, -17.7370

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080

Deuteranomaly

68.4460, -65.2450, 9.5310

Tritanomaly

67.3740, -56.7150, -1.8910

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.9610, -21.4590, 8.9490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080 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(33, 73, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 73, 181)  
}
```

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(33, 73, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 73, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080 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(33, 73, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 73, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 73, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 73, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 73, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 73,  
181) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.3520, -58.5080, 25.1080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 73, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 73,  
181) }
```

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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