

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.5100, -88.4920,
17.8440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0056CA
RGB	0, 86, 202
RGB Percent	0%, 34%, 79%
CMY	0.9998, 0.6626, 0.2083
CMYK	1.00, 0.57, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	214°, 100%, 40%
HSV	214°, 100%, 79%
XYZ	13.9781, 10.9203, 57.1784
YIQ	73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

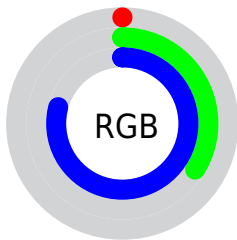
Format	Color
R _Y B	0, 60, 202
Decimal	22218
CIE Lab	39.45, 24.93, -65.76
CIE LCh	39, 70.327, 290.761
Yxy	10.9203, 0.1703, 0.1331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212298 (0xFF0056CA)
YUV	73.5100, 63.3456, -64.4683
Hunter-Lab	33.0459, 17.6731, -79.4556

Details

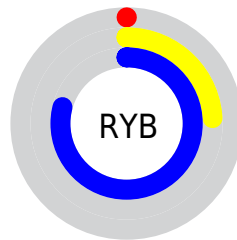
The YIQ color **73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **128.4900, 88.4920, -17.8440**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.9160, -59.9760, 29.6880**, and **41.9990, -59.0120, 23.2280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.5340, -79.8720, 15.8080**.

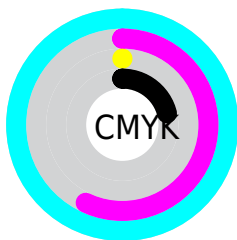
Distribution



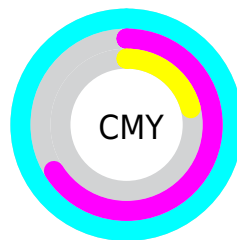
- Red (0%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440 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 73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.5100, -88.4920,
17.8440

■ 73.5100, -88.4920,
17.8440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.8170, -73.1790,
21.1650

■ 137.9160,
-59.9760, 29.6880

■ 41.9990, -59.0120,
23.2280

■ 162.7460,
-48.0540, 22.8740

■ 27.7680, -45.1200,
24.7680

■ 187.8640,
-37.0030, 15.3250

■ 10.8300, -30.4950,
29.5450

■ 212.9820,
-25.9520, 7.7760

■ 12.6760, -24.6700,
17.5860

■ 238.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,
12.5250

254.7010, -0.5960,

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,

-0.2120

7.2520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 73.5100, -88.4920,
17.8440

■ 86.5340, -79.8720,
15.8080

■ 98.9710, -70.9770,
14.2950

■ 112.2940,
-61.7610, 12.4710

■ 124.7310,
-52.8660, 10.9580

■ 137.7550,
-44.2460, 8.9220

■ 150.7790,
-35.6260, 6.8860

■ 163.2160,
-26.7310, 5.3730

■ 176.5390,
-17.5150, 3.5490

■ 188.9760, -8.6200,
2.0360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.9340, -95.9180, 9.2500



73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440



91.7210, 16.1290, 54.6330

Triad

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



73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440



81.6310, 84.6820, 7.1620



75.8270, -55.0580, -37.4420

Complementary

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



73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440



128.4900, 88.4920, -17.8440

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.



65.1570, -30.5250, -58.0530



73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440



87.8790, 53.7840, -16.5840

Square

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



73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440



62.7100, 93.7510, 57.5830



82.5980, 17.2460, -37.2340



83.7270, -74.5470, -20.1390

Rectangle

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



73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440



74.9930, 56.8860, 70.4060



82.5980, 17.2460, -37.2340



72.8460, -48.0420, -43.4500

Sweetspot

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



73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440



206.4480, -33.1960, 6.9000



131.5700, -92.1440, -70.1920



98.3970, -19.9910, 4.3690



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.



73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440



93.0530, -111.8300, 22.2980



27.2140, -56.4980, 65.7900



95.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



60.6010, -72.8110, 14.4930



13.7240, -16.5980, 3.4500

Inverse Universe

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



70.2020, 92.7860, 69.5700



88.6710, 116.9910, 87.9590



174.7860, 56.4980, -65.7900



95.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



57.7280, 76.1450, 57.2730



13.1860, 17.5120, 13.0320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440 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 73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

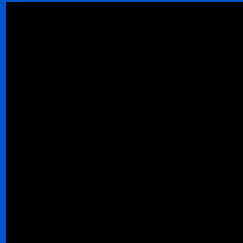
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.5100, -88.4920,

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

73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440

Protanopia

73.9030, -85.4650, 12.5430

Deuteranopia

74.3470, -78.4480, 1.0080



Tritanopia

72.8870, -63.3140, -19.9700

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440

Protanomaly

73.7720, -86.4740, 14.3100

Deuteranomaly

74.1820, -82.1170, 6.9310

Tritanomaly

73.2410, -72.5780, -6.2580

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.6330, -32.2790, 6.8010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440 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, 86, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 86, 202)  
}
```

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, 86, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 86, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440 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, 86, 202) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 86, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 86, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 86, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 202)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.5100, -88.4920, 17.8440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 86, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 86,  
202) }
```

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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