

Converting Colors

YIQ(74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(74.6040, -86.0610,
12.3310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005ABF
RGB	0, 90, 191
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 75%
CMY	0.9998, 0.6469, 0.2514
CMYK	1.00, 0.53, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	212°, 100%, 37%
HSV	212°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	13.0516, 11.0756, 50.6784
YIQ	74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

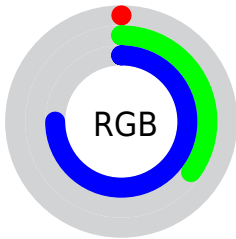
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 61, 191
Decimal	23231
CIE _{Lab}	39.71, 17.84, -58.95
CIE _{LCh}	40, 61.587, 286.835
Yxy	11.0756, 0.1745, 0.1481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213311 (0xFF005ABF)
YUV	74.6040, 57.3832, -65.4277
Hunter-Lab	33.2801, 11.7629, -66.9898

Details

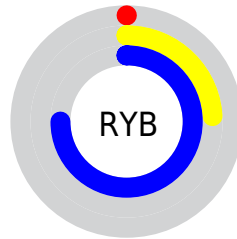
The YIQ color **74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **116.3960, 86.0610, -12.3310**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.2700, -61.2130, 24.5710**, and **42.6200, -56.6270, 18.5490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.1550, -77.4870, 11.1290**.

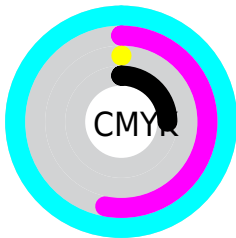
Distribution



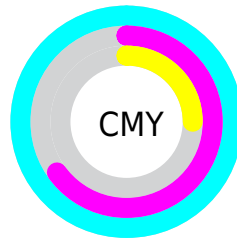
- Red (0%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310 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 74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 74.6040, -86.0610,
12.3310

■ 74.6040, -86.0610,
12.3310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.9110, -70.7480,
15.6520

■ 138.2700,
-61.2130, 24.5710

■ 42.5060, -56.3060,
18.2380

■ 163.8980,
-51.5380, 19.9340

■ 28.3890, -42.7350,
20.0890

■ 188.7170,
-41.0830, 12.1730

■ 9.6900, -27.2850,
26.4350

■ 214.1230,
-30.9030, 3.8890

■ 10.4760, -21.2310,
15.8330

■ 240.4150,
-20.4020, -4.7060

■ 6.0930, -13.0230,
10.2490

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,

-1.4840

4.1420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 74.6040, -86.0610,
12.3310

■ 86.1550, -77.4870,
11.1290

■ 97.7060, -68.9130,
9.9270

■ 109.2570,
-60.3390, 8.7250

■ 120.8080,
-51.7650, 7.5230

■ 132.3590,
-43.1910, 6.3210

■ 144.7960,
-34.2960, 4.8080

■ 156.3470,
-25.7220, 3.6060

■ 167.8980,
-17.1480, 2.4040

■ 179.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.1100, -90.7820, 4.2740



74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310



94.7210, 6.9610, 44.5690

Triad

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



74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310



85.4330, 76.6120, 10.2440



74.7840, -53.4990, -38.1630

Complementary

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



74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310



116.3960, 86.0610, -12.3310

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.



67.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310



88.1890, 55.8470, -15.4250

Square

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



74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310



79.7690, 76.9270, 43.0950



85.0120, 24.9480, -33.6440



81.2990, -70.4660, -22.5140

Rectangle

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



74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310



89.2430, 40.8420, 52.7940



85.0120, 24.9480, -33.6440



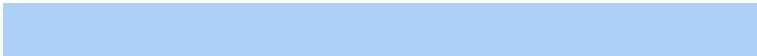
72.1450, -47.4460, -43.2380

Sweetspot

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



74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310



201.9810, -33.3790, 4.7090



123.4030, -84.3040, -69.1040



97.4570, -20.2200, 3.0120



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.



74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310



96.8370, -111.4620, 15.6260



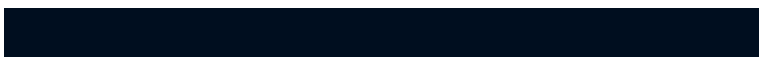
22.6710, -59.5230, 60.0370



88.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



62.0370, -71.3430, 9.9130



11.7520, -13.8010, 2.3190

Inverse Universe

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



67.3690, 84.9460, 68.4820



87.1910, 109.6550, 88.7510



168.3290, 59.5230, -60.0370



88.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



55.7920, 70.0930, 56.8210



10.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310 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 74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

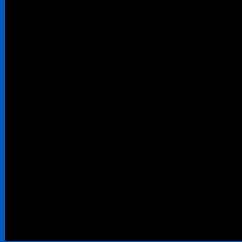
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.6040, -86.0610,

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

74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310

Protanopia

78.1920, -78.9090, 14.8750

Deuteranopia

75.1620, -79.3650, 1.1070



Tritanopia

73.5880, -63.9100, -20.1820

Trichromacy



Original Color

74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310

Protanomaly

76.9960, -81.2930, 14.0270

Deuteranomaly

75.0140, -81.7040, 4.9520

Tritanomaly

73.9590, -71.8440, -8.5480

Monochromacy



Original Color

74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.6500, -30.9490, 4.7230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310 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, 90, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 90, 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(0, 90, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 90, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310 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, 90, 191) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 90, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 90, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 90, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 90, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 90, 191)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.6040, -86.0610, 12.3310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 90, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 90,  
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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