

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.5400, -71.9820,
-6.0460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	036391
RGB	3, 99, 145
RGB Percent	1%, 39%, 57%
CMY	0.9884, 0.6116, 0.4317
CMYK	0.98, 0.32, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	199°, 96%, 29%
HSV	199°, 98%, 57%
XYZ	9.6071, 10.9922, 28.3703
YIQ	75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

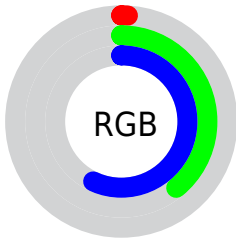
Format	Color
R_{YB}	3, 60, 145
Decimal	222097
CIE _{Lab}	39.57, -6.60, -31.94
CIE _{LCh}	40, 32.611, 258.316
Yxy	10.9922, 0.1962, 0.2245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278412177 (0xFF036391)
YUV	75.5400, 34.2438, -63.6176
Hunter-Lab	33.1545, -6.2967, -27.5264

Details

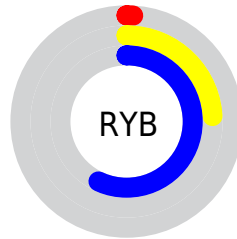
The YIQ color **75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **72.4600, 71.9820, 6.0460**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.5530, -55.6610, 1.0350**, and **41.8270, -44.7490, 1.5150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.0560, -73.4950, -6.1590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.6610, -65.0130, -5.6930**.

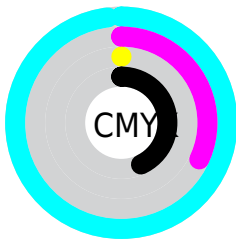
Distribution



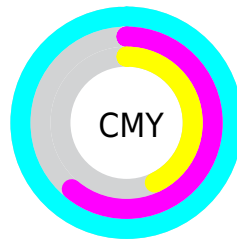
- Red (1%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460 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 75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.5400, -71.9820,
-6.0460

■ 75.5400, -71.9820,
-6.0460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.5910, -58.8240,
-2.2160

■ 135.5530,
-55.6610, 1.0350

■ 41.8270, -44.7490,
1.5150

■ 162.6780,
-54.5150, 2.2930

■ 26.7640, -31.2700,
5.0340

■ 190.9770,
-53.9190, 2.5050

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 215.7850,
-44.9310, -6.2030

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 75.5400, -71.9820,
-6.0460

■ 75.5400, -71.9820,
-6.0460

■ 74.0560, -73.4950,
-6.1590

■ 82.6610, -65.0130,
-5.6930

■ 89.4940, -57.1730,
-4.6050

■ 96.6150, -50.2040,
-4.2520

■ 104.0350,
-42.6390, -3.6870

■ 110.5690,
-35.3950, -2.8110

■ 117.9890,
-27.8300, -2.2460

■ 125.1100,
-20.8610, -1.8930

■ 132.5300,
-13.2960, -1.3280

■ 139.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.6830, -71.2470, -13.8630



75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460



92.5680, -24.4860, 14.2500

Triad

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



75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460



93.9130, 40.3900, 16.9180



85.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980

Complementary

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



75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460



72.4600, 71.9820, 6.0460

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.



89.4200, 15.5920, -18.2640



75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460



92.7200, 41.9510, 5.1430

Square

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



75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460



95.1970, 28.1470, 24.0430



91.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680



74.8590, -48.9160, -27.6040

Rectangle

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



75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460



95.5060, -3.5800, 20.8360



91.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680



86.8140, -0.3170, -21.7970

Sweetspot

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



75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460



161.9890, -27.8300, -2.2460



91.4840, -53.4950, -60.2710



78.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460



96.6820, -95.8690, -8.1650



34.4500, -52.7320, 30.5640



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



68.8070, -68.3600, -5.6080



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



56.4020, 53.8160, 59.9600



71.1030, 71.5560, 79.8760



113.5500, 52.7320, -30.5640



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.7390, 51.2490, 56.9210



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460 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 75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

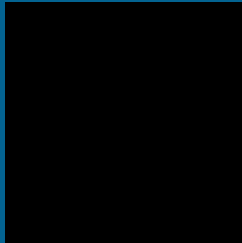
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.5400, -71.9820,

-6.0460.

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

75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460

Protanopia

92.8730, -24.0270, 11.4370

Deuteranopia

90.3710, -34.2970, 10.3350



Tritanopia

73.7020, -64.2310, -19.8710

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460

Protanomaly

86.7890, -41.5860, 4.7660

Deuteranomaly

84.9670, -47.9590, 4.6250

Tritanomaly

74.1950, -66.9370, -14.8810

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460 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(3, 99, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 99, 145)  
}
```

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(3, 99, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 99, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460 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(3, 99, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 99, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 99, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 99, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 99, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 99, 145)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.5400, -71.9820, -6.0460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 99, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 99,  
145) }
```

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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