

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.5970, -76.1560,
3.5240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	055EA6
RGB	5, 94, 166
RGB Percent	2%, 37%, 65%
CMY	0.9804, 0.6312, 0.3494
CMYK	0.97, 0.43, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	207°, 94%, 34%
HSV	207°, 97%, 65%
XYZ	10.9427, 10.7939, 37.5392
YIQ	75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

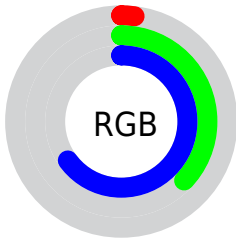
Format	Color
R_{YB}	5, 62, 166
Decimal	351910
CIE _{Lab}	39.23, 5.17, -45.01
CIE _{LCh}	39, 45.310, 276.555
Yxy	10.7939, 0.1846, 0.1821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278541990 (0xFF055EA6)
YUV	75.5970, 44.5687, -61.9136
Hunter-Lab	32.8541, 1.9581, -44.7471

Details

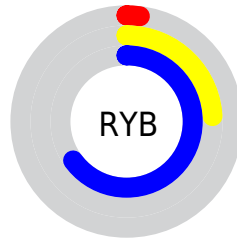
The YIQ color **75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **95.4030, 76.1560, -3.5240**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.4470, -57.8180, 12.5980**, and **41.6450, -49.7480, 9.5160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9280, -78.5860, 3.5100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.7890, -67.9490, 3.4670**.

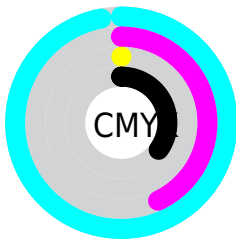
Distribution



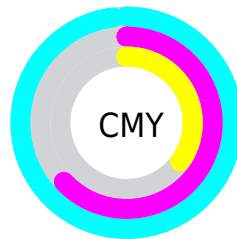
- Red (2%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240 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 75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.5970, -76.1560,
3.5240

■ 75.5970, -76.1560,
3.5240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.5230, -64.1440,
6.0960

■ 136.4470,
-57.8180, 12.5980

■ 41.6450, -49.7480,
9.5160

■ 163.8710,
-56.0760, 14.0680

■ 27.0550, -36.2230,
12.2010

■ 188.9610,
-47.8220, 7.6500

■ 10.3450, -22.2400,
17.6000

■ 214.3670,
-37.6420, -0.6340

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,
11.4930

■ 240.0610,
-28.3330, -9.6530

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 249.6180,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.7280, -3.8160

0.0000

■ 75.5970, -76.1560,
3.5240

■ 75.5970, -76.1560,
3.5240

■ 72.9280, -78.5860,
3.5100

■ 84.7890, -67.9490,
3.4670

■ 94.2690, -60.6130,
2.6750

■ 103.4610,
-52.4060, 2.6180

■ 112.9410,
-45.0700, 1.8260

■ 122.1330,
-36.8630, 1.7690

■ 131.3250,
-28.6560, 1.7120

■ 140.8050,
-21.3200, 0.9200

■ 149.9970,
-13.1130, 0.8630

■ 159.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.2880, -79.9600, -4.6320



75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



94.7970, -8.5330, 28.0030

Triad

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



75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



89.3140, 58.1340, 14.7260



70.3500, -49.2810, -37.5130

Complementary

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



75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



95.4030, 76.1560, -3.5240

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.



82.6750, 1.1520, -31.9040



75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



89.4200, 51.1230, -6.9010

Square

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



75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



89.9180, 51.1620, 30.9540



85.9580, 34.2080, -25.2480



75.9700, -62.3500, -26.4300

Rectangle

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



75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



94.9590, 17.5540, 34.3060



85.9580, 34.2080, -25.2480



74.6850, -31.1710, -35.3230

Sweetspot

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



75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



181.7270, -29.8480, 1.2880



107.4870, -66.7450, -62.4330



88.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240



95.1780, -102.6570, 4.7270



29.8110, -54.7060, 44.3180



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



65.0060, -70.0580, 3.1420



8.7370, -9.4450, 0.4670

Inverse Universe

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



63.2850, 67.3870, 61.8110



78.5630, 90.8120, 83.3240



141.1890, 54.7060, -44.3180



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



53.6000, 61.8860, 56.8780



7.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240 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 75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

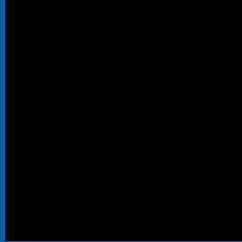
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.5970, -76.1560,

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

75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240

Protanopia

88.9390, -41.5880, 15.8200

Deuteranopia

78.2880, -70.7920, 5.4320



Tritanopia

73.0010, -63.6350, -19.6590

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240

Protanomaly

83.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680

Deuteranomaly

77.3910, -72.5800, 4.7960

Tritanomaly

74.1180, -68.0380, -11.4460

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.0970, -28.0140, 1.0900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240 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(5, 94, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 94, 166)  
}
```

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(5, 94, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 94, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240 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(5, 94, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 94, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 94, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 94, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 94, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 94, 166)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.5970, -76.1560, 3.5240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 94, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 94,  
166) }
```

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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