

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.8840, -92.4810,
18.5510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005AD3
RGB	0, 90, 211
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 83%
CMY	0.9998, 0.6469, 0.1730
CMYK	1.00, 0.57, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	214°, 100%, 41%
HSV	214°, 100%, 83%
XYZ	15.4025, 12.0160, 63.0583
YIQ	76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

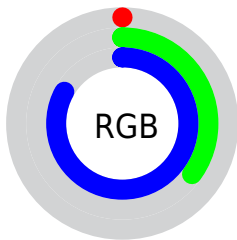
Format	Color
RYB	0, 63, 211
Decimal	23251
CIELab	41.24, 25.87, -68.02
CIELCh	41, 72.768, 290.822
Yxy	12.0160, 0.1702, 0.1328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213331 (0xFF005AD3)
YUV	76.8840, 66.1192, -67.4273
Hunter-Lab	34.6641, 18.6517, -83.5909

Details

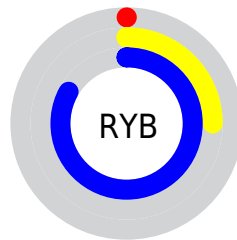
The YIQ color **76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **134.1160, 92.4810, -18.5510**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1610, -59.2880, 28.2320**, and **44.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.2070, -83.2650, 16.7270**.

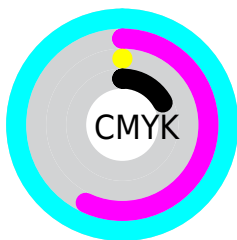
Distribution



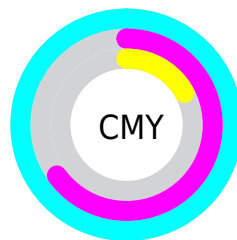
- Red (0%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510 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 76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.8840, -92.4810,
18.5510

■ 76.8840, -92.4810,
18.5510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.1910, -77.1680,
21.8720

■ 141.1610,
-59.2880, 28.2320

■ 44.6720, -62.4050,
24.1470

■ 165.9910,
-47.3660, 21.4180

■ 30.4410, -48.5130,
25.6870

■ 191.1090,
-36.3150, 13.8690

■ 12.9160, -33.6130,
30.9870

■ 216.8140,
-25.5390, 5.7970

■ 14.6480, -27.4670,
18.7170

■ 243.1060,
-15.0380, -2.7980

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,
14.1790

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,

8.5950

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 76.8840, -92.4810,
18.5510

■ 90.2070, -83.2650,
16.7270

■ 103.5300,
-74.0490, 14.9030

■ 116.8530,
-64.8330, 13.0790

■ 130.1760,
-55.6170, 11.2550

■ 143.4990,
-46.4010, 9.4310

■ 157.7080,
-36.8640, 7.2960

■ 171.0310,
-27.6480, 5.4720

■ 184.3540,
-18.4320, 3.6480

■ 197.6770, -9.2160,
1.8240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.8950, -100.1820, 9.4340



76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510



95.7860, 17.5040, 57.2480

Triad

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



76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510



85.7840, 88.6250, 7.2890



79.6910, -57.6710, -39.6470

Complementary

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



76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510



134.1160, 92.4810, -18.5510

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.



68.0920, -31.9000, -60.6680



76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510



91.7220, 55.6640, -17.6160

Square

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



76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510



65.6290, 98.4730, 60.1130



86.7290, 18.2550, -39.0010



87.3460, -77.8480, -20.8880

Rectangle

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



76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510



78.0690, 59.7280, 73.9680



86.7290, 18.2550, -39.0010



76.7100, -50.6550, -45.6550

Sweetspot

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



76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510



206.4480, -33.1960, 6.9000



137.5370, -96.5450, -73.0330



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.



76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510



93.0530, -111.8300, 22.2980



28.2400, -59.3870, 68.5890



98.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



61.4160, -73.7280, 14.5920



14.6530, -17.8360, 3.8600

Inverse Universe

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



73.3490, 96.8660, 72.7220



88.6710, 116.9910, 87.9590



182.7600, 59.3870, -68.5890



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



58.4400, 77.0160, 58.0080



14.1970, 18.9790, 13.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510 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 76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

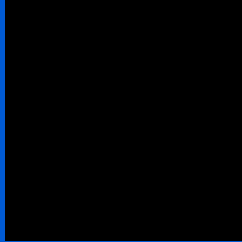
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.8840, -92.4810,

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

76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510

Protanopia

77.1630, -89.1330, 12.9390

Deuteranopia

78.0800, -82.0700, 0.5700



Tritanopia

76.3920, -66.2940, -21.0300

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510

Protanomaly

77.1460, -90.4630, 15.0170

Deuteranomaly

77.4420, -85.7850, 7.3270

Tritanomaly

76.2730, -75.6040, -6.4840

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.1490, -33.7920, 6.6880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510 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, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 90, 211)  
}
```

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, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 90, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510 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, 211) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 90, 211) }
```

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, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 90, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 90, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 90, 211)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.8840, -92.4810, 18.5510 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 90,  
211) }
```

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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