

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(78.4130, -69.6460,
6.6900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	105DA7
RGB	16, 93, 167
RGB Percent	6%, 36%, 65%
CMY	0.9373, 0.6352, 0.3454
CMYK	0.90, 0.44, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	209°, 83%, 36%
HSV	209°, 90%, 65%
XYZ	11.0975, 10.7311, 38.0044
YIQ	78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

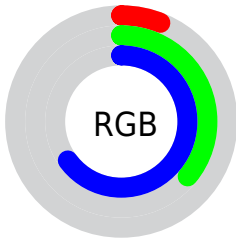
Format	Color
R _Y B	16, 67, 167
Decimal	1072551
CIE Lab	39.12, 6.78, -45.78
CIE LCh	39, 46.275, 278.421
Yxy	10.7311, 0.1855, 0.1794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279262631 (0xFF105DA7)
YUV	78.4130, 43.6734, -54.7362
Hunter-Lab	32.7584, 3.1427, -45.8539

Details

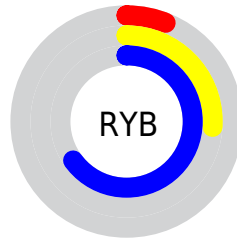
The YIQ color **78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **104.5870, 69.6460, -6.6900**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.8710, -56.0760, 14.0680**, and **41.1720, -49.7940, 10.3500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.9330, -76.9820, 7.4820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1920, -61.7140, 6.1100**.

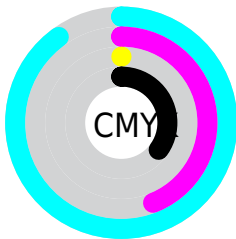
Distribution



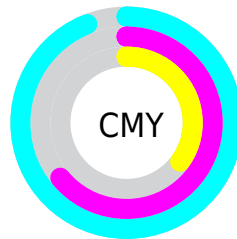
- Red (6%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900 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 78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.4130, -69.6460,
6.6900

■ 78.4130, -69.6460,
6.6900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.0500, -64.1900,
6.9300

■ 136.8710,
-56.0760, 14.0680

■ 41.1720, -49.7940,
10.3500

■ 164.2950,
-54.3340, 15.5380

■ 26.5820, -36.2690,
13.0350

■ 189.2710,
-45.7590, 8.8090

■ 10.3450, -22.2400,
17.6000

■ 214.3780,
-36.1750, 0.3130

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,
11.4930

■ 240.3710,
-26.2700, -8.4940

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-3.1800

0.0000

■ 78.4130, -69.6460,
6.6900

■ 78.4130, -69.6460,
6.6900

■ 68.9330, -76.9820,
7.4820

■ 88.1920, -61.7140,
6.1100

■ 97.6720, -54.3780,
5.3180

■ 108.0380,
-46.7210, 4.2150

■ 117.8170,
-38.7890, 3.6350

■ 127.2970,
-31.4530, 2.8430

■ 137.0760,
-23.5210, 2.2630

■ 146.8550,
-15.5890, 1.6830

■ 156.6340, -7.6570,
1.1030

■ 166.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.5160, -80.6020, -4.0100



78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900



94.4060, -5.8740, 29.3740

Triad

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



78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900



88.9720, 59.0970, 13.7930



70.5780, -49.9230, -36.8910

Complementary

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



78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900



104.5870, 69.6460, -6.6900

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.



81.4790, -1.2320, -32.7520



78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900



88.2520, 51.5360, -8.8800

Square

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



78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900



88.7010, 53.2710, 31.2790



85.6050, 33.7040, -27.1280



76.1980, -62.9920, -25.8080

Rectangle

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



78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900



94.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



85.6050, 33.7040, -27.1280



71.2000, -40.1110, -38.5030

Sweetspot

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



78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900



182.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



112.9590, -64.9580, -56.2700



88.9690, -15.9100, 1.9940



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.



78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900



89.8950, -100.1820, 9.4340



34.9750, -49.2960, 45.3920



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



61.4840, -68.4080, 6.2800



8.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900

Inverse Universe

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



69.9270, 65.2790, 55.9590



77.5370, 93.7010, 80.5250



148.0250, 49.2960, -45.3920



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



52.9160, 63.8120, 55.0120



7.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900 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 78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

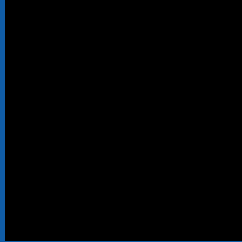
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.4130, -69.6460,

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

78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900

Protanopia

87.8680, -42.8260, 16.2300

Deuteranopia

74.1020, -79.1360, 2.4640



Tritanopia

72.3000, -63.0390, -19.4470

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900

Protanomaly

84.0840, -52.3620, 12.8380

Deuteranomaly

75.8960, -75.5600, 3.7360

Tritanomaly

74.7270, -65.3790, -10.0750

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.7060, -25.3550, 2.4610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900 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(16, 93, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 93, 167)  
}
```

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(16, 93, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 93, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900 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(16, 93, 167) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 93, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 93, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 93, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 93, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 93,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.4130, -69.6460, 6.6900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 93, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 93,  
167) }
```

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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