

Converting Colors

YIQ(80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(80.0300, -95.8280,
18.6360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005EDA
RGB	0, 94, 218
RGB Percent	0%, 37%, 85%
CMY	0.9998, 0.6312, 0.1456
CMYK	1.00, 0.57, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	214°, 100%, 43%
HSV	214°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	16.6452, 13.0681, 67.8914
YIQ	80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

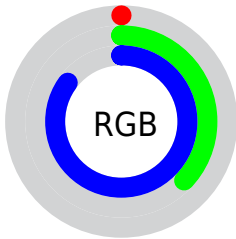
Format	Color
R _{YB}	0, 66, 218
Decimal	24282
CIE _{Lab}	42.87, 26.01, -69.37
CIE _{LCh}	43, 74.086, 290.552
Yxy	13.0681, 0.1705, 0.1339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278214362 (0xFF005EDA)
YUV	80.0300, 68.0192, -70.1863
Hunter-Lab	36.1498, 18.9284, -86.0452

Details

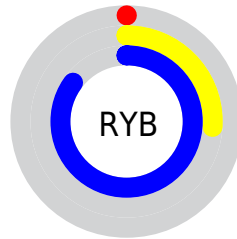
The YIQ color **80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **137.9700, 95.8280, -18.6360**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.3950, -60.0670, 25.8290**, and **47.8180, -65.7520, 24.2320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.6520, -86.0160, 17.0240**.

Distribution



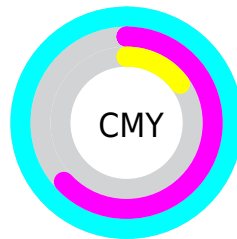
- Red (0%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360 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 80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.0300, -95.8280,
18.6360

■ 80.0300, -95.8280,
18.6360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.3370, -80.5150,
21.9570

■ 144.3950,
-60.0670, 25.8290

■ 47.8180, -65.7520,
24.2320

■ 169.5240,
-47.5490, 19.2270

■ 33.5870, -51.8600,
25.7720

■ 194.9410,
-35.9020, 11.8900

■ 17.7090, -37.4640,
29.1920

■ 220.6460,
-25.1260, 3.8180

■ 15.9190, -29.6680,
20.0600

■ 246.3510,
-14.3500, -4.2540

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,

10.4610

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 80.0300, -95.8280,
18.6360

■ 93.6520, -86.0160,
17.0240

■ 107.8610,
-76.4790, 14.8890

■ 121.1840,
-67.2630, 13.0650

■ 135.3930,
-57.7260, 10.9300

■ 149.0150,
-47.9140, 9.3180

■ 162.6370,
-38.1020, 7.7060

■ 176.8460,
-28.5650, 5.5710

■ 190.1690,
-19.3490, 3.7470

■ 204.3780, -9.8120,
1.6120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.0410, -103.5290, 9.5190



80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360



100.3130, 17.4580, 58.0820

Triad

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



80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360



89.3390, 91.3760, 6.9920



82.3810, -59.7340, -40.8060

Complementary

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



80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360



137.9700, 95.8280, -18.6360

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.



71.0270, -33.2750, -63.2830



80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360



95.8640, 58.1400, -18.4360

Square

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



80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360



68.1780, 101.3610, 62.8410



90.2730, 19.5390, -40.2450



90.8510, -80.8280, -21.9480

Rectangle

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



80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360



83.9550, 60.0490, 73.6570



90.2730, 19.5390, -40.2450



79.2860, -52.3970, -47.1250

Sweetspot

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



80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360



207.0350, -33.4710, 6.3770



141.9880, -99.4330, -75.7610



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.



80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360



93.6400, -112.1050, 21.7750



29.3370, -61.0380, 70.9780



102.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290



63.7470, -76.1580, 14.5780



16.9840, -20.2660, 3.8460

Inverse Universe

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



75.8980, 99.7540, 75.4500



88.7850, 116.6700, 88.2700



188.6630, 61.0380, -70.9780



102.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



60.2770, 79.0330, 60.0010



16.0340, 20.9960, 15.9720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

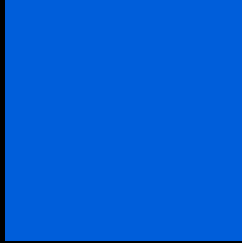
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

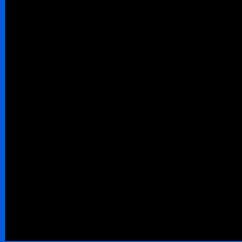
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 80.0300, -95.8280,

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

80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360

Protanopia

80.4230, -92.8010, 13.3350

Deuteranopia

80.6390, -85.1420, 1.1780



Tritanopia

79.3100, -68.9990, -21.5670

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360

Protanomaly

80.2920, -93.8100, 15.1020

Deuteranomaly

80.5880, -89.1320, 7.4120

Tritanomaly

79.3050, -78.6300, -6.7100

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.9640, -34.7090, 6.7870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360 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, 94, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 94, 218)  
}
```

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, 94, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 94, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360 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, 94, 218) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 94, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 94, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 94, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 94, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 94, 218)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 80.0300, -95.8280, 18.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 94, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 94,  
218) }
```

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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