

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.4660, -94.3600,
14.0560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0062D2
RGB	0, 98, 210
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 82%
CMY	0.9998, 0.6155, 0.1769
CMYK	1.00, 0.53, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	212°, 100%, 41%
HSV	212°, 100%, 82%
XYZ	15.9898, 13.3904, 62.6378
YIQ	81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

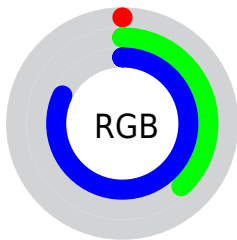
Format	Color
RYB	0, 67, 210
Decimal	25298
CIELab	43.35, 20.22, -64.02
CIELCh	43, 67.134, 287.527
Yxy	13.3904, 0.1738, 0.1455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215378 (0xFF0062D2)
YUV	81.4660, 63.3673, -71.4457
Hunter-Lab	36.5929, 13.9604, -75.8744

Details

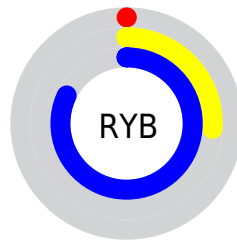
The YIQ color **81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **128.5340, 94.3600, -14.0560**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.1450, -62.3590, 23.3130**, and **48.6670, -64.0090, 20.1750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.2020, -84.8690, 12.7550**.

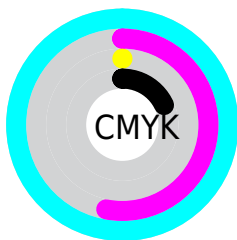
Distribution



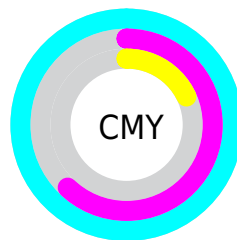
- Red (0%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560 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 81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.4660, -94.3600,
14.0560

■ 81.4660, -94.3600,
14.0560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.7730, -79.0470,
17.3770

■ 146.1450,
-62.3590, 23.3130

■ 48.6670, -64.0090,
20.1750

■ 170.9750,
-50.4370, 16.4990

■ 34.5500, -50.4380,
22.0260

■ 196.6800,
-39.6610, 8.4270

■ 19.2590, -36.3170,
24.9230

■ 221.7980,
-28.6100, 0.8780

■ 14.6480, -27.4670,
18.7170

■ 246.3290,
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 8.9770, -18.3880,
13.8680

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,

8.5950

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 81.4660, -94.3600,
14.0560

■ 94.2020, -84.8690,
12.7550

■ 106.9380,
-75.3780, 11.4540

■ 120.2610,
-66.1620, 9.6300

■ 132.9970,
-56.6710, 8.3290

■ 145.7330,
-47.1800, 7.0280

■ 158.4690,
-37.6890, 5.7270

■ 171.2050,
-28.1980, 4.4260

■ 184.5280,
-18.9820, 2.6020

■ 197.2640, -9.4910,
1.3010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.2600, -99.9520, 5.2640



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560



103.8510, 9.7110, 49.7990

Triad

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



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560



93.3260, 84.2230, 9.9750



82.0390, -58.7710, -41.7390

Complementary

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



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560



128.5340, 94.3600, -14.0560

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.



71.5800, -36.2100, -59.6500



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560



97.0600, 60.5240, -17.5880

Square

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



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560



85.1340, 86.3250, 48.9890



92.6760, 25.7740, -37.6020



89.3520, -77.9850, -23.9130

Rectangle

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



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560



96.2810, 46.8470, 59.6070



92.6760, 25.7740, -37.6020



79.2860, -52.3970, -47.1250

Sweetspot

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



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560



208.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310



135.5820, -92.4180, -76.2420



99.5710, -20.5410, 3.3230



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.



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560



98.9230, -114.5800, 17.0680



25.1360, -65.0260, 66.1580



98.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



65.5250, -75.6530, 10.9310



15.8270, -18.3860, 2.8140

Inverse Universe

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



73.9620, 93.7020, 74.9980



89.8110, 113.7810, 91.0690



184.8640, 65.0260, -66.1580



97.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



59.2380, 74.7690, 60.1850



14.4250, 18.3370, 14.6010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560 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 81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

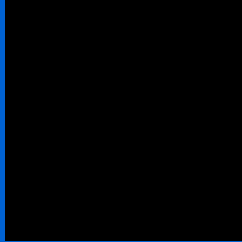
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4660, -94.3600,

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

81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560

Protanopia

81.3520, -94.0390, 13.7450

Deuteranopia

82.1550, -86.6550, 1.0650



Tritanopia

80.1250, -69.9160, -21.4680

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560

Protanomaly

81.3520, -94.0390, 13.7450

Deuteranomaly

81.6480, -89.3610, 6.0550

Tritanomaly

80.8380, -78.8130, -8.9010

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560 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, 98, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 98, 210)  
}
```

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, 98, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 98, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560 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, 98, 210) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 98, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 98, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 98, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 98, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 98, 210)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 98, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 98,  
210) }
```

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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