

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.8720, -76.1530,
-13.0570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.8720, -76.1530,
-13.0570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	016F90
RGB	1, 111, 144
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 56%
CMY	0.9962, 0.5645, 0.4356
CMYK	0.99, 0.23, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	194°, 99%, 28%
HSV	194°, 99%, 56%
XYZ	10.7289, 13.3961, 28.3723
YIQ	81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

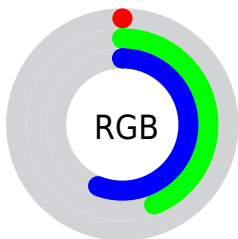
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 63, 144
Decimal	94096
CIE _{Lab}	43.35, -14.19, -25.41
CIE _{LCh}	43, 29.105, 240.814
Yxy	13.3961, 0.2044, 0.2552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278284176 (0xFF016F90)
YUV	81.8720, 30.6291, -70.9247
Hunter-Lab	36.6007, -11.7269, -20.3402

Details

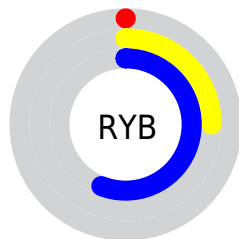
The YIQ color **81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **63.1280, 76.1530, 13.0570**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.0700, -58.9150, -6.0750**, and **47.5830, -47.1780, -4.0260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.5730, -76.7490, -13.2690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.8190, -68.6340, -11.6580**.

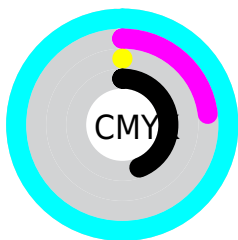
Distribution



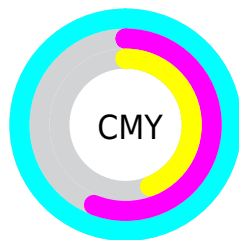
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570 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 81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.8720, -76.1530,
-13.0570

81.8720, -76.1530,
-13.0570

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.5210, -61.8030,
-8.8030

143.0700,
-58.9150, -6.0750

47.5830, -47.1780,
-4.0260

170.7820,
-58.0440, -5.3400

32.0470, -33.7450,
0.3270

199.1950,
-57.7690, -4.8170

18.2720, -21.1370,
3.1110

224.3020,
-48.1850, -13.3130

3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 81.8720, -76.1530,
-13.0570

■ 81.8720, -76.1530,
-13.0570

■ 81.5730, -76.7490,
-13.2690

■ 87.8190, -68.6340,
-11.6580

■ 94.6520, -60.7940,
-10.5700

■ 100.5990,
-53.2750, -9.1710

■ 106.8450,
-45.1600, -7.5600

■ 113.3790,
-37.9160, -6.6840

■ 119.3260,
-30.3970, -5.2850

■ 125.5720,
-22.2820, -3.6740

■ 132.1060,
-15.0380, -2.7980

■ 138.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.2820, -71.7960, -20.4360



81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



98.4690, -37.6890, 5.7270

Triad

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



81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



104.4160, 31.7240, 19.7880



97.7440, 5.8720, -18.3200

Complementary

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



81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



63.1280, 76.1530, 13.0570

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.



100.3120, 24.9440, -11.5360



81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



103.1530, 39.4740, 11.4900

Square

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



81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



105.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810



102.5080, 36.4960, -0.6240



94.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850

Rectangle

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



81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



102.9770, -18.3880, 13.8680



102.5080, 36.4960, -0.6240



98.8050, 13.0700, -16.6100

Sweetspot

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



81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



161.6250, -29.8010, -5.0730



88.4750, -49.2760, -65.1480



79.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570



105.1450, -99.0310, -16.9430



40.7820, -56.9030, 23.5530



68.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



76.4380, -71.9350, -12.4070



4.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

Inverse Universe

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



56.2970, 49.9180, 64.5260



71.9160, 64.9530, 83.9050



103.6310, 57.1780, -23.0300



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.2210, 47.0760, 60.9640



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570 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 81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570 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 81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570.



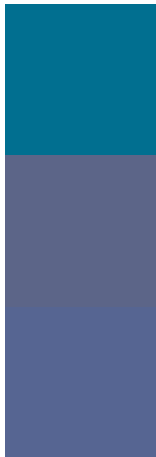
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8720, -76.1530,

-13.0570.

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

81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570

Protanopia

102.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Deuteranopia

101.6450, -23.3850, 10.8150



Tritanopia

80.8260, -70.5120, -21.6800

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570

Protanomaly

95.1220, -38.3300, 0.8220

Deuteranomaly

94.6100, -42.6400, 1.8400

Tritanomaly

81.1510, -72.8050, -18.6690

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.4080, -27.6920, -4.7480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570 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(1, 111, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 111, 144)  
}
```

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(1, 111, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 111, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570 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(1, 111, 144) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 111, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 111, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 111, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 111, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 111,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.8720, -76.1530, -13.0570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 111, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 111,  
144) }
```

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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