

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.9610, -83.3530,
-3.7130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006BA8
RGB	0, 107, 168
RGB Percent	0%, 42%, 66%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5802, 0.3416
CMYK	1.00, 0.36, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	202°, 100%, 33%
HSV	202°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	12.3213, 13.3484, 38.9258
YIQ	81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

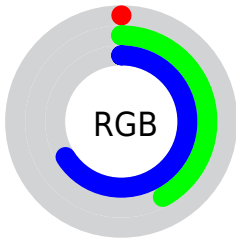
Format	Color
RYB	0, 65, 168
Decimal	27560
CIELab	43.28, -2.48, -39.73
CIELCh	43, 39.810, 266.427
Yxy	13.3484, 0.1907, 0.2066
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278217640 (0xFF006BA8)
YUV	81.9610, 42.4172, -71.8798
Hunter-Lab	36.5354, -3.7391, -37.5943

Details

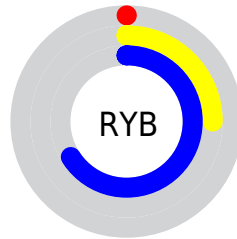
The YIQ color **81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **86.0390, 83.3530, 3.7130**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.8930, -62.3100, 5.8980**, and **48.3300, -53.4150, 4.3850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5660, -74.8710, -3.2470**.

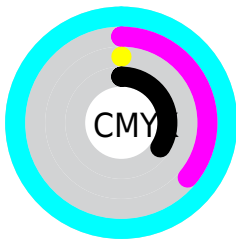
Distribution



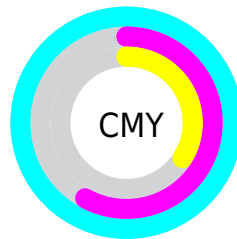
- Red (0%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130 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 81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.9610, -83.3530,
-3.7130

81.9610, -83.3530,
-3.7130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.7950, -68.0860,
0.4420

144.4800,
-62.5850, 5.3750

48.3300, -53.4150,
4.3850

172.9040,
-60.8430, 6.8450

33.1530, -39.6150,
7.5930

197.7660,
-51.9470, -0.1950

18.2040, -26.4570,
11.4230

223.7590,
-42.0420, -9.0020

6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

249.6180,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.7280, -3.8160

0.0000

■ 81.9610, -83.3530,
-3.7130

■ 90.5660, -74.8710,
-3.2470

■ 99.1710, -66.3890,
-2.7810

■ 107.4770,
-58.5030, -2.5270

■ 116.0820,
-50.0210, -2.0610

■ 124.6870,
-41.5390, -1.5950

■ 133.8790,
-33.3320, -1.6520

■ 142.4840,
-24.8500, -1.1860

■ 150.7900,
-16.9640, -0.9320

■ 159.3950, -8.4820,
-0.4660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.4030, -82.0220, -11.3180



81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130



103.1220, -19.9940, 20.9500

Triad

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



81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130



101.6000, 51.5770, 17.9210



89.4520, -22.9650, -29.8530

Complementary

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



81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130



86.0390, 83.3530, 3.7130

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.



96.0510, 12.0170, -25.0630



81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130



101.0920, 49.4710, 1.0150

Square

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



81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130



103.0030, 40.6170, 29.3290



98.9510, 36.0860, -15.2260



80.3240, -63.5870, -31.5470

Rectangle

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



81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130



105.3270, 4.5340, 27.9740



98.9510, 36.0860, -15.2260



92.6230, -10.2650, -28.7370

Sweetspot

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



81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130



185.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



105.3420, -65.1390, -69.5150



89.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350



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.



81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130



107.1460, -108.7990, -5.1110



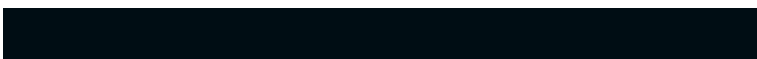
33.8270, -60.8030, 39.1730



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



72.0500, -73.3580, -3.1340



9.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

Inverse Universe

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



62.4300, 65.7810, 68.8930



81.4410, 85.5840, 89.9680



134.1730, 60.8030, -39.1730



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



54.9680, 58.0340, 60.6100



7.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130 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 81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

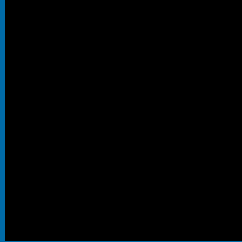
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.9610, -83.3530,

-3.7130.

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

81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130

Protanopia

100.7890, -32.4180, 14.8300

Deuteranopia

97.0690, -48.0060, 10.9860



Tritanopia

80.8260, -70.5120, -21.6800

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130

Protanomaly

94.1070, -51.1690, 7.7350

Deuteranomaly

91.3770, -60.7970, 6.0110

Tritanomaly

81.0030, -75.1440, -14.8240

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.8470, -30.3060, -1.4260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130 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, 107, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 107, 168)  
}
```

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, 107, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 107, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130 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, 107, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 107, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 107, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 107, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 107, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 107,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.9610, -83.3530, -3.7130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 107, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 107,  
168) }
```

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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