

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.3460, -76.7070,
8.0050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E62B5
RGB	14, 98, 181
RGB Percent	5%, 38%, 71%
CMY	0.9451, 0.6155, 0.2906
CMYK	0.92, 0.46, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	210°, 86%, 38%
HSV	210°, 92%, 71%
XYZ	12.8824, 12.1674, 45.3351
YIQ	82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

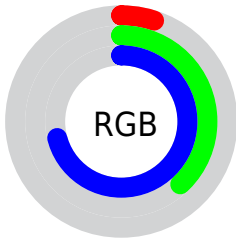
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 70, 181
Decimal	942773
CIE _{Lab}	41.48, 9.07, -50.24
CIE _{LCh}	41, 51.052, 280.237
Yxy	12.1674, 0.1830, 0.1729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279132853 (0xFF0E62B5)
YUV	82.3460, 48.6364, -59.9394
Hunter-Lab	34.8818, 4.8795, -52.6405

Details

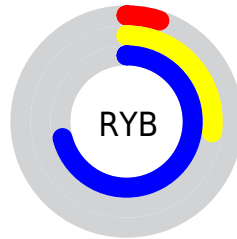
The YIQ color **82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **112.6540, 76.7070, -8.0050**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.2990, -60.1570, 16.4430**, and **45.5890, -55.3420, 11.7780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.0510, -83.1260, 8.6980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.0110, -68.4540, 7.1140**.

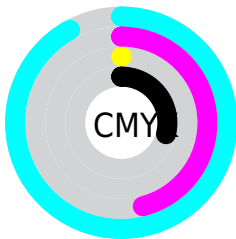
Distribution



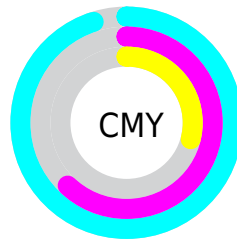
- Red (5%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050 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 82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.3460, -76.7070,
8.0050

■ 82.3460, -76.7070,
8.0050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.5810, -70.0590,
8.6690

■ 142.2990,
-60.1570, 16.4430

■ 45.5890, -55.3420,
11.7780

■ 169.4690,
-54.8840, 14.4920

■ 30.9990, -41.8170,
14.4630

■ 194.2880,
-44.4290, 6.7310

■ 13.4740, -26.9170,
19.7630

■ 219.3950,
-34.8450, -1.7650

■ 8.9770, -18.3880,
13.8680

■ 243.0400,
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,

-1.9080

0.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.3460, -76.7070,
8.0050

■ 82.3460, -76.7070,
8.0050

■ 74.0510, -83.1260,
8.6980

■ 93.0110, -68.4540,
7.1140

■ 103.6760,
-60.2010, 6.2230

■ 114.3410,
-51.9480, 5.3320

■ 125.0060,
-43.6950, 4.4410

■ 135.6710,
-35.4420, 3.5500

■ 146.6350,
-26.5930, 2.8710

■ 157.3000,
-18.3400, 1.9800

■ 167.9650,
-10.0870, 1.0890

■ 178.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.7480, -87.0670, -2.4830



82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050



100.7100, -3.6740, 33.5580

Triad

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



82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050



93.7940, 65.4700, 13.9340



75.2570, -53.4530, -38.9970

Complementary

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



82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050



112.6540, 76.7070, -8.0050

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.



84.9900, -4.3490, -36.8370



82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050



92.5530, 57.8180, -12.5980

Square

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



82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050



93.1150, 60.9730, 34.8690



90.0950, 35.0800, -30.0400



81.4470, -68.1270, -26.3590

Rectangle

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



82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050



99.5410, 24.8430, 39.8750



90.0950, 35.0800, -30.0400



73.0740, -48.6840, -42.8280

Sweetspot

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



82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050



195.8950, -30.2610, 3.2670



121.2630, -71.9260, -62.1500



93.3000, -18.3400, 1.9800



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050



96.0560, -107.8850, 11.3710



34.7990, -54.4320, 50.3680



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



62.6410, -70.2880, 7.3120



10.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Inverse Universe

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



73.5090, 72.5680, 61.5280



83.7170, 102.1820, 86.5180



160.2010, 54.4320, -50.3680



83.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



54.5250, 66.4710, 56.3830



9.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050 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 82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

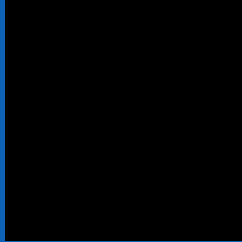
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3460, -76.7070,

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

82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050

Protanopia

92.8010, -49.8870, 17.5450

Deuteranopia

78.0630, -83.4000, 2.6480



Tritanopia

76.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050

Protanomaly

89.0170, -59.4230, 14.1530

Deuteranomaly

79.7860, -81.0620, 4.3300

Tritanomaly

78.5030, -70.5600, -9.7920

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1510, -28.1060, 2.7580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050 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(14, 98, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 98, 181)  
}
```

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(14, 98, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 98, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050 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(14, 98, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 98, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 98, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 98, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 98, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 98,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.3460, -76.7070, 8.0050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 98, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 98,  
181) }
```

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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