

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760)
contains.

YIQ(82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(82.4800, -88.9480,
4.0760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0068BC
RGB	0, 104, 188
RGB Percent	0%, 41%, 74%
CMY	0.9998, 0.5920, 0.2632
CMYK	1.00, 0.45, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	207°, 100%, 37%
HSV	207°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	14.0203, 13.5357, 49.3904
YIQ	82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

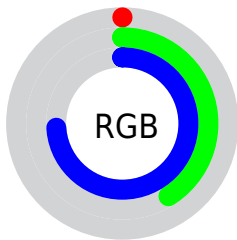
Format	Color
RYB	0, 67, 188
Decimal	26812
CIELab	43.56, 7.46, -50.98
CIELCh	44, 51.525, 278.329
Yxy	13.5357, 0.1822, 0.1759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278216892 (0xFF0068BC)
YUV	82.4800, 52.0214, -72.3350
Hunter-Lab	36.7909, 3.6390, -53.8409

Details

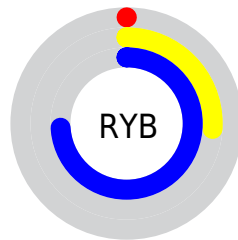
The YIQ color **82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **105.5200, 88.9480, -4.0760**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.0210, -65.2460, 15.0580**, and **49.3220, -58.9640, 11.3400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8570, -79.8240, 3.9200**.

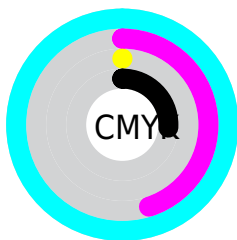
Distribution



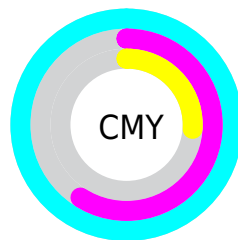
- Red (0%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760 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 82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.4800, -88.9480,
4.0760

■ 82.4800, -88.9480,
4.0760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.3140, -73.6810,
8.2310

■ 147.0210,
-65.2460, 15.0580

■ 49.3220, -58.9640,
11.3400

■ 172.6920,
-57.1300, 11.1420

■ 34.6180, -45.1180,
13.7140

■ 198.0980,
-46.9500, 2.8580

■ 19.4410, -31.3180,
16.9220

■ 223.8030,
-36.1740, -5.2140

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,

-1.9080

3.5200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.4800, -88.9480,
4.0760

■ 92.8570, -79.8240,
3.9200

■ 103.8210,
-70.9750, 3.2410

■ 113.8990,
-62.4470, 2.8730

■ 124.8630,
-53.5980, 2.1940

■ 135.2400,
-44.4740, 2.0380

■ 145.6170,
-35.3500, 1.8820

■ 156.5810,
-26.5010, 1.2030

■ 166.6590,
-17.9730, 0.8350

■ 177.6230, -9.1240,
0.1560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.8400, -90.3220, -4.0660



82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760



105.4430, -7.2960, 33.1200

Triad

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



82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760



99.0330, 66.2950, 15.5030



79.0070, -55.7450, -41.5130

Complementary

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



82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760



105.5200, 88.9480, -4.0760

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.



90.7300, -0.6810, -37.2330



82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760



98.2050, 58.9180, -10.5060

Square

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



82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760



98.7560, 60.6060, 36.0140



95.4220, 38.4730, -30.9590



85.1970, -70.4190, -28.8750

Rectangle

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



82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760



105.1710, 23.0090, 40.0730



95.4220, 38.4730, -30.9590



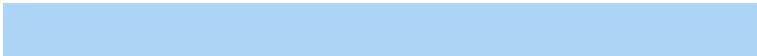
76.4220, -49.7840, -44.9200

Sweetspot

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



82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760



203.5030, -35.0290, 1.5710



119.5900, -77.7010, -73.1330



97.6910, -20.9990, 0.6090



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760



107.7620, -116.0450, 5.0670



29.0630, -63.9230, 51.6690



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



69.6680, -74.9180, 3.1140



13.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

Inverse Universe

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



68.0680, 78.6640, 72.2000



88.7590, 102.3640, 94.2360



158.9370, 63.9230, -51.6690



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



57.2740, 65.9200, 60.8640



11.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760 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 82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

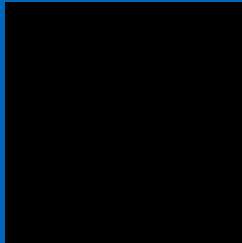
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4800, -88.9480,

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

82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760

Protanopia

98.5130, -49.0160, 18.2800

Deuteranopia

82.7250, -88.2600, 2.6200



Tritanopia

80.8260, -70.5120, -21.6800

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760

Protanomaly

92.3370, -63.3200, 13.1920

Deuteranomaly

82.8390, -88.5810, 2.9310

Tritanomaly

81.2140, -77.1160, -12.1240

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1720, -32.5990, 1.5850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760 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, 104, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 104, 188)  
}
```

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, 104, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 104, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760 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, 104, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 104, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 104, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 104, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 104, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 104,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4800, -88.9480, 4.0760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 104, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 104,  
188) }
```

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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