

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.2920, -76.6150,
6.3370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E64B3
RGB	14, 100, 179
RGB Percent	5%, 39%, 70%
CMY	0.9451, 0.6077, 0.2984
CMYK	0.92, 0.44, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	209°, 86%, 38%
HSV	209°, 92%, 70%
XYZ	12.8684, 12.4653, 44.3262
YIQ	83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

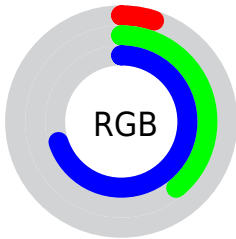
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 71, 179
Decimal	943283
CIE _{Lab}	41.95, 6.97, -48.32
CIE _{LCh}	42, 48.822, 278.214
Yxy	12.4653, 0.1847, 0.1789
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279133363 (0xFF0E64B3)
YUV	83.2920, 47.1840, -60.7691
Hunter-Lab	35.3062, 3.2739, -49.7231

Details

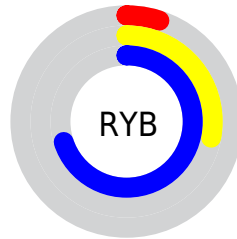
The YIQ color **83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **109.7080, 76.6150, -6.3370**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.2450, -60.0650, 14.7750**, and **46.0620, -55.2960, 10.9440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.9970, -83.0340, 7.0300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9570, -68.3620, 5.4460**.

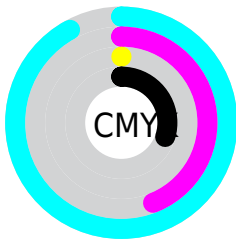
Distribution



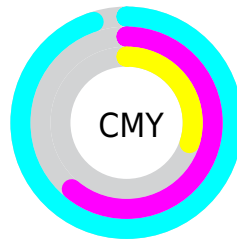
- Red (5%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370 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 83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.2920, -76.6150,
6.3370

■ 83.2920, -76.6150,
6.3370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.5270, -69.9670,
7.0010

■ 143.2450,
-60.0650, 14.7750

■ 45.9480, -54.9750,
10.6330

■ 170.3440,
-56.0300, 13.2340

■ 31.3580, -41.4500,
13.3180

■ 195.1630,
-45.5750, 5.4730

■ 15.1210, -27.4210,
17.8830

■ 220.5690,
-35.3950, -2.8110

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,
14.0800

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.1200

0.0000

■ 83.2920, -76.6150,
6.3370

■ 83.2920, -76.6150,
6.3370

■ 74.9970, -83.0340,
7.0300

■ 93.9570, -68.3620,
5.4460

■ 104.0350,
-59.8340, 5.0780

■ 114.7000,
-51.5810, 4.1870

■ 124.7780,
-43.0530, 3.8190

■ 135.1440,
-35.3960, 2.7160

■ 145.2220,
-26.8680, 2.3480

■ 155.8870,
-18.6150, 1.4570

■ 165.9650,
-10.0870, 1.0890

■ 176.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.9930, -86.3790, -3.9390



83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370



101.3890, -7.2040, 31.4520

Triad

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



83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370



95.6520, 62.9940, 14.7540



75.7300, -53.4070, -39.8310

Complementary

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



83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370



109.7080, 76.6150, -6.3370

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.



87.3110, -0.8190, -34.7310



83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370



94.9920, 55.2040, -9.2760

Square

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



83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370



96.0220, 56.8010, 33.3850



91.9920, 36.8680, -29.4040



81.6920, -67.4390, -27.8150

Rectangle

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



83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370



101.2200, 21.3130, 37.7690



91.9920, 36.8680, -29.4040



76.3630, -42.1280, -40.4960

Sweetspot

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



83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370



194.3680, -30.2150, 2.4330



119.6330, -70.0920, -62.3480



93.8870, -18.6150, 1.4570



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.



83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370



97.4750, -107.7470, 8.8690



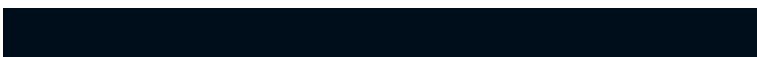
35.7450, -54.3400, 48.7000



83.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



64.4020, -71.1130, 5.7430



10.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Inverse Universe

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



73.1390, 70.7340, 61.7260



83.1620, 99.4310, 86.8150



156.6680, 54.6150, -48.1770



83.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



54.8670, 65.5080, 57.3160



9.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370 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 83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

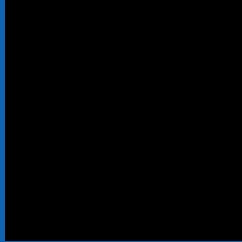
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2920, -76.6150,

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

83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370

Protanopia

94.8400, -45.6230, 17.3610

Deuteranopia

78.9920, -84.6380, 3.0580



Tritanopia

77.9080, -67.8070, -21.1430

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370

Protanomaly

90.4580, -56.3510, 13.5450

Deuteranomaly

80.4870, -81.6580, 4.1180

Tritanomaly

79.6770, -71.1100, -10.8380

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.0370, -27.7850, 2.4470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370 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, 100, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 100, 179)  
}
```

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, 100, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 100, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370 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, 100, 179) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 100, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 100, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 100, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 100, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 100,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.2920, -76.6150, 6.3370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 100, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 100,  
179) }
```

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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