

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.7010, -70.5170,
5.9550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1463AC
RGB	20, 99, 172
RGB Percent	8%, 39%, 67%
CMY	0.9216, 0.6116, 0.3258
CMYK	0.88, 0.42, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	209°, 79%, 38%
HSV	209°, 88%, 67%
XYZ	12.1909, 12.0536, 40.6706
YIQ	83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

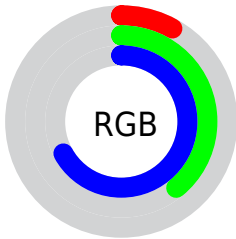
Format	Color
R _Y B	20, 72, 172
Decimal	1336236
CIE Lab	41.30, 5.17, -45.24
CIE LCh	41, 45.535, 276.517
Yxy	12.0536, 0.1878, 0.1857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279526316 (0xFF1463AC)
YUV	83.7010, 43.5314, -55.8658
Hunter-Lab	34.7183, 1.9210, -45.1521

Details

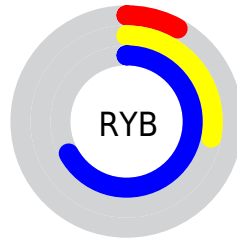
The YIQ color **83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **108.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.8600, -57.5430, 13.1210**, and **44.6770, -52.7740, 9.2900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.9220, -78.4490, 6.5350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.4800, -62.5850, 5.3750**.

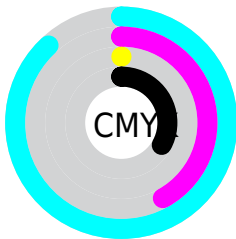
Distribution



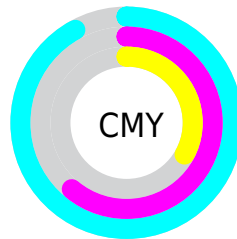
- Red (8%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550 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 83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.7010, -70.5170,
5.9550

■ 83.7010, -70.5170,
5.9550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.1420, -67.4450,
5.3470

■ 141.8600,
-57.5430, 13.1210

■ 44.6770, -52.7740,
9.2900

■ 169.7570,
-55.7550, 13.7570

■ 30.0870, -39.2490,
11.9750

■ 194.2770,
-45.8960, 5.7840

■ 12.6760, -24.6700,
17.5860

■ 219.3840,
-36.3120, -2.7120

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.5440

0.0000

■ 83.7010, -70.5170,
5.9550

■ 83.7010, -70.5170,
5.9550

■ 73.9220, -78.4490,
6.5350

■ 93.4800, -62.5850,
5.3750

■ 71.8510, -79.6870,
6.9450

■ 103.8460,
-54.9280, 4.2720

■ 113.9240,
-46.4000, 3.9040

■ 123.7030,
-38.4680, 3.3240

■ 133.4820,
-30.5360, 2.7440

■ 143.8480,
-22.8790, 1.6410

■ 153.6270,
-14.9470, 1.0610

■ 163.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 173.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.9070, -83.2610, -5.3810



83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



99.9110, -8.8540, 28.3140

Triad

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



83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



94.6130, 58.7300, 14.9380



73.8550, -52.2610, -38.5730

Complementary

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



83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



108.2990, 70.5170, -5.9550

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.



87.6750, 1.1520, -31.9040



83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



94.6050, 52.0400, -7.0000

Square

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



83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



95.5160, 52.3540, 31.3780



91.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



79.4750, -65.3300, -27.4900

Rectangle

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



83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



99.9590, 17.5540, 34.3060



91.3710, 34.4830, -24.7250



80.5710, -30.8500, -35.6340

Sweetspot

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



83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



189.0370, -27.7850, 2.4470



117.3180, -64.5910, -57.4150



91.2570, -16.7810, 1.2590



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550



94.2150, -104.0790, 8.4730



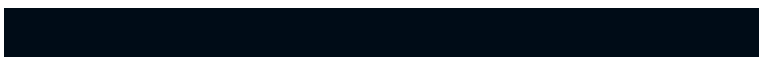
40.2630, -50.1670, 44.6570



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



62.8860, -69.6000, 5.8560



9.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770

Inverse Universe

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



74.4540, 65.2330, 56.7930



80.3140, 95.9470, 83.8750



151.7370, 50.1670, -44.6570



81.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



53.7420, 64.3620, 56.0580



8.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550 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 83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

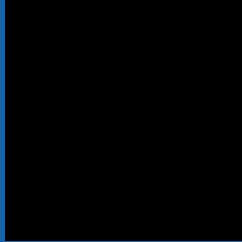
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7010, -70.5170,

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

83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550

Protanopia

94.3520, -41.3130, 16.3430

Deuteranopia

86.0930, -65.7490, 7.6510



Tritanopia

76.5060, -66.6150, -20.7190

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550

Protanomaly

90.2690, -51.4450, 12.7390

Deuteranomaly

85.1960, -67.5370, 7.0150

Tritanomaly

79.2320, -68.3590, -11.1350

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.7060, -25.3550, 2.4610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550 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(20, 99, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 99, 172)  
}
```

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(20, 99, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 99, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550 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(20, 99, 172) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 99, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 99, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 99, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 99, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 99,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.7010, -70.5170, 5.9550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 99, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 99,  
172) }
```

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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