

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870)
contains.

YIQ(84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870)	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(84.2010, -65.9330,
10.9870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C5FB0
RGB	28, 95, 176
RGB Percent	11%, 37%, 69%
CMY	0.8902, 0.6273, 0.3101
CMYK	0.84, 0.46, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	213°, 73%, 40%
HSV	213°, 84%, 69%
XYZ	12.4012, 11.5673, 42.6105
YIQ	84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

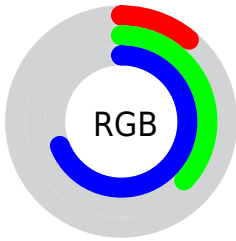
Format	Color
R _Y B	28, 74, 176
Decimal	1859504
CIE Lab	40.52, 9.98, -48.84
CIE LCh	41, 49.850, 281.545
Yxy	11.5673, 0.1863, 0.1737
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280049584 (0xFF1C5FB0)
YUV	84.2010, 45.2569, -49.2883
Hunter-Lab	34.0108, 5.5667, -50.4741

Details

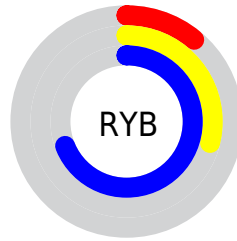
The YIQ color **84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **119.7990, 65.9330, -10.9870**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1640, -55.3430, 17.3050**, and **43.3720, -53.2330, 12.1030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.9490, -73.9110, 12.4010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.4530, -57.9550, 9.5730**.

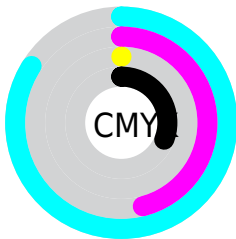
Distribution



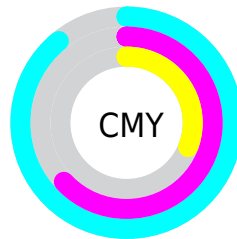
- Red (11%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870 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 84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.2010, -65.9330,
10.9870

■ 84.2010, -65.9330,
10.9870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.2500, -67.6290,
8.6830

■ 141.1640,
-55.3430, 17.3050

■ 43.3720, -53.2330,
12.1030

■ 168.0180,
-51.9960, 17.2200

■ 28.6680, -39.3870,
14.4770

■ 192.5380,
-42.1370, 9.2470

■ 10.0830, -24.2580,
21.1340

■ 217.9440,
-31.9570, 0.9630

■ 7.9340, -16.8290,
13.1470

■ 243.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.6960

0.0000

■ 84.2010, -65.9330,
10.9870

■ 84.2010, -65.9330,
10.9870

■ 72.9490, -73.9110,
12.4010

■ 95.4530, -57.9550,
9.5730

■ 67.0240, -78.4960,
12.8960

■ 105.8190,
-50.2980, 8.4700

■ 117.0710,
-42.3200, 7.0560

■ 128.0240,
-34.9380, 5.4300

■ 138.6890,
-26.6850, 4.5390

■ 149.9410,
-18.7070, 3.1250

■ 160.3070,
-11.0500, 2.0220

■ 171.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 182.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.5310, -84.9580, -2.1580



84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870



98.0800, -1.8400, 33.3600

Triad

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



84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870



91.4840, 63.4070, 12.7750



74.0830, -52.9030, -37.9510

Complementary

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



84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870



119.7990, 65.9330, -10.9870

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.



82.7340, -6.5040, -36.3280



84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870



90.3570, 55.4340, -13.4460

Square

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



84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870



91.1640, 59.2770, 32.5650



88.0130, 32.3750, -30.5770



79.5720, -66.9810, -25.1010

Rectangle

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



84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870



96.6120, 26.0810, 39.4650



88.0130, 32.3750, -30.5770



71.3130, -47.8590, -41.2590

Sweetspot

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



84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870



193.8740, -25.7680, 4.4400



123.8820, -66.0590, -52.8350



93.3820, -15.6350, 2.5170



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870



87.2680, -102.4300, 17.1380



46.3670, -44.5280, 47.0880



81.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



57.0160, -66.8500, 11.0860



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Inverse Universe

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



79.8900, 66.7010, 52.2130



80.6260, 103.6960, 81.1040



157.6330, 44.5280, -47.0880



81.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



52.6020, 67.5720, 52.9480



8.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870 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 84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

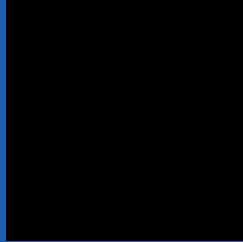
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2010, -65.9330,

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

84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870

Protanopia

90.1710, -48.0530, 17.3470

Deuteranopia

76.4330, -81.5660, 2.4500



Tritanopia

75.1040, -65.4230, -20.2950

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870

Protanomaly

87.8820, -54.6090, 15.0150

Deuteranomaly

79.0640, -75.9730, 5.7150

Tritanomaly

78.3680, -65.7460, -8.9300

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.1300, -23.6130, 3.9310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870 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(28, 95, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 95, 176)  
}
```

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(28, 95, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 95, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870 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(28, 95, 176) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 95, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 95, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 95, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 95, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 95,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 95, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 95,  
176) }
```

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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