

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.3500, -91.6980,
-1.1540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0072BC
RGB	0, 114, 188
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 74%
CMY	0.9998, 0.5527, 0.2632
CMYK	1.00, 0.39, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	204°, 100%, 37%
HSV	204°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	15.0883, 15.6717, 49.7460
YIQ	88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

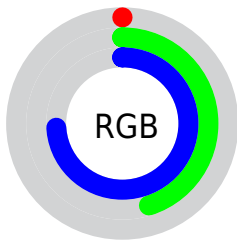
Format	Color
RYB	0, 71, 188
Decimal	29372
CIELab	46.54, 1.16, -46.21
CIELCh	47, 46.224, 271.436
Yxy	15.6717, 0.1874, 0.1947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219452 (0xFF0072BC)
YUV	88.3500, 49.1275, -77.4829
Hunter-Lab	39.5875, -1.2451, -46.7930

Details

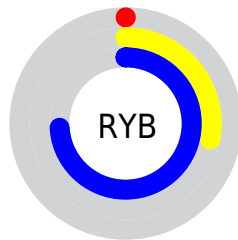
The YIQ color **88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **99.6500, 91.6980, 1.1540**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.8910, -67.9960, 9.8280**, and **54.6050, -61.4390, 6.6330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.1400, -82.2990, -0.7870**.

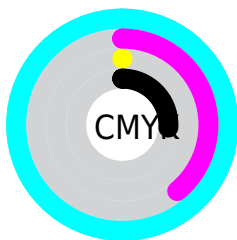
Distribution



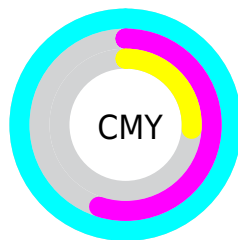
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540 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 88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.3500, -91.6980,
-1.1540

■ 88.3500, -91.6980,
-1.1540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.1840, -76.4310,
3.0010

■ 152.8910,
-67.9960, 9.8280

■ 54.6050, -61.4390,
6.6330

■ 179.1490,
-60.1550, 5.3890

■ 38.7270, -47.0430,
10.0530

■ 204.5550,
-49.9750, -2.8950

■ 24.7240, -33.7930,
12.2150

■ 230.8470,
-39.4740, -11.4900

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,
15.5220

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,

-1.9080

3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 88.3500, -91.6980,
-1.1540

■ 98.1400, -82.2990,
-0.7870

■ 108.5170,
-73.1750, -0.9430

■ 118.0080,
-64.3720, -0.7880

■ 128.3850,
-55.2480, -0.9440

■ 138.1750,
-45.8490, -0.5770

■ 147.9650,
-36.4500, -0.2100

■ 158.3420,
-27.3260, -0.3660

■ 167.8330,
-18.5230, -0.2110

■ 178.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540



112.0780, -16.6940, 27.2260

Triad

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



88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540



108.3900, 60.9760, 18.2880



90.7270, -40.1570, -37.6690

Complementary

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



88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540



99.6500, 91.6980, 1.1540

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.



101.7960, 8.1210, -31.5510



88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540



107.6920, 56.3490, -2.4910

Square

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



88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540



109.4990, 51.0240, 33.4560



105.4040, 38.8840, -21.8840



88.3770, -71.1060, -32.9460

Rectangle

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



88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540



113.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890



105.4040, 38.8840, -21.8840



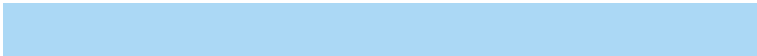
96.2580, -19.6630, -34.6310

Sweetspot

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



88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540



205.8510, -36.1290, -0.5210



118.5640, -74.8120, -75.9320



98.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370



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.



88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540



115.3930, -119.6200, -1.7320



34.3460, -66.3980, 46.9620



89.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



74.3640, -77.1180, -1.0700



14.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960

Inverse Universe

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



69.2080, 75.4540, 75.3100



90.2410, 98.1910, 98.2790



153.6540, 66.3980, -46.9620



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



58.1860, 63.3520, 63.3520



11.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540 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 88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

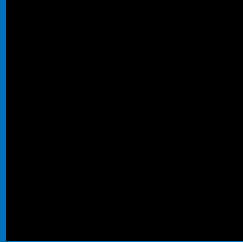
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3500, -91.6980,

-1.1540.

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

88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540

Protanopia

108.0640, -40.4420, 17.0780

Deuteranopia

101.9520, -60.7980, 11.5380



Tritanopia

86.5480, -75.6010, -23.0650

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540

Protanomaly

100.7950, -58.9180, 10.5060

Deuteranomaly

96.8580, -72.3970, 6.9870

Tritanomaly

87.1810, -81.5170, -14.9650

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8190, -33.1030, -0.2950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540 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, 114, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 114, 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, 114, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 114, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540 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, 114, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 114, 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, 114, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 114, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 114, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 114,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.3500, -91.6980, -1.1540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 114, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 114,  
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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