

Converting Colors

YIQ(96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800)
contains.

YIQ(96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800)	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(96.2730, -66.4360,
3.5800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2370B0
RGB	35, 112, 176
RGB Percent	14%, 44%, 69%
CMY	0.8628, 0.5607, 0.3101
CMYK	0.80, 0.36, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	207°, 67%, 41%
HSV	207°, 80%, 69%
XYZ	14.3182, 15.0836, 43.1897
YIQ	96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

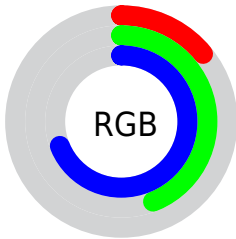
Format	Color
R _Y B	35, 85, 176
Decimal	2322608
CIE Lab	45.75, -0.11, -40.49
CIE LCh	46, 40.487, 269.840
Yxy	15.0836, 0.1972, 0.2078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280512688 (0xFF2370B0)
YUV	96.2730, 39.3054, -53.7364
Hunter-Lab	38.8377, -2.1585, -38.7474

Details

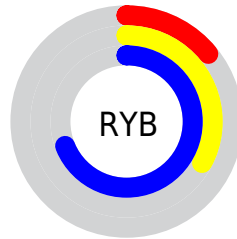
The YIQ color **96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **114.7270, 66.4360, -3.5800**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.6270, -58.5050, 8.5270**, and **52.1770, -57.3580, 4.2580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.1950, -74.9640, 3.9480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.3510, -57.9080, 3.2120**.

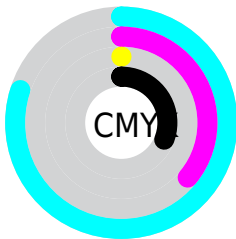
Distribution



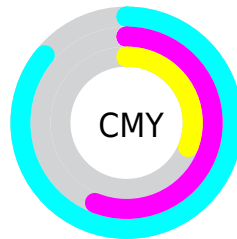
- Red (14%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800 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 96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 96.2730, -66.4360,
3.5800

■ 96.2730, -66.4360,
3.5800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.6420, -72.0290,
0.3150

■ 152.6270,
-58.5050, 8.5270

■ 52.1770, -57.3580,
4.2580

■ 180.0680,
-55.4330, 7.9190

■ 36.4130, -43.2830,
7.9890

■ 205.1750,
-45.8490, -0.5770

■ 21.8230, -29.7580,
10.6740

■ 230.8690,
-36.5400, -9.5960

■ 8.0480, -17.1500,
13.4580

■ 244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,
7.6620

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.0600

0.0000

■ 96.2730, -66.4360,
3.5800

■ 96.2730, -66.4360,
3.5800

■ 86.1950, -74.9640,
3.9480

■ 106.3510,
-57.9080, 3.2120

■ 76.4160, -82.8960,
4.5280

■ 116.1300,
-49.9760, 2.6320

■ 126.2080,
-41.4480, 2.2640

■ 135.9870,
-33.5160, 1.6840

■ 146.0650,
-24.9880, 1.3160

■ 156.1430,
-16.4600, 0.9480

■ 165.9220, -8.5280,
0.3680

■ 176.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 185.7790, 7.9320,
-0.5800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.3640, -86.2860, -11.1340



96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800



109.7420, -15.8680, 23.2680

Triad

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



96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800



107.4430, 53.4570, 16.8890



94.2880, -28.3750, -30.9270

Complementary

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



96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800



114.7270, 66.4360, -3.5800

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.



101.1430, 8.7620, -26.6460



96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800



106.9240, 49.8840, -0.9640

Square

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



96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800



109.4440, 43.6890, 28.7210



104.4130, 34.6650, -17.0070



85.5730, -68.7220, -32.0980

Rectangle

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



96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800



111.7190, 9.3020, 29.6700



104.4130, 34.6650, -17.0070



97.6440, -14.7580, -29.9100

Sweetspot

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



96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800



198.5810, -26.5010, 1.2030



124.9490, -58.9980, -54.1500



96.0290, -16.1390, 0.6370



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.



96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800



105.2210, -104.2160, 5.4480



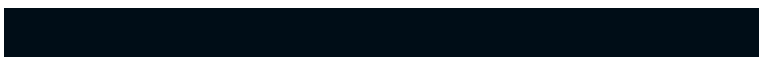
55.1830, -47.1860, 40.1900



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



65.2340, -70.7000, 3.7640



10.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540

Inverse Universe

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



85.9370, 59.3190, 53.8390



88.8730, 92.8750, 84.4830



155.8170, 47.1860, -40.1900



81.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



54.1980, 63.0780, 57.3020



8.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800 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 96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

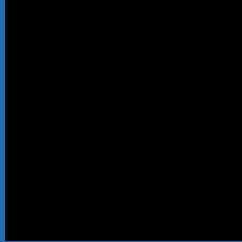
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.2730, -66.4360,

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

96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800

Protanopia

106.7180, -33.6560, 15.2400

Deuteranopia

102.7100, -48.3730, 12.1310



Tritanopia

85.1460, -74.4090, -22.6410

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800

Protanomaly

102.7380, -45.5760, 11.0000

Deuteranomaly

100.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760

Tritanomaly

89.2100, -71.2930, -13.0290

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.2500, -24.0710, 1.2170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800 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(35, 112, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 112, 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(35, 112, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 112, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800 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(35, 112, 176) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 112, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 112, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 112, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 112, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 112,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.2730, -66.4360, 3.5800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 112, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 112,  
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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