

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770)
contains.

YIQ(98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770)	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(98.5070, -67.2150,
1.1770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2374AF
RGB	35, 116, 175
RGB Percent	14%, 45%, 69%
CMY	0.8629, 0.5450, 0.3140
CMYK	0.80, 0.34, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	205°, 67%, 41%
HSV	205°, 80%, 69%
XYZ	14.6712, 15.9473, 42.8213
YIQ	98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

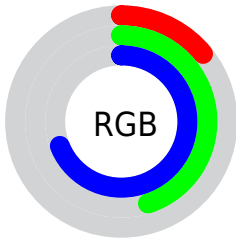
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 86, 175
Decimal	2323631
CIE _{Lab}	46.91, -2.93, -38.07
CIE _{LCh}	47, 38.186, 265.598
Yxy	15.9473, 0.1998, 0.2171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280513711 (0xFF2374AF)
YUV	98.5070, 37.7110, -55.6956
Hunter-Lab	39.9341, -4.3066, -35.6228

Details

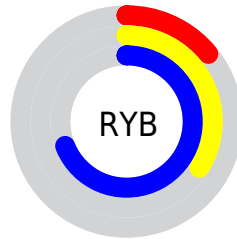
The YIQ color **98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **111.4930, 67.2150, -1.1770**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.4480, -59.5590, 5.6010**, and **53.8240, -57.8620, 2.3780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.0160, -76.0180, 1.0220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.6990, -59.0080, 1.1200**.

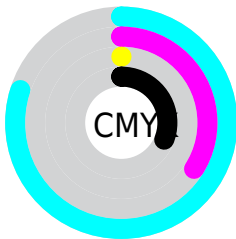
Distribution



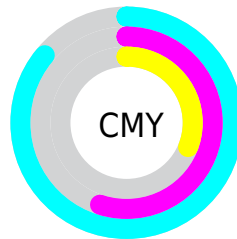
- Red (14%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770 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 98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.5070, -67.2150,
1.1770

■ 98.5070, -67.2150,
1.1770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.8760, -72.8080,
-2.0880

■ 155.4480,
-59.5590, 5.6010

■ 53.8240, -57.8620,
2.3780

■ 183.0030,
-56.8080, 5.3040

■ 38.6470, -44.0620,
5.5860

■ 208.1100,
-47.2240, -3.1920

■ 23.5840, -30.5830,
9.1050

■ 233.2170,
-37.6400, -11.6880

■ 8.0480, -17.1500,
13.4580

■ 244.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.0600

0.0000

■ 98.5070, -67.2150,
1.1770

■ 98.5070, -67.2150,
1.1770

■ 89.0160, -76.0180,
1.0220

■ 107.6990,
-59.0080, 1.1200

■ 79.2370, -83.9500,
1.6020

■ 117.7770,
-50.4800, 0.7520

■ 126.9690,
-42.2730, 0.6950

■ 136.4600,
-33.4700, 0.8500

■ 146.2390,
-25.5380, 0.2700

■ 155.7300,
-16.7350, 0.4250

■ 165.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 175.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 184.1920, 8.2070,
-0.0570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.3700, -86.4230, -14.1590



98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



112.5950, -19.9480, 20.1160

Triad

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



98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



111.3010, 50.9810, 17.7090



100.0610, -20.3060, -28.4820

Complementary

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



98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



111.4930, 67.2150, -1.1770

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.



105.5780, 11.9710, -24.2290



98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



110.3200, 48.8290, 1.6370

Square

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



98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



112.8780, 39.4710, 28.0710



108.5920, 35.7190, -14.0810



86.5190, -68.6300, -33.7660

Rectangle

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



98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



114.5010, 3.9840, 26.9280



108.5920, 35.7190, -14.0810



102.0470, -8.5230, -27.2670

Sweetspot

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



98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



197.0540, -26.4550, 0.3690



123.7920, -57.1180, -55.1820



96.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140



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.



98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770



107.8140, -104.6280, 1.9000



58.0040, -48.2400, 37.2640



81.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



68.1690, -72.0750, 1.1490



10.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540

Inverse Universe

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



86.0940, 57.4390, 54.8710



88.5460, 89.4820, 85.4020



151.9960, 48.2400, -37.2640



81.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



54.7680, 61.4730, 58.8570



8.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770 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 98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

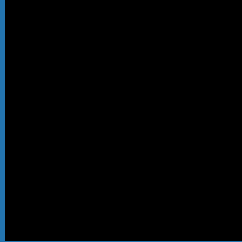
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.5070, -67.2150,

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

98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770

Protanopia

109.7460, -30.8590, 14.1090

Deuteranopia

107.0480, -43.5130, 12.1590



Tritanopia

87.2490, -76.1970, -23.2770

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770

Protanomaly

105.8690, -44.5670, 9.2330

Deuteranomaly

104.0360, -52.4070, 8.1450

Tritanomaly

91.1990, -72.7600, -13.9760

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770

Achromatopsia

99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.8370, -24.3460, 0.6940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770 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, 116, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 116, 175)  
}
```

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, 116, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 116, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770 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, 116, 175) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 116, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 116, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 116, 175); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 116, 175); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 116, 175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.5070, -67.2150, 1.1770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 116, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 116,  
175) }
```

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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