

# Converting Colors

YIQ(99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(99.7190, -86.9820,  
34.5380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2665FF
RGB	38, 101, 255
RGB Percent	15%, 40%, 100%
CMY	0.8509, 0.6038, 0.0005
CMYK	0.85, 0.60, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	223°, 100%, 57%
HSV	223°, 85%, 100%
XYZ	23.4860, 16.9368, 96.5391
YIQ	99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

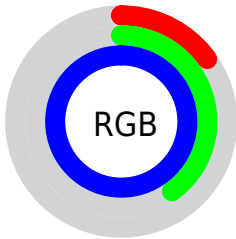
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	38, 87, 255
Decimal	2516479
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.18, 37.12, -81.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 89.538, 294.491
Yxy	16.9368, 0.1715, 0.1237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280706559 (0xFF2665FF)
YUV	99.7190, 76.5535, -54.1276
Hunter-Lab	41.1543, 29.8468, -110.2735

# Details

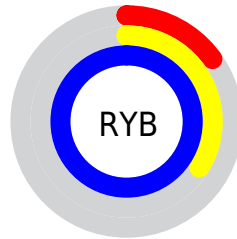
The YIQ color **99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366FF**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **193.2810, 86.9820, -34.5380**, and the grayscale version is **99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154.4840, -50.0720, 26.4080**, and **55.3300, -78.6370, 31.9790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.6780, -96.9320, 38.6520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118.0590, -76.4360, 30.6360**.

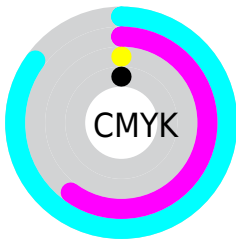
# Distribution



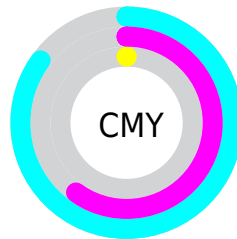
- Red (15%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380 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 99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 99.7190, -86.9820,  
34.5380

■ 99.7190, -86.9820,  
34.5380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 71.5500, -93.9960,  
29.4920

■ 154.4840,  
-50.0720, 26.4080

■ 55.3300, -78.6370,  
31.9790

■ 180.4990,  
-37.2330, 19.4950

■ 40.3980, -64.1490,  
33.7310

■ 205.9160,  
-25.5860, 12.1580

■ 27.2270, -50.4860,  
33.9140

■ 231.9200,  
-14.2140, 4.2980

■ 13.1100, -36.9150,  
35.7650

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 17.7770, -32.1440,  
20.8800

■ 11.5190, -22.7900,

16.5540

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 99.7190, -86.9820,  
34.5380

■ 99.7190, -86.9820,  
34.5380

■ 81.6780, -96.9320,  
38.6520

■ 118.0590,  
-76.4360, 30.6360

■ 72.5080,  
-102.2050, 40.6030

■ 136.1000,  
-66.4860, 26.5220

■ 154.1410,  
-56.5360, 22.4080

■ 172.4810,  
-45.9900, 18.5060

■ 190.5220,  
-36.0400, 14.3920

■ 209.4490,  
-25.7690, 9.9670

■ 227.4900,  
-15.8190, 5.8530

■ 245.8300, -5.2730,  
1.9510

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.7930, -117.3300, 11.8380



99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380



106.1710, 33.3180, 79.0300

# Triad

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



99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380



100.6240, 103.7550, 8.4190



95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110

# Complementary

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



99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380



193.2810, 86.9820, -34.5380

# 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.



81.5930, -38.2250, -72.6970



99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380



107.9580, 60.5710, -23.9490

# Square

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



99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380



77.4750, 122.6340, 68.2820



98.7570, 11.8840, -50.1960



105.1790, -96.3710, -21.0990



# Rectangle

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



99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380



85.1730, 83.7030, 96.5270



98.7570, 11.8840, -50.1960



91.4480, -61.8410, -52.1850

# Sweetspot

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



99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380



207.6770, -26.4110, 10.5890



182.7070, -108.4670, -66.2190



99.0170, -15.8650, 6.6870



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380



72.5080, -102.2050, 40.6030



75.5950, -44.0290, 76.6030



118.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



54.6460, -76.7110, 30.1130



18.4490, -25.7690, 9.9670



# Inverse Universe

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



110.0650, 109.1090, 65.5970



84.6810, 128.2260, 77.0740



217.4050, 44.0290, -76.6030



119.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890



63.4930, 95.8600, 57.9080



21.3020, 32.0450, 19.4770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

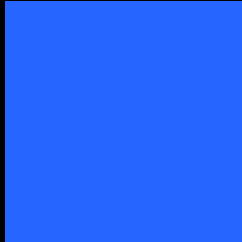
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380 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

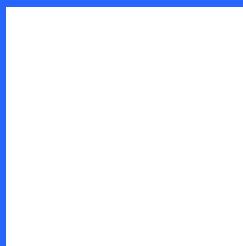
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 99.7190, -86.9820,



# 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

99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380

### Protanopia

90.3170, -104.1260, 14.8340

### Deuteranopia

90.6640, -95.4580, 0.9100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380

## Protanomaly

93.7680, -97.8460, 22.1700

## Deuteranomaly

94.3090, -92.4800, 13.0240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380

## Achromatopsia

100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

99.5070, -31.6840, 12.5400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380 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(38, 101, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 101, 255)  
}
```

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(38, 101, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 101, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380 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(38, 101, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 101, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 101, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 101, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 101, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 101,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 99.7190, -86.9820, 34.5380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 101, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 101,  
255) }
```

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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