

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.5840, -36.3280,  
85.7200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4000E8
RGB	64, 0, 232
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 91%
CMY	0.7487, 1.0000, 0.0905
CMYK	0.72, 1.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	257°, 100%, 45%
HSV	257°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	16.6730, 6.9140, 76.7382
YIQ	45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

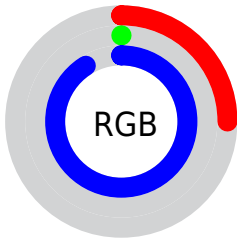
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 0, 232
Decimal	4194536
CIELab	31.61, 74.68, -95.90
CIElCh	32, 121.544, 307.909
Yxy	6.9140, 0.1662, 0.0689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282384616 (0xFF4000E8)
YUV	45.5840, 91.9031, 16.1508
Hunter-Lab	26.2945, 67.1691, -154.6263

# Details

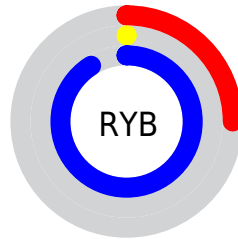
The YIQ color **45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **186.4160, 36.3280, -85.7200**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **112.5960, -19.4070, 70.9050**, and **19.8360, -55.8540, 54.1140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.1680, -32.5210, 77.2950**.

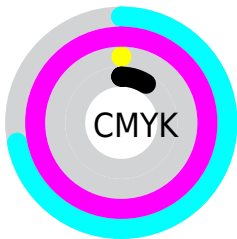
# Distribution



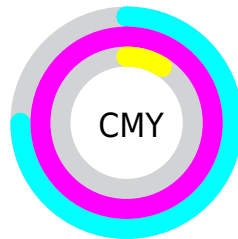
- Red (25%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200 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 45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.5840, -36.3280,  
85.7200

■ 45.5840, -36.3280,  
85.7200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 23.1420, -65.1630,  
63.1330

■ 112.5960,  
-19.4070, 70.9050

■ 19.8360, -55.8540,  
54.1140

■ 138.3120, -7.1640,  
63.7800

■ 16.7580, -47.1870,  
45.7170

■ 164.3160, 4.2080,  
55.9200

■ 13.6800, -38.5200,  
37.3200

■ 190.3200, 15.5800,  
48.0600

■ 18.9340, -34.0240,  
21.9120

■ 212.7360, 19.8000,  
37.6560

■ 12.5620, -24.3490,  
17.2750


■ 229.7590, 11.8250,


■ 7.0050, -15.5910,


22.4890


12.7370


 246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220


 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 45.5840, -36.3280,  
85.7200

 64.1680, -32.5210,  
77.2950

 82.7520, -28.7140,  
68.8700

 101.6240,  
-25.7780, 59.7100

 120.2080,  
-21.9710, 51.2850

■ 138.7920,  
-18.1640, 42.8600

■ 157.3760,  
-14.3570, 34.4350

■ 175.9600,  
-10.5500, 26.0100

■ 194.8320, -7.6140,  
16.8500

■ 213.4160, -3.8070,  
8.4250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.1390, -105.7800, 33.8040



45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200



75.2910, 68.3910, 87.6790

# Triad

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



45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200



60.9650, 78.1700, 15.0500



70.5730, -59.5540, -22.0340

# Complementary

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



45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200



186.4160, 36.3280, -85.7200

# 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.



58.1130, -27.2250, -51.7770



45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200



67.5910, 19.1240, -27.2120

# Square

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



45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200



59.2020, 118.0080, 41.9760



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



83.7510, -91.1490, 5.4190



# Rectangle

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



45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200



75.2850, 102.9180, 73.1740



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



66.6970, -48.6400, -32.6080

# Sweetspot

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



45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200



193.9430, -11.8800, 28.0880



126.2380, -121.2220, -16.7580



90.8320, -7.6140, 16.8500



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.



45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200



50.0000, -40.1350, 94.1450



79.6700, 31.6160, 109.8880



105.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



35.0570, -28.2550, 66.0570



10.0000, -8.0270, 18.8290



# Inverse Universe

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



88.5200, 84.3440, 101.4320



97.3350, 92.5950, 111.5950



152.3300, -31.6160, -109.8880



107.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



68.2270, 65.2750, 78.0670

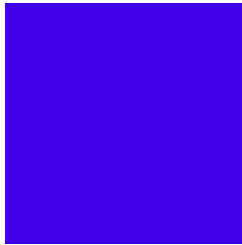


19.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

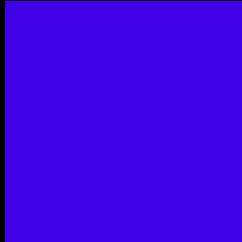
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

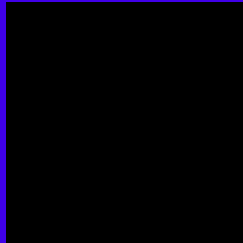
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.5840, -36.3280,



# 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

45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200

### Protanopia

60.2930, -69.1880, 9.4040

### Deuteranopia

60.6060, -63.1800, -0.3640



## Tritanopia

59.4540, -51.6690, -16.2530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200

## Protanomaly

54.6270, -57.3640, 37.4200

## Deuteranomaly

55.2650, -53.6490, 30.6630

## Tritanomaly

54.0620, -46.1280, 21.0080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.8660, -12.9810, 31.5230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200 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(64, 0, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 0, 232)  
}
```

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(64, 0, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 0, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200 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(64, 0, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 0, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 0, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 0, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 232)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.5840, -36.3280, 85.7200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 0, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 0,  
232) }
```

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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