

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760)
contains.

YIQ(78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760)	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(78.0080, -55.2040,
9.2760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F579B
RGB	31, 87, 155
RGB Percent	12%, 34%, 61%
CMY	0.8785, 0.6587, 0.3924
CMYK	0.80, 0.44, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	213°, 67%, 36%
HSV	213°, 80%, 61%
XYZ	9.8851, 9.4754, 32.2878
YIQ	78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

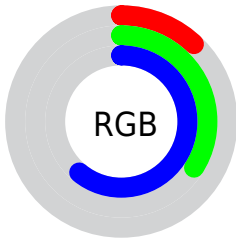
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 70, 155
Decimal	2054043
CIE _{Lab}	36.88, 7.19, -42.19
CIE _{LCh}	37, 42.798, 279.667
Yxy	9.4754, 0.1914, 0.1835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280244123 (0xFF1F579B)
YUV	78.0080, 37.9571, -41.2260
Hunter-Lab	30.7822, 3.4529, -40.6425




Details

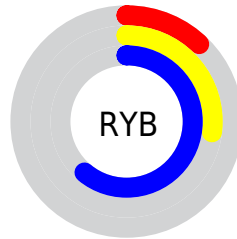
The YIQ color **78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **107.9920, 55.2040, -9.2760**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.1770, -48.1900, 14.3220**, and **36.9830, -44.8880, 9.5440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5280, -62.5400, 10.0680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.7760, -48.7390, 7.7490**.

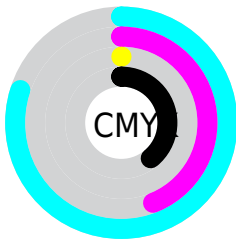
Distribution







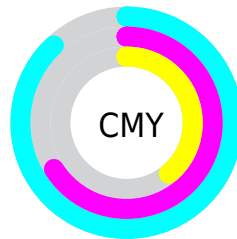
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (34%)
-  Blue (61%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (61%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (44%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (39%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (66%)
-  Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760 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 78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.0080, -55.2040,
9.2760

■ 78.0080, -55.2040,
9.2760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.2740, -59.0090,
6.6470

■ 132.1770,
-48.1900, 14.3220

■ 36.9830, -44.8880,
9.5440

■ 159.3020,
-47.0440, 15.5800

■ 22.5070, -31.6840,
12.5400

■ 185.7600,
-42.6420, 12.8940

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 210.5680,
-33.6540, 4.1860

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 235.9740,
-23.4740, -4.0980

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-3.1800

0.0000

■ 78.0080, -55.2040,
9.2760

■ 78.0080, -55.2040,
9.2760

■ 68.5280, -62.5400,
10.0680

■ 87.7760, -48.7390,
7.7490

■ 58.7600, -69.0050,
11.5950

■ 97.2560, -41.4030,
6.9570

■ 106.4370,
-34.6630, 5.9530

■ 116.5040,
-27.6020, 4.6380

■ 125.6850,
-20.8620, 3.6340

■ 135.7520,
-13.8010, 2.3190

■ 144.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 155.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 164.1810, 6.7400,
-1.0040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.1530, -75.1460, -3.7700



78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760



89.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970

Triad

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



78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760



84.1670, 54.0540, 11.5740



66.2410, -47.3560, -33.8520

Complementary

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



78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760



107.9920, 55.2040, -9.2760

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.



76.9890, -2.6080, -29.8400



78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760



83.4410, 46.6300, -8.0740

Square

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



78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760



84.4400, 49.5120, 27.8160



81.1470, 29.3020, -24.4420



71.5190, -59.4620, -23.7020

Rectangle

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



78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760



88.5740, 20.0760, 32.6520



81.1470, 29.3020, -24.4420



67.6890, -36.9940, -34.4180

Sweetspot

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



78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760



171.3860, -21.4580, 3.4220



111.3120, -55.2860, -44.3260



83.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760



81.0710, -85.8780, 14.5220



46.3320, -37.4200, 39.4120



71.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



52.9410, -62.2650, 10.5910



5.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Inverse Universe

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



74.4600, 55.9280, 43.7040



75.6250, 87.1010, 67.9730



139.6680, 37.4200, -39.4120



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



49.0420, 63.2170, 49.2730



4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760 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 78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760 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 78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.0080, -55.2040,

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

78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760

Protanopia

83.0810, -39.1120, 15.0000

Deuteranopia

75.0070, -62.6310, 6.2090



Tritanopia

68.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760

Protanomaly

81.0910, -45.0720, 12.8800

Deuteranomaly

76.2030, -60.2470, 7.0570

Tritanomaly

71.7880, -58.1810, -8.3650

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760 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(31, 87, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 87, 155)  
}
```

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(31, 87, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 87, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760 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(31, 87, 155) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 87, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 87, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 87, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 87, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 87,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.0080, -55.2040, 9.2760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 87, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 87,  
155) }
```

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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