

Converting Colors

YIQ(78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(78.0380, -46.7210,
4.2150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	245889
RGB	36, 88, 137
RGB Percent	14%, 35%, 54%
CMY	0.8589, 0.6548, 0.4630
CMYK	0.74, 0.36, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	209°, 58%, 34%
HSV	209°, 74%, 54%
XYZ	8.7295, 9.1622, 24.9539
YIQ	78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

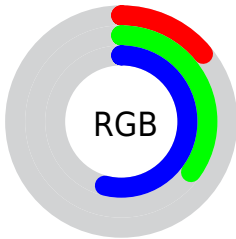
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 70, 137
Decimal	2381961
CIE _{Lab}	36.29, 0.18, -32.23
CIE _{LCh}	36, 32.230, 270.324
Yxy	9.1622, 0.2037, 0.2138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280572041 (0xFF245889)
YUV	78.0380, 29.0683, -36.8673
Hunter-Lab	30.2691, -1.4922, -27.6903

Details

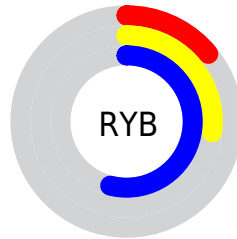
The YIQ color **78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **94.9620, 46.7210, -4.2150**, and the grayscale version is **78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.8860, -43.2370, 7.1550**, and **35.1590, -39.7520, 4.5680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7430, -53.1400, 4.9080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.3330, -40.3020, 3.5220**.

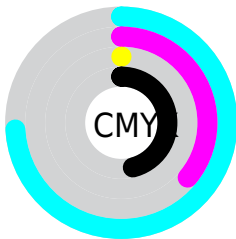
Distribution



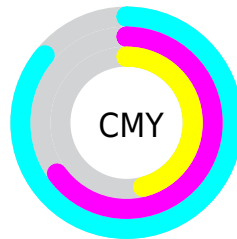
- Red (14%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150 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 78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.0380, -46.7210,
4.2150

■ 78.0380, -46.7210,
4.2150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.8090, -53.5060,
0.5260

■ 130.8860,
-43.2370, 7.1550

■ 35.1590, -39.7520,
4.5680

■ 157.7120,
-42.6870, 8.2010

■ 20.6830, -26.5480,
7.5640

■ 185.1250,
-42.4120, 8.7240

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 210.8450,
-35.9920, 2.5040

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 235.9520,
-26.4080, -5.9920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 78.0380, -46.7210,
4.2150

■ 78.0380, -46.7210,
4.2150

■ 69.7430, -53.1400,
4.9080

■ 86.3330, -40.3020,
3.5220

■ 62.3340, -59.2380,
5.2900

■ 93.7420, -34.2040,
3.1400

■ 57.2950, -63.5020,
5.4740

■ 102.0370,
-27.7850, 2.4470

■ 110.3320,
-21.3660, 1.7540

■ 117.7410,
-15.2680, 1.3720

■ 126.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790

■ 133.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 142.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 150.0350, 10.0870,
-1.0890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.5850, -67.8550, -9.2550



78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150



86.6190, -11.3280, 18.0800

Triad

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



78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150



85.1640, 40.9410, 12.4370



75.0380, -21.4990, -23.3790

Complementary

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



78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150



94.9620, 46.7210, -4.2150

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.



80.5760, 6.2850, -20.2990



78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150



84.5790, 37.7340, -1.0340

Square

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



78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150



86.2530, 33.7410, 21.7810



82.8560, 26.2280, -12.7800



67.2160, -54.2350, -24.8190

Rectangle

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



78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150



88.4210, 6.9650, 22.4610



82.8560, 26.2280, -12.7800



77.4260, -10.9080, -22.5880

Sweetspot

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



78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150



155.3000, -18.3400, 1.9800



100.8730, -43.5040, -37.5840



75.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150



86.5590, -72.9930, 6.7750



48.6880, -32.9710, 30.3650



65.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



55.0780, -61.3930, 5.7990



2.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Inverse Universe

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



72.1270, 43.5040, 37.5840



77.4760, 68.1670, 58.6870



124.3120, 32.9710, -30.3650



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.5190, 57.4400, 49.3440



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150 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 78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

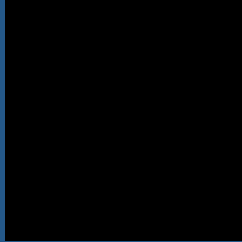
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 78.0380, -46.7210,

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

78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150

Protanopia

83.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Deuteranopia

81.7730, -35.4890, 9.9110



Tritanopia

67.3930, -58.8670, -17.9630

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150

Protanomaly

81.9150, -33.0130, 9.0910

Deuteranomaly

80.2670, -39.9360, 7.9040

Tritanomaly

71.0010, -54.4670, -9.5950

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150

Achromatopsia

78.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

78.2570, -16.7810, 1.2590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150 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(36, 88, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 88, 137)  
}
```

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(36, 88, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 88, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150 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(36, 88, 137) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 88, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 88, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 88, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 88, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 88,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 78.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 88, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 88,  
137) }
```

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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