

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.1160, -38.1930,
3.8470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D5780
RGB	45, 87, 128
RGB Percent	18%, 34%, 50%
CMY	0.8236, 0.6587, 0.4982
CMYK	0.65, 0.32, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	210°, 48%, 34%
HSV	210°, 65%, 50%
XYZ	8.3842, 8.9340, 21.6885
YIQ	79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

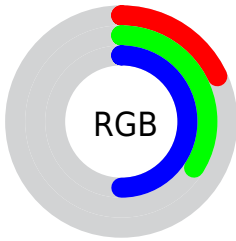
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 73, 128
Decimal	2971520
CIE _{Lab}	35.86, -0.95, -27.39
CIE _{LCh}	36, 27.411, 268.023
Yxy	8.9340, 0.2149, 0.2290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281161600 (0xFF2D5780)
YUV	79.1160, 24.0998, -29.9197
Hunter-Lab	29.8898, -2.2373, -22.0988

Details

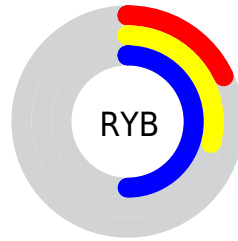
The YIQ color **79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **93.8840, 38.1930, -3.8470**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.6540, -36.7720, 5.6280**, and **33.6600, -36.9090, 2.6030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.7070, -44.2910, 4.2290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.5250, -32.0950, 3.4650**.

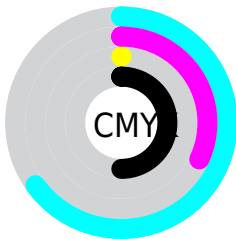
Distribution



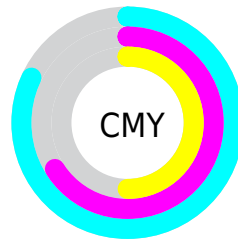
- Red (18%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470 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 79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.1160, -38.1930,
3.8470

■ 79.1160, -38.1930,
3.8470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.5990, -44.1070,
0.8930

■ 130.6540,
-36.7720, 5.6280

■ 33.5460, -36.5880,
2.2920

■ 157.1810,
-36.8180, 6.4620

■ 19.1840, -23.7050,
5.5990

■ 184.2950,
-37.1390, 6.7730

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 211.1550,
-33.9290, 3.6630

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 236.2620,
-24.3450, -4.8330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 79.1160, -38.1930,
3.8470

■ 79.1160, -38.1930,
3.8470

■ 71.7070, -44.2910,
4.2290

■ 86.5250, -32.0950,
3.4650

■ 63.7110, -50.1140,
5.1340

■ 94.5210, -26.2720,
2.5600

■ 56.6010, -55.6160,
5.7280

■ 101.6310,
-20.7700, 1.9660

■ 52.7470, -58.9630,
5.8130

■ 109.0400,
-14.6720, 1.5840

■ 117.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790

■ 124.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 131.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 139.5510, 8.5740,
-1.2020

■ 146.9600, 14.6720,
-1.5840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.3850, -64.4160, -11.0080



79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470



85.5110, -11.1440, 14.7440

Triad

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



79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470



84.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510



76.9680, -15.3100, -19.9020

Complementary

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



79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470



93.8840, 38.1930, -3.8470

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.



80.2820, 7.2930, -16.5390



79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470



84.1810, 33.1030, 0.2950

Square

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



79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470



86.3230, 27.5520, 18.3040



82.8820, 23.3390, -9.9810



67.1950, -49.7420, -23.6460

Rectangle

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



79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470



87.2310, 4.4440, 18.5880



82.8820, 23.3390, -9.9810



78.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020

Sweetspot

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



79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470



147.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840



98.2810, -35.6650, -30.9690



73.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470



89.5620, -59.8800, 5.9120



55.0490, -26.9180, 25.2900



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



52.7470, -58.9630, 5.8130



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



74.6050, 35.9860, 30.6580



82.3940, 56.2940, 48.0860



117.9510, 26.9180, -25.2900



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



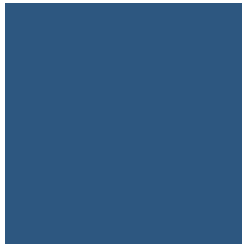
45.6820, 55.4230, 47.3510



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470 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 79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

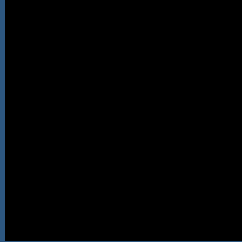
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.1160, -38.1930,

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

79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470

Protanopia

83.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950

Deuteranopia

82.5520, -27.5570, 9.3310



Tritanopia

74.0750, -40.1160, -10.8680

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470

Protanomaly

81.7970, -26.8690, 7.8750

Deuteranomaly

81.3450, -31.4080, 7.5360

Tritanomaly

75.8350, -39.2000, -5.4400

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470 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(45, 87, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 87, 128)  
}
```

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(45, 87, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 87, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470 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(45, 87, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 87, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 87, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 87, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 87, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 87,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.1160, -38.1930, 3.8470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 87, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 87,  
128) }
```

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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