

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.2490, -48.6930,
6.9150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	255891
RGB	37, 88, 145
RGB Percent	15%, 35%, 57%
CMY	0.8550, 0.6548, 0.4316
CMYK	0.74, 0.39, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	212°, 59%, 36%
HSV	212°, 74%, 57%
XYZ	9.3598, 9.4184, 28.0882
YIQ	79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

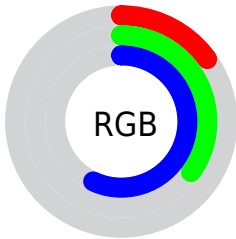
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 72, 145
Decimal	2447505
CIE Lab	36.78, 3.40, -36.32
CIE LCh	37, 36.480, 275.355
Yxy	9.4184, 0.1997, 0.2010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280637585 (0xFF255891)
YUV	79.2490, 32.4152, -37.0524
Hunter-Lab	30.6894, 0.7336, -32.7822

Details

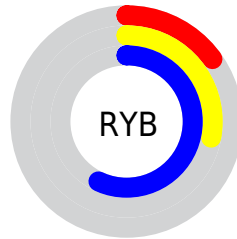
The YIQ color **79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **102.7510, 48.6930, -6.9150**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.6950, -44.0170, 10.2790**, and **35.9570, -41.9990, 6.7450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.0680, -55.4330, 7.9190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1310, -42.5490, 5.6990**.

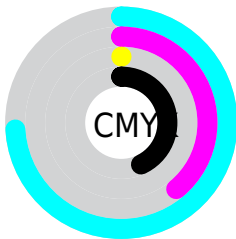
Distribution



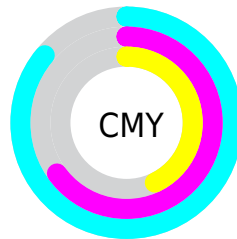
- Red (15%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150 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 79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.2490, -48.6930,
6.9150

■ 79.2490, -48.6930,
6.9150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.7210, -56.0740,
3.0140

■ 132.6950,
-44.0170, 10.2790

■ 35.9570, -41.9990,
6.7450

■ 159.5210,
-43.4670, 11.3250

■ 21.4810, -28.7950,
9.7410

■ 186.9340,
-43.1920, 11.8480

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,
12.5250

■ 211.1550,
-33.9290, 3.6630

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 236.8490,
-24.6200, -5.3560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 79.2490, -48.6930,
6.9150

■ 79.2490, -48.6930,
6.9150

■ 70.0680, -55.4330,
7.9190

■ 88.1310, -42.5490,
5.6990

■ 61.7730, -61.8520,
8.6120

■ 96.7250, -35.5340,
5.2180

■ 57.0330, -65.5200,
9.0080

■ 105.6070,
-29.3900, 4.0020

■ 114.7880,
-22.6500, 2.9980

■ 123.0830,
-16.2310, 2.3050

■ 132.2640, -9.4910,
1.3010

■ 141.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 149.7400, 3.6680,
-0.3960

■ 158.6220, 9.8120,
-1.6120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.1980, -71.0190, -6.9790



79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150



88.9940, -7.8900, 21.8540

Triad

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



79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150



85.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430



70.7480, -35.4820, -28.7780

Complementary

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



79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150



102.7510, 48.6930, -6.9150

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.



79.9020, 2.2510, -24.2850



79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150



84.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320

Square

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



79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150



86.4280, 40.6180, 23.8020



83.1070, 26.7790, -17.2610



69.6610, -56.9860, -24.5220

Rectangle

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



79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150



89.4650, 12.8330, 26.2490



83.1070, 26.7790, -17.2610



75.4140, -19.8020, -26.6020

Sweetspot

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



79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150



163.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020



106.7800, -47.6760, -39.0680



79.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150



86.5250, -75.6530, 10.9310



49.9100, -33.4760, 34.0120



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



52.9580, -60.9350, 8.5130



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



75.1060, 47.9970, 38.7570



80.2380, 74.7690, 60.1850



132.0900, 33.4760, -34.0120



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.6610, 59.9160, 48.5240



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150 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 79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150 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 79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2490, -48.6930,

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

79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150

Protanopia

84.3330, -31.1340, 13.5860

Deuteranopia

81.0540, -43.6500, 9.1340



Tritanopia

68.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150

Protanomaly

82.3430, -37.0940, 11.4660

Deuteranomaly

80.1570, -45.4380, 8.4980

Tritanomaly

71.9300, -55.7050, -9.1850

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150 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(37, 88, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 88, 145)  
}
```

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(37, 88, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 88, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150 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(37, 88, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 88, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 88, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 88, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 88, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 88,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 88, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 88,  
145) }
```

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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