

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.9710, -53.7820,
5.5300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	205B95
RGB	32, 91, 149
RGB Percent	13%, 36%, 58%
CMY	0.8746, 0.6430, 0.4159
CMYK	0.79, 0.39, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	210°, 65%, 35%
HSV	210°, 79%, 58%
XYZ	9.7576, 9.9609, 29.8146
YIQ	79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

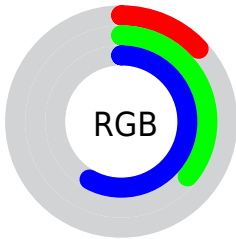
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 71, 149
Decimal	2120597
CIE _{Lab}	37.77, 2.34, -37.16
CIE _{LCh}	38, 37.236, 273.608
Yxy	9.9609, 0.1970, 0.2011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280310677 (0xFF205B95)
YUV	79.9710, 34.0313, -42.0706
Hunter-Lab	31.5609, -0.0452, -33.9167

Details

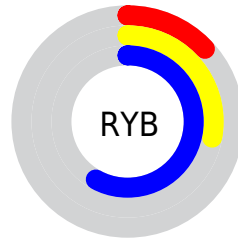
The YIQ color **79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **101.0290, 53.7820, -5.5300**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.4280, -47.6390, 9.8410**, and **38.1740, -44.1080, 6.4200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.3770, -60.7970, 6.0110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.5650, -46.7670, 5.0490**.

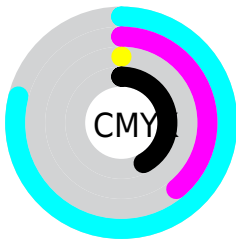
Distribution



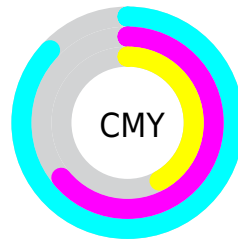
- Red (13%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300 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 79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 79.9710, -53.7820,
5.5300

■ 79.9710, -53.7820,
5.5300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.9380, -58.1830,
2.6890

■ 134.3140,
-47.3180, 9.5300

■ 38.1740, -44.1080,
6.4200

■ 161.2540,
-47.0890, 10.8870

■ 23.5840, -30.5830,
9.1050

■ 188.0970,
-45.2090, 9.8550

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 213.2040,
-35.6250, 1.3590

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 238.3110,
-26.0410, -7.1370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.9170,

-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 79.9710, -53.7820,
5.5300

■ 79.9710, -53.7820,
5.5300

■ 71.3770, -60.7970,
6.0110

■ 88.5650, -46.7670,
5.0490

■ 62.1960, -67.5370,
7.0150

■ 97.7460, -40.0270,
4.0450

■ 61.0110, -68.4540,
7.1140

■ 106.3400,
-33.0120, 3.5640

■ 115.5210,
-26.2720, 2.5600

■ 123.8160,
-19.8530, 1.8670

■ 132.4100,
-12.8380, 1.3860

■ 141.5910, -6.0980,
0.3820

■ 150.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 158.7790, 7.9320,
-0.5800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.3010, -72.8070, -7.6150



79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



90.6240, -9.7240, 22.0520

Triad

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



79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



87.6980, 48.1850, 13.3130



74.0040, -33.3270, -29.2870

Complementary

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



79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



101.0290, 53.7820, -5.5300

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.



82.2720, 4.0850, -24.4830



79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



87.3360, 42.7320, -3.5080

Square

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



79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



88.9550, 40.5720, 24.6360



85.5910, 28.2920, -17.1480



71.5360, -58.1320, -25.7800

Rectangle

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



79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



91.5080, 11.2740, 26.9700



85.5910, 28.2920, -17.1480



77.7840, -17.9680, -26.8000

Sweetspot

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



79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



166.4460, -21.6870, 2.0650



107.1770, -50.4720, -43.4640



80.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



86.7520, -83.7220, 8.4860



46.5120, -38.1070, 35.3410



69.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



56.8220, -63.5480, 6.3080



4.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Inverse Universe

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



73.7090, 50.7930, 43.1530



76.9060, 78.9400, 67.1960



134.4880, 38.1070, -35.3410



69.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



49.2420, 59.7780, 51.0260



3.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300 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 79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300 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 79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.9710, -53.7820,

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

79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300

Protanopia

87.0340, -31.7300, 13.3740

Deuteranopia

82.9830, -44.8880, 9.5440



Tritanopia

69.6100, -60.9760, -18.2880

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300

Protanomaly

84.1470, -39.4780, 10.6180

Deuteranomaly

82.0750, -48.1430, 7.9610

Tritanomaly

73.2610, -58.1350, -9.1990

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300

Achromatopsia

80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300 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(32, 91, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 91, 149)  
}
```

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(32, 91, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 91, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300 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(32, 91, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 91, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 91, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 91, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 91, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 91,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 91, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 91,  
149) }
```

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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