

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.0380, -89.1380,  
40.5740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	154FF9
RGB	21, 79, 249
RGB Percent	8%, 31%, 98%
CMY	0.9175, 0.6901, 0.0240
CMYK	0.92, 0.68, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	225°, 95%, 53%
HSV	225°, 92%, 98%
XYZ	20.1864, 12.5867, 90.8869
YIQ	81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

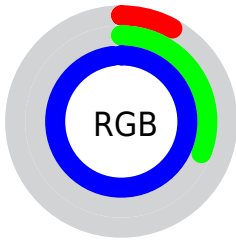
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	21, 67, 249
Decimal	1396729
CIE Lab	42.13, 47.74, -88.08
CIE LCh	42, 100.186, 298.458
Yxy	12.5867, 0.1632, 0.1018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279586809 (0xFF154FF9)
YUV	81.0380, 82.8053, -52.6533
Hunter-Lab	35.4778, 39.4783, -127.0546

# Details

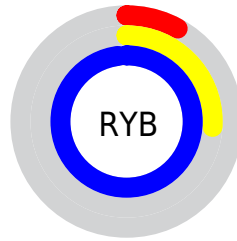
The YIQ color **81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **188.9620, 89.1380, -40.5740**, and the grayscale version is **80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.4880, -46.7270, 37.3770**, and **42.3190, -70.9360, 41.0960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.3670, -97.2540, 44.4900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.6660, -79.4630, 35.9370**.

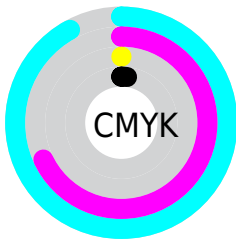
# Distribution



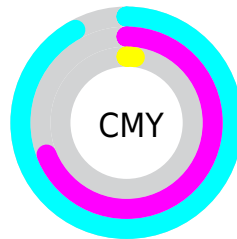
- Red (8%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740 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 81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81.0380, -89.1380,  
40.5740

■ 81.0380, -89.1380,  
40.5740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 57.9520, -86.0200,  
39.1320

■ 139.4880,  
-46.7270, 37.3770

■ 42.3190, -70.9360,  
41.0960

■ 164.9160,  
-33.6130, 30.9870

■ 28.5610, -56.9980,  
41.8020

■ 190.6320,  
-21.3700, 23.8620

■ 15.5040, -43.6560,  
42.2960

■ 216.6360, -9.9980,  
16.0020

■ 17.7090, -37.4640,  
29.1920

■ 242.6400, 1.3740,  
8.1420

■ 16.0330, -29.9890,  
20.3710

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,

15.5220

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,  
10.4610

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 81.0380, -89.1380,  
40.5740

■ 81.0380, -89.1380,  
40.5740

■ 65.3670, -97.2540,  
44.4900

■ 99.6660, -79.4630,  
35.9370

■ 117.7070,  
-69.5130, 31.8230

■ 136.3350,  
-59.8380, 27.1860

■ 154.3760,  
-49.8880, 23.0720

■ 172.7050,  
-40.8090, 18.2230

■ 190.7460,  
-30.8590, 14.1090

■ 209.3740,  
-21.1840, 9.4720

■ 227.4150,  
-11.2340, 5.3580

■ 246.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.9880, -113.2050, 19.6830



81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740



77.3450, 51.1040, 98.1120

# Triad

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



81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740



84.3770, 97.3810, 13.8050



85.7380, -65.0530, -38.0210

# Complementary

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



81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740



188.9620, 89.1380, -40.5740

# 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.



73.3750, -34.3750, -65.3750



81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740



93.7270, 48.1000, -23.7080

# Square

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



81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740



70.4670, 125.1120, 56.4080



76.7630, -14.6160, -54.5200



96.4880, -92.5670, -12.9430



# Rectangle

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



81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740



81.7680, 88.9770, 89.0490



76.7630, -14.6160, -54.5200



81.7310, -55.1480, -46.8280

# Sweetspot

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



81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740



204.4320, -27.0990, 12.0450



173.8740, -116.3070, -67.3070



97.5440, -15.9110, 7.5210



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740



67.2250, -99.7300, 45.3100



62.8390, -41.6000, 82.1440



115.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



49.7220, -73.8690, 33.6750



16.3460, -23.9810, 10.6030



# Inverse Universe

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



95.7840, 117.2700, 66.3740



83.6550, 131.1150, 74.2750



207.1610, 41.6000, -82.1440



116.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



61.9830, 97.2360, 54.9960



20.0630, 31.2200, 17.9080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

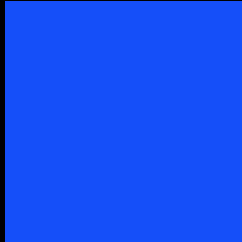
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

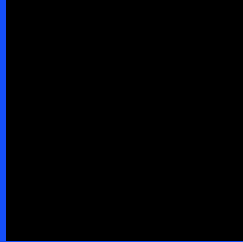
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0380, -89.1380,



# 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

81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740

### Protanopia

78.5650, -90.3250, 12.5150

### Deuteranopia

78.7810, -82.6660, 0.3580



## Tritanopia

77.0930, -66.8900, -21.2420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740

## Protanomaly

79.4870, -89.6850, 22.9470

## Deuteranomaly

79.6690, -84.6860, 14.9460

## Tritanomaly

78.6140, -74.8260, 1.4460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.7890, -32.4180, 14.8300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740 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(21, 79, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 79, 249)  
}
```

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(21, 79, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 79, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740 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(21, 79, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 79, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 79, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 79, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 79, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 79,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0380, -89.1380, 40.5740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 79, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 79,  
249) }
```

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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