

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.0890, -42.7310,
-2.0190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	275E7D
RGB	39, 94, 125
RGB Percent	15%, 37%, 49%
CMY	0.8472, 0.6313, 0.5100
CMYK	0.69, 0.25, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	202°, 52%, 32%
HSV	202°, 69%, 49%
XYZ	8.5389, 9.9197, 20.8502
YIQ	81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

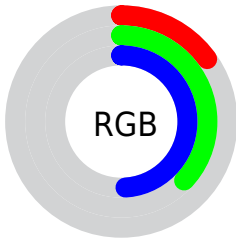
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 73, 125
Decimal	2580093
CIE _{Lab}	37.70, -7.52, -22.70
CIE _{LCh}	38, 23.909, 251.667
Yxy	9.9197, 0.2172, 0.2524
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280770173 (0xFF275E7D)
YUV	81.0890, 21.6481, -36.9121
Hunter-Lab	31.4956, -6.7234, -17.2032




Details

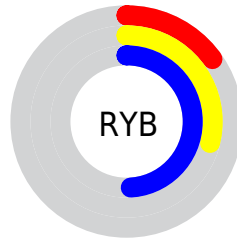
The YIQ color **81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **82.9110, 42.7310, 2.0190**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.9260, -40.7140, -0.0260**, and **36.8400, -37.5960, -1.4680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.8540, -49.3790, -2.6830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900**.

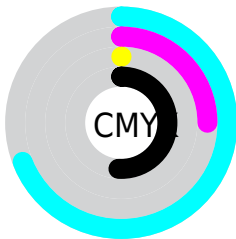
Distribution







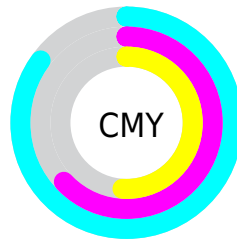
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (37%)
-  Blue (49%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (29%)
-  Blue (49%)



-  Cyan (69%)
-  Magenta (25%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (51%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (63%)
-  Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190 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 81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.0890, -42.7310,
-2.0190

81.0890, -42.7310,
-2.0190

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

52.4900, -51.3500,
-5.5100

132.9260,
-40.7140, -0.0260

36.8400, -37.5960,
-1.4680

159.9260,
-40.7140, -0.0260

22.4780, -24.7130,
1.8390

187.3390,
-40.4390, 0.4970

4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

214.6550,
-38.5130, -1.3690

0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 81.0890, -42.7310,
-2.0190

■ 81.0890, -42.7310,
-2.0190

■ 74.8540, -49.3790,
-2.6830

■ 87.6120, -36.9540,
-2.0900

■ 68.3310, -55.1560,
-2.6120

■ 93.8470, -30.3060,
-1.4260

■ 62.0960, -61.8040,
-3.2760

■ 100.3700,
-24.5290, -1.4970

■ 61.2100, -62.1250,
-2.9650

■ 106.6050,
-17.8810, -0.8330

■ 112.5410,
-11.8290, -0.3810

■ 119.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 125.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 132.1210, 6.9690,
0.3530

■ 138.0570, 13.0210,
0.8050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.4190, -61.7560, -15.1640



81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190



87.8470, -21.1380, 8.6380

Triad

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



81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190



90.4600, 28.4240, 13.5120



84.3180, -1.5560, -15.8600

Complementary

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



81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190



82.9110, 42.7310, 2.0190

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.



86.6360, 15.2240, -11.5920



81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190



89.2720, 31.5890, 5.7090

Square

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



81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190



91.1200, 17.8780, 17.4140



88.1370, 27.2350, -3.4930



80.5420, -22.7380, -17.4420

Rectangle

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



81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190



90.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370



88.1370, 27.2350, -3.4930



85.3680, 4.1750, -15.0970

Sweetspot

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



81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190



145.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320



92.9020, -33.2800, -35.6480



71.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190



93.8720, -66.9850, -2.9930



56.4350, -31.1810, 19.9470



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



62.7260, -63.6380, -3.0780



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



70.9840, 33.6010, 35.3370



78.1690, 52.8540, 55.3660



107.5650, 31.1810, -19.9470



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



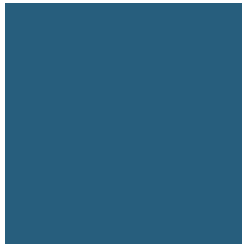
47.6200, 49.9660, 52.6380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

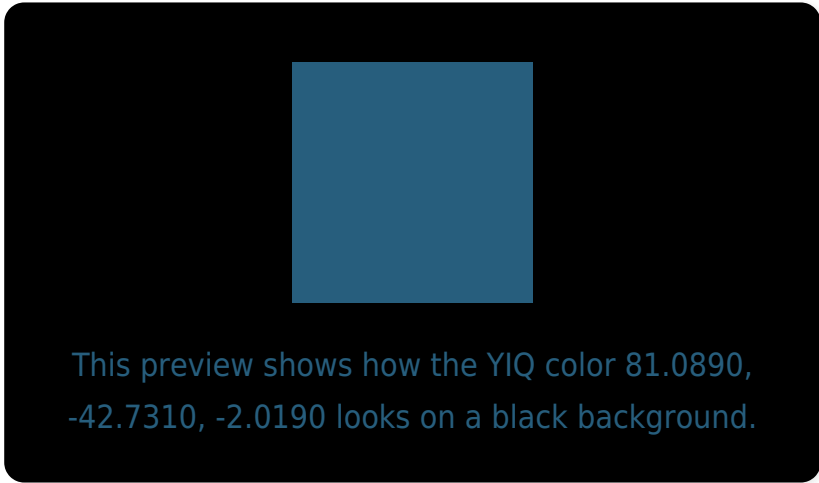
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

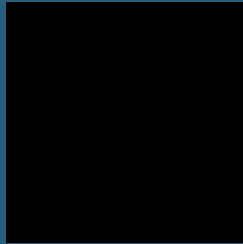
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.0890, -42.7310,

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

81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190

Protanopia

88.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670

Deuteranopia

88.1460, -20.5420, 8.8500



Tritanopia

77.3840, -45.4800, -12.7760

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190

Protanomaly

85.8740, -25.7680, 4.4400

Deuteranomaly

85.4330, -28.8400, 5.0480

Tritanomaly

79.0900, -44.4720, -9.0160

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190 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(39, 94, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 94, 125)  
}
```

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(39, 94, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 94, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190 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(39, 94, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 94, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 94, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 94, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 94, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 94,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.0890, -42.7310, -2.0190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 94, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 94,  
125) }
```

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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