

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.2050, -45.3930,
13.1910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E559A
RGB	46, 85, 154
RGB Percent	18%, 33%, 60%
CMY	0.8196, 0.6666, 0.3963
CMYK	0.70, 0.45, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	218°, 54%, 39%
HSV	218°, 70%, 60%
XYZ	10.2037, 9.4113, 31.8246
YIQ	81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

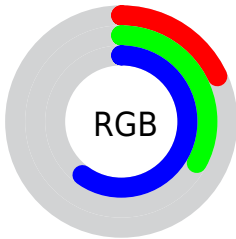
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 75, 154
Decimal	3036570
CIE _{Lab}	36.76, 10.20, -41.76
CIE _{LCh}	37, 42.984, 283.730
Yxy	9.4113, 0.1984, 0.1830
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281226650 (0xFF2E559A)
YUV	81.2050, 35.8879, -30.8748
Hunter-Lab	30.6778, 5.6846, -40.0320

Details

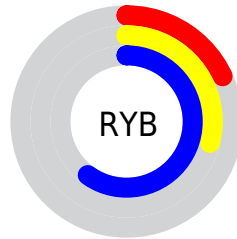
The YIQ color **81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **118.7950, 45.3930, -13.1910**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.8790, -41.3590, 17.1770**, and **35.6950, -44.0170, 10.2790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.8500, -51.5830, 15.2410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5600, -39.2030, 11.1410**.

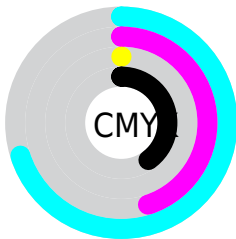
Distribution



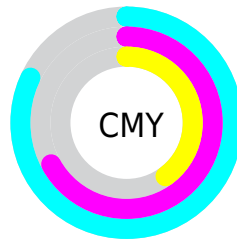
- Red (18%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910 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 81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.2050, -45.3930,
13.1910

■ 81.2050, -45.3930,
13.1910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.9860, -58.1380,
7.3820

■ 133.8790,
-41.3590, 17.1770

■ 35.6950, -44.0170,
10.2790

■ 160.7050,
-40.8090, 18.2230

■ 21.2190, -30.8130,
13.2750

■ 186.9780,
-37.3240, 15.6360

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,
14.1790

■ 212.0850,
-27.7400, 7.1400

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 237.1920,
-18.1560, -1.3560

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.4840

0.0000

■ 81.2050, -45.3930,
13.1910

■ 81.2050, -45.3930,
13.1910

■ 70.8500, -51.5830,
15.2410

■ 91.5600, -39.2030,
11.1410

■ 60.1960, -58.3690,
17.0790

■ 102.2140,
-32.4170, 9.3030

■ 50.4280, -64.8340,
18.6060

■ 112.5690,
-26.2270, 7.2530

■ 122.6360,
-19.1660, 5.9380

■ 132.9910,
-12.9760, 3.8880

■ 143.3460, -6.7860,
1.8380

■ 154.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 164.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 174.4220, 13.2510,
-3.3650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.7940, -75.5130, -2.6250



81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910



89.0000, 1.1410, 28.8930

Triad

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



81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910



84.2870, 53.5960, 8.8600



67.3980, -49.2360, -32.8200

Complementary

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



81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910



118.7950, 45.3930, -13.1910

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.



75.3520, -8.0640, -30.0800



81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910



82.9630, 44.9800, -11.2120

Square

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



81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910



83.8700, 51.1170, 26.2610



80.3530, 25.7260, -25.7140



72.0890, -61.0670, -22.1470

Rectangle

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



81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910



87.8410, 23.6980, 33.0900



80.3530, 25.7260, -25.7140



65.4430, -45.1090, -36.0290

Sweetspot

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



81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910



170.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



117.1480, -51.5280, -35.3360



83.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910



86.2580, -70.1070, 20.5570



62.4980, -26.3240, 36.5560



71.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



45.8970, -58.9650, 16.8670



4.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280

Inverse Universe

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



82.7380, 51.8490, 35.0250



88.7730, 80.2720, 54.0640



137.5020, 26.3240, -36.5560



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



47.6740, 67.0690, 45.5410



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910 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 81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910 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 81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.2050, -45.3930,

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

81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910

Protanopia

82.8960, -40.0290, 15.0990

Deuteranopia

75.9750, -59.6050, 6.4350



Tritanopia

68.0940, -59.4630, -18.1750

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910

Protanomaly

81.9990, -41.8170, 14.4630

Deuteranomaly

77.7800, -54.5620, 8.6540

Tritanomaly

72.9950, -54.3300, -6.5700

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.7780, -16.6900, 5.1180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910 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(46, 85, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 85, 154)  
}
```

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(46, 85, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 85, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910 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(46, 85, 154) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 85, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 85, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 85, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 85, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 85,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.2050, -45.3930, 13.1910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 85, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 85,  
154) }
```

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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