

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.6190, -64.0540,
15.4820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E59B3
RGB	30, 89, 179
RGB Percent	12%, 35%, 70%
CMY	0.8824, 0.6509, 0.2984
CMYK	0.83, 0.50, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	216°, 71%, 41%
HSV	216°, 83%, 70%
XYZ	12.2376, 10.6760, 44.0197
YIQ	81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

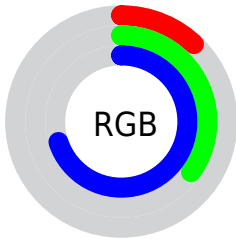
Format	Color
R _Y B	30, 72, 179
Decimal	1989043
CIE Lab	39.03, 15.28, -53.01
CIE LCh	39, 55.167, 286.083
Yxy	10.6760, 0.1828, 0.1595
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280179123 (0xFF1E59B3)
YUV	81.6190, 48.0088, -45.2699
Hunter-Lab	32.6741, 9.6749, -57.0058

Details

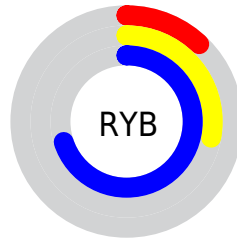
The YIQ color **81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **127.3810, 64.0540, -15.4820**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.9950, -53.1890, 22.3230**, and **40.6650, -52.5000, 15.3400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7800, -71.7570, 17.4190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.4580, -56.3510, 13.5450**.

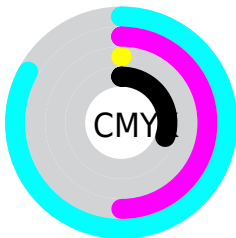
Distribution



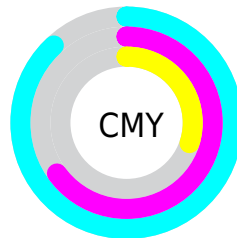
- Red (12%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820 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 81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.6190, -64.0540,
15.4820

■ 81.6190, -64.0540,
15.4820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.0700, -66.9420,
12.7540

■ 137.9950,
-53.1890, 22.3230

■ 40.6650, -52.5000,
15.3400

■ 164.5070,
-48.8790, 21.3050

■ 26.6620, -39.2500,
17.5020

■ 189.0270,
-39.0200, 13.3320

■ 8.5500, -24.0750,
23.3250

■ 214.4330,
-28.8400, 5.0480

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,
14.0800

■ 240.4260,
-18.9350, -3.7590

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.0600

0.0000

■ 81.6190, -64.0540,
15.4820

■ 81.6190, -64.0540,
15.4820

■ 69.7800, -71.7570,
17.4190

■ 93.4580, -56.3510,
13.5450

■ 62.0830, -76.9840,
18.5360

■ 105.2970,
-48.6480, 11.6080

■ 116.5490,
-40.6700, 10.1940

■ 128.3880,
-32.9670, 8.2570

■ 139.9280,
-25.8600, 6.1080

■ 151.7670,
-18.1570, 4.1710

■ 163.6060,
-10.4540, 2.2340

■ 174.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 186.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.8670, -85.7840, 1.8000



81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820



94.3630, 4.8530, 38.7170

Triad

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



81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820



86.1270, 68.7260, 9.9900



73.0230, -52.6740, -36.5940

Complementary

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



81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820



127.3810, 64.0540, -15.4820

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.



73.5860, -18.0110, -42.5470



81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820



86.7050, 54.3340, -15.5380

Square

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



81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820



83.4640, 67.3000, 35.8440



83.5500, 26.3690, -31.8630



78.9680, -68.0360, -22.5000

Rectangle

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



81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820



90.6780, 34.8830, 45.1470



83.5500, 26.3690, -31.8630



70.0250, -46.9880, -40.5240

Sweetspot

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



81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820



194.1130, -24.9430, 6.0090



127.6090, -69.5440, -50.2480



94.2080, -15.0850, 3.5630



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820



80.4520, -99.7720, 24.0360



51.4710, -38.8890, 49.5190



83.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



53.2490, -65.8880, 15.6800



8.8340, -11.0960, 2.8560

Inverse Universe

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



81.2770, 69.8650, 49.9370



79.8560, 108.7400, 77.7960



157.5290, 38.8890, -49.5190



83.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



52.7010, 71.6070, 51.4070



8.9140, 12.2860, 8.6220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820 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 81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

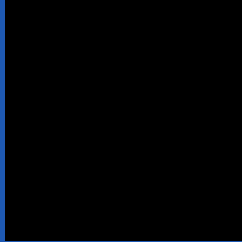
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.6190, -64.0540,

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

81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820

Protanopia

83.0110, -59.2860, 17.1780

Deuteranopia

73.7600, -78.1730, 1.5310



Tritanopia

72.3000, -63.0390, -19.4470

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820

Protanomaly

82.1140, -61.0740, 16.5420

Deuteranomaly

76.5590, -72.9930, 6.7750

Tritanomaly

75.5040, -63.1330, -6.7250

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.0700, -23.3840, 5.2880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820 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(30, 89, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 89, 179)  
}
```

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(30, 89, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 89, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820 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(30, 89, 179) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 89, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 89, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 89, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 89, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 89,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.6190, -64.0540, 15.4820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 89, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 89,  
179) }
```

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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