

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.8330, -71.2490,
-2.8090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C679C
RGB	12, 103, 156
RGB Percent	5%, 40%, 61%
CMY	0.9530, 0.5959, 0.3886
CMYK	0.92, 0.34, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	202°, 86%, 33%
HSV	202°, 92%, 61%
XYZ	10.9988, 12.1835, 33.1878
YIQ	81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

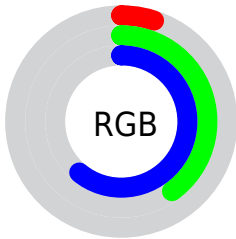
Format	Color
R_{YB}	12, 68, 156
Decimal	812956
CIE _{Lab}	41.51, -4.22, -35.45
CIE _{LCh}	42, 35.699, 263.214
Yxy	12.1835, 0.1951, 0.2161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279003036 (0xFF0C679C)
YUV	81.8330, 36.5643, -61.2435
Hunter-Lab	34.9048, -4.8366, -31.9400

Details

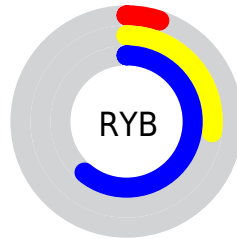
The YIQ color **81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **86.1670, 71.2490, 2.8090**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.7640, -57.6330, 3.7350**, and **45.3150, -49.0590, 2.5330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.8970, -77.3010, -3.2610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.1390, -63.3630, -2.5550**.

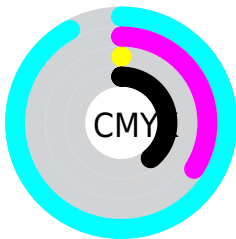
Distribution



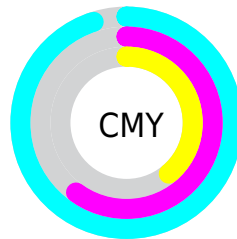
- Red (5%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090 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 81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.8330, -71.2490,
-2.8090

■ 81.8330, -71.2490,
-2.8090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.1930, -63.4550,
-0.8870

■ 140.7640,
-57.6330, 3.7350

■ 45.3150, -49.0590,
2.5330

■ 168.4760,
-56.7620, 4.4700

■ 29.6650, -35.3050,
6.5750

■ 194.8200,
-52.0390, 1.4730

■ 14.1290, -21.8720,
10.9280

■ 219.9270,
-42.4550, -7.0230

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 248.7210,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-12.5160, -4.4520

0.0000

■ 81.8330, -71.2490,
-2.8090

■ 81.8330, -71.2490,
-2.8090

■ 75.8970, -77.3010,
-3.2610

■ 90.1390, -63.3630,
-2.5550

■ 97.5590, -55.7980,
-1.9900

■ 105.8650,
-47.9120, -1.7360

■ 113.8720,
-40.6220, -1.6940

■ 122.1780,
-32.7360, -1.4400

■ 129.8970,
-24.5750, -0.6630

■ 137.9040,
-17.2850, -0.6210

■ 146.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 154.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.9860, -76.4740, -12.7460



81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



98.5300, -21.3230, 17.5010

Triad

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



81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



97.5500, 45.8460, 17.1580



87.9800, -15.5840, -25.9520

Complementary

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



81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



86.1670, 71.2490, 2.8090

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.



92.6430, 13.3460, -21.6140



81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



97.1070, 45.1150, 2.8670

Square

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



81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



99.1870, 34.1070, 26.1630



95.6890, 34.0680, -11.6920



76.0040, -59.6900, -30.5860

Rectangle

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



81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



100.9520, 1.0960, 24.2000



95.6890, 34.0680, -11.6920



90.3680, -4.9930, -25.1610

Sweetspot

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



81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



172.5160, -27.8760, -1.4120



102.5700, -56.6130, -58.8290



83.9040, -17.2850, -0.6210



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090



97.4630, -99.4460, -3.9100



39.5690, -51.4490, 34.8470



74.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



69.1320, -70.6530, -2.5970



7.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Inverse Universe

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



65.4300, 56.6130, 58.8290



74.5770, 79.0290, 82.1090



128.4310, 51.4490, -34.8470



73.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



53.0170, 56.3380, 58.3060



5.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090 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 81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090 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 81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8330, -71.2490,

-2.8090.

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

81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090

Protanopia

96.7740, -28.0620, 12.9780

Deuteranopia

94.2610, -39.7990, 10.9290



Tritanopia

77.2070, -67.2110, -20.9310

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090

Protanomaly

91.5870, -43.8330, 6.9430

Deuteranomaly

89.7540, -51.6730, 5.8550

Tritanomaly

78.9390, -69.0920, -14.3720

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.2990, -25.7670, -1.0870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090 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(12, 103, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 103, 156)  
}
```

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(12, 103, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 103, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090 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(12, 103, 156) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 103, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(12, 103, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 103, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 103, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 103,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.8330, -71.2490, -2.8090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 103, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 103,  
156) }
```

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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