

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.8480, -40.0740,  
10.4060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	325690
RGB	50, 86, 144
RGB Percent	20%, 34%, 56%
CMY	0.8040, 0.6627, 0.4355
CMYK	0.65, 0.40, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	217°, 48%, 38%
HSV	217°, 65%, 56%
XYZ	9.6738, 9.3478, 27.6592
YIQ	81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

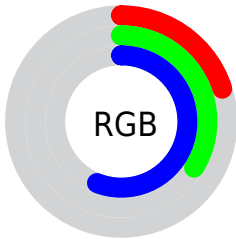
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 76, 144
Decimal	3298960
CIELab	36.65, 6.53, -35.90
CIElCh	37, 36.485, 280.306
Yxy	9.3478, 0.2072, 0.2002
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281489040 (0xFF325690)
YUV	81.8480, 30.6409, -27.9307
Hunter-Lab	30.5742, 2.9734, -32.2351

# Details

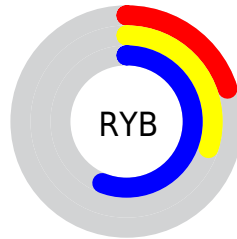
The YIQ color **81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **112.1520, 40.0740, -10.4060**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.5110, -37.5070, 13.4450**, and **35.2560, -41.4030, 6.9570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.3790, -45.9430, 12.1450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3170, -34.2050, 8.6670**.

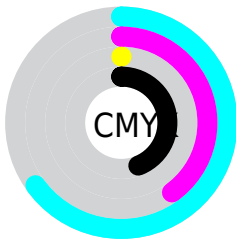
# Distribution



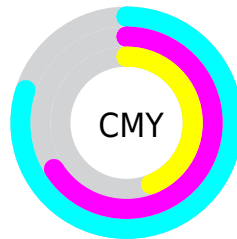
- Red (20%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060 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 81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.8480, -40.0740,  
10.4060

81.8480, -40.0740,  
10.4060

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

54.9180, -46.2630,  
6.9290

133.5110,  
-37.5070, 13.4450

35.2560, -41.4030,  
6.9570

160.0380,  
-37.5530, 14.2790

20.7800, -28.1990,  
9.9530

187.5650,  
-37.5990, 15.1130

7.5920, -15.8660,  
12.2140

212.3730,  
-28.6110, 6.4050

3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

237.4800,  
-19.0270, -2.0910

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 81.8480, -40.0740,  
10.4060

■ 81.8480, -40.0740,  
10.4060

■ 72.3790, -45.9430,  
12.1450

■ 91.3170, -34.2050,  
8.6670

■ 62.6110, -52.4080,  
13.6720

■ 101.0850,  
-27.7400, 7.1400

■ 53.1420, -58.2770,  
15.4110

■ 110.5540,  
-21.8710, 5.4010

■ 48.7010, -61.3490,  
16.0190

■ 120.3220,  
-15.4060, 3.8740

■ 129.2040, -9.2620,  
2.6580

■ 138.6730, -3.3930,  
0.9190

■ 148.4410, 3.0720,  
-0.6080

■ 157.9100, 8.9410,  
-2.3470

■ 167.6780, 15.4060,  
-3.8740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.8390, -71.3860, -5.8340



81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060



88.5710, -2.2050, 23.4510

# Triad

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



81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060



84.8070, 46.2600, 9.6520



65.5230, -48.0900, -31.5620

# Complementary

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



81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060



112.1520, 40.0740, -10.4060

# 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.



78.4500, -2.2880, -24.6240



81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060



84.3740, 39.5690, -6.7590

# Square

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



81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060



85.8580, 42.2230, 22.2470



82.1990, 23.5240, -18.8440



70.2310, -58.5910, -22.9670



# Rectangle

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



81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060



88.4440, 17.3260, 27.4220



82.1990, 23.5240, -18.8440



73.1790, -26.4500, -27.2660

# Sweetspot

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



81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060



161.4360, -15.7270, 4.1850



111.5620, -43.8260, -31.7460



79.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060



90.4020, -61.9450, 15.8070



63.4070, -24.8100, 31.1420



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



45.9140, -57.6350, 14.7890



2.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



# Inverse Universe

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



82.2100, 44.4680, 31.1240



90.7390, 68.4440, 48.1560



130.5930, 24.8100, -31.1420



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



46.2930, 63.7680, 44.7920



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060 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 81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060 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 81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8480, -40.0740,



# 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

81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060

### Protanopia

84.0340, -31.7300, 13.3740

### Deuteranopia

81.5380, -42.1370, 9.2470



## Tritanopia

74.9820, -44.2880, -12.3520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060

## Protanomaly

83.5390, -34.7100, 12.3140

## Deuteranomaly

81.8370, -41.5410, 9.4590

## Tritanomaly

77.6220, -42.9140, -4.2100

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.6210, -14.8100, 4.0860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060 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(50, 86, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 86, 144)  
}
```

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(50, 86, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 86, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060 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(50, 86, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 86, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 86, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 86, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 86, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 86,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.8480, -40.0740, 10.4060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 86, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 86,  
144) }
```

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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