

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180)
contains.

YIQ(81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(81.9890, -18.6620,
7.8180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	455274
RGB	69, 82, 116
RGB Percent	27%, 32%, 45%
CMY	0.7294, 0.6784, 0.5452
CMYK	0.41, 0.29, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	223°, 25%, 36%
HSV	223°, 41%, 45%
XYZ	8.6227, 8.5609, 17.7131
YIQ	81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

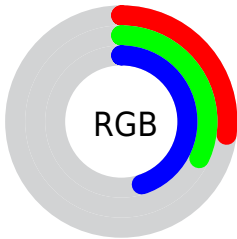
Format	Color
R_{YB}	69, 79, 116
Decimal	4543092
CIE _{Lab}	35.12, 4.30, -21.03
CIE _{LCh}	35, 21.469, 281.557
Yxy	8.5609, 0.2471, 0.2453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282733172 (0xFF455274)
YUV	81.9890, 16.7674, -11.3914
Hunter-Lab	29.2590, 1.4009, -15.4123

Details

The YIQ color **81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **103.0110, 18.6620, -7.8180**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.6300, -19.0290, 8.9630**, and **36.3370, -19.7620, 5.7260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7050, -23.6140, 9.4580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.2730, -13.7100, 6.1780**.

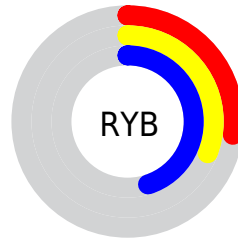
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (32%)

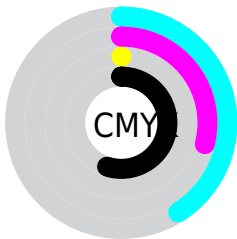
Blue (45%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (45%)

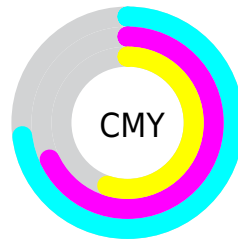


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180 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 81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.9890, -18.6620,
7.8180

■ 81.9890, -18.6620,
7.8180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.4620, -18.6160,
6.9840

■ 131.6300,
-19.0290, 8.9630

■ 36.3370, -19.7620,
5.7260

■ 157.7440,
-19.3500, 9.2740

■ 15.1090, -19.1200,
5.1040

■ 184.8580,
-19.6710, 9.5850

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 212.9720,
-19.9920, 9.8960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.1220,
-11.9670, 2.1210

■ 81.9890, -18.6620,
7.8180

■ 81.9890, -18.6620,
7.8180

■ 73.7050, -23.6140,
9.4580

■ 90.2730, -13.7100,
6.1780

■ 65.1330, -27.6950,
11.8330

■ 98.8450, -9.6290,
3.8030

■ 56.8490, -32.6470,
13.4730

■ 107.1290, -4.6770,
2.1630

■ 48.2770, -36.7280,
15.8480

■ 115.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 39.9930, -41.6800,
17.4880

■ 123.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 32.0080, -46.0360,
19.3400

■ 132.2690, 9.3080,
-3.4920

■ 140.8410, 13.3890,
-5.8670

■ 149.1250, 18.3410,

-7.5070

■ 157.1100, 22.6970,
-9.3590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180



84.7310, -0.1400, 13.5560

Triad

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



81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180



83.0050, 27.9670, 5.2710



75.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Complementary

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



81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180



103.0110, 18.6620, -7.8180

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.



78.6710, -1.0520, -13.9800



81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180



82.2830, 23.8880, -3.4080

Square

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



81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180



83.9650, 25.4440, 12.4520



80.9070, 13.0230, -10.2490



71.6250, -38.9690, -15.1370

Rectangle

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



81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180



84.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



80.9070, 13.0230, -10.2490



76.7990, -13.1560, -14.8840

Sweetspot

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



81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180



136.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830



100.4650, -23.8390, -14.0070



69.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180



97.0620, -28.9330, 12.2430



77.3480, -9.1270, 16.7370



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



33.8660, -48.5120, 20.1600



69.0030, -99.2250, 41.6630

Inverse Universe

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



84.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070



101.1070, 37.0880, 21.6960



107.6520, 9.1270, -16.7370



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.3540, 61.7980, 36.4380



82.6160, 126.8510, 74.4590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

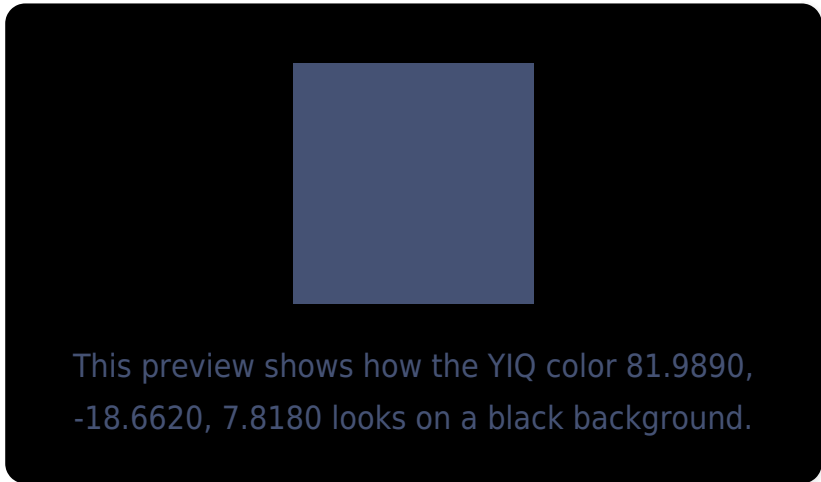
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

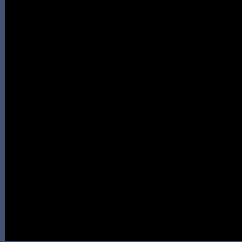
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180.

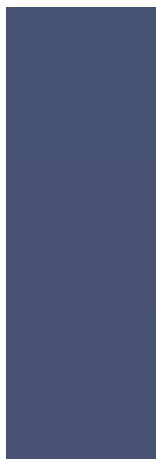


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.9890, -18.6620,

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

81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180

Protanopia

82.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Deuteranopia

82.5870, -17.4700, 8.2420



Tritanopia

79.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180

Protanomaly

81.8860, -16.8740, 8.4540

Deuteranomaly

82.2880, -18.0660, 8.0300

Tritanomaly

80.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180 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(69, 82, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 82, 116)  
}
```

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(69, 82, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 82, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180 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(69, 82, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 82, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 82, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 82, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 82, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 82,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 82, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 82,  
116) }
```

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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