

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.3970, -28.0180,
23.1980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	464B99
RGB	70, 75, 153
RGB Percent	27%, 29%, 60%
CMY	0.7254, 0.7059, 0.4002
CMYK	0.54, 0.51, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	236°, 37%, 44%
HSV	236°, 54%, 60%
XYZ	10.7888, 8.6334, 31.2158
YIQ	82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

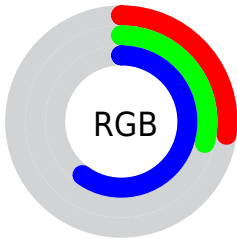
Format	Color
R_{YB}	70, 75, 153
Decimal	4606873
CIE Lab	35.27, 21.11, -43.48
CIE LCh	35, 48.335, 295.893
Yxy	8.6334, 0.2131, 0.1705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282796953 (0xFF464B99)
YUV	82.3970, 34.8073, -10.8722
Hunter-Lab	29.3826, 14.1230, -42.4214

Details

The YIQ color **82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **140.6030, 28.0180, -23.1980**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.5760, -26.9640, 26.1240**, and **30.3090, -39.7540, 15.6220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.6940, -33.1080, 27.3400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.1000, -22.9280, 19.0560**.

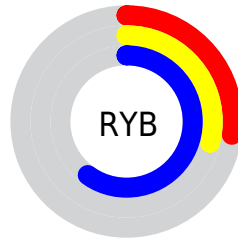
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (29%)

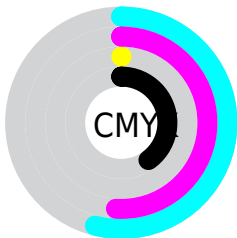
Blue (60%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (60%)

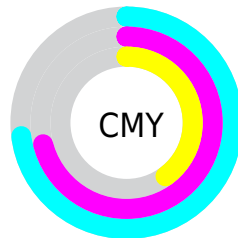


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980 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 82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.3970, -28.0180,
23.1980

■ 82.3970, -28.0180,
23.1980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.5600, -30.0350,
21.2050

■ 133.5760,
-26.9640, 26.1240

■ 30.3090, -39.7540,
15.6220

■ 159.8150,
-26.1390, 27.6930

■ 15.2350, -27.7420,
18.1940

■ 186.2020,
-22.9750, 25.4170

■ 8.3900, -18.1130,
14.3910

■ 211.3090,
-13.3910, 16.9210

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 236.4160, -3.8070,
8.4250

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 82.3970, -28.0180,
23.1980

■ 82.3970, -28.0180,
23.1980

■ 69.6940, -33.1080,
27.3400

■ 95.1000, -22.9280,
19.0560

■ 56.1050, -38.5190,
31.7930

■ 108.6890,
-17.5170, 14.6030

■ 43.4020, -43.6090,
35.9350

■ 121.3920,
-12.4270, 10.4610

■ 30.6990, -48.6990,
40.0770

■ 134.6820, -7.6120,
5.7960

■ 22.7250, -51.5880,
42.8760

■ 147.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 160.3870, 3.1640,
-2.2760

■ 173.6770, 7.9790,
-6.9410

■ 186.3800, 13.0690,
-11.0830

■ 199.3820, 18.7550,
-15.0130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.4830, -75.8350, 3.2130



82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980



84.4260, 17.7370, 36.4970

Triad

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



82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980



78.5720, 56.8070, 0.2230



67.3640, -51.8960, -28.6640

Complementary

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



82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980



140.6030, 28.0180, -23.1980

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.



61.0430, -38.2310, -39.5350



82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980



77.7680, 40.8550, -19.0570

Square

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



82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980



77.4810, 59.4620, 23.7020



73.7490, 15.5030, -33.1770



71.9240, -64.7360, -16.2240

Rectangle

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



82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980



80.9140, 39.7900, 38.8140



73.7490, 15.5030, -33.1770



65.2950, -47.4480, -32.1840

Sweetspot

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



82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980



171.8220, -10.8220, 8.9060



127.4990, -47.5420, -19.4620



83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



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.



82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980



88.8150, -43.3340, 36.4580



90.2260, -5.1870, 33.4450



69.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



20.6560, -47.1400, 39.3560



2.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

Inverse Universe

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



95.3870, 47.8630, 19.1510



109.3690, 74.6370, 29.5250



132.7740, 5.1870, -33.4450



71.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



42.7720, 80.8720, 32.1680



4.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980 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 82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

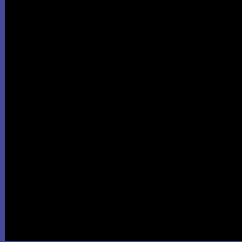
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3970, -28.0180,

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

82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980

Protanopia

76.6330, -49.4740, 15.5660

Deuteranopia

66.2940, -70.9290, 2.4070



Tritanopia

78.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980

Protanomaly

78.5200, -41.7260, 18.3220

Deuteranomaly

72.1220, -55.5250, 9.5870

Tritanomaly

79.6890, -26.6850, 4.5390

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.0070, -9.9050, 8.8070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980 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(70, 75, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 75, 153)  
}
```

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(70, 75, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 75, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980 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(70, 75, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 75, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 75, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 75, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 75, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 75,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.3970, -28.0180, 23.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 75, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 75,  
153) }
```

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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