

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.4900, -50.2090,
23.3830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3151B2
RGB	49, 81, 178
RGB Percent	19%, 32%, 70%
CMY	0.8078, 0.6823, 0.3022
CMYK	0.72, 0.54, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	225°, 57%, 44%
HSV	225°, 72%, 70%
XYZ	12.2387, 9.7513, 43.3198
YIQ	82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

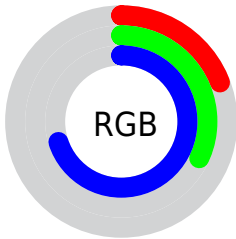
Format	Color
R _Y B	49, 75, 178
Decimal	3232178
CIE Lab	37.39, 22.35, -55.04
CIE LCh	37, 59.405, 292.096
Yxy	9.7513, 0.1874, 0.1493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281422258 (0xFF3151B2)
YUV	82.4900, 47.0864, -29.3707
Hunter-Lab	31.2271, 15.3115, -60.3911

Details

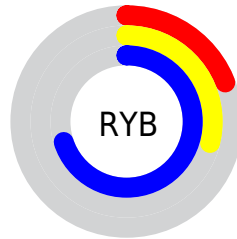
The YIQ color $82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $3366CC$. A complement of this color would be $144.5100, 50.2090, -23.3830$, and the grayscale version is $82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $136.4740, -44.1120, 28.5280$, and $35.8550, -49.9790, 19.2130$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $69.4770, -57.3620, 26.3660$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $95.5030, -43.0560, 20.4000$.

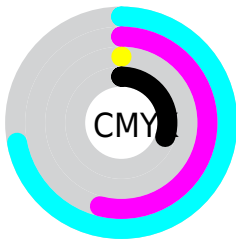
Distribution



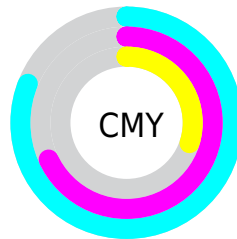
- Red (19%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830 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 82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.4900, -50.2090,
23.3830

■ 82.4900, -50.2090,
23.3830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.2600, -64.4210,
16.6270

■ 136.4740,
-44.1120, 28.5280

■ 36.4420, -50.2540,
18.6900

■ 162.8010,
-40.7190, 27.6090

■ 22.4390, -37.0040,
20.8520

■ 187.3210,
-30.8600, 19.6360

■ 8.4360, -23.7540,
23.0140

■ 212.1400,
-20.4050, 11.8750

■ 8.0480, -17.1500,
13.4580

■ 237.2470,
-10.8210, 3.3790

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 82.4900, -50.2090,
23.3830

■ 82.4900, -50.2090,
23.3830

■ 69.4770, -57.3620,
26.3660

■ 95.5030, -43.0560,
20.4000

■ 55.8770, -64.2400,
29.8720

■ 109.1030,
-36.1780, 16.8940

■ 46.1200, -69.2380,
32.3460

■ 121.8170,
-29.6210, 13.6990

■ 135.4170,
-22.7430, 10.1930

■ 148.4300,
-15.5900, 7.2100

■ 161.4430, -8.4370,
4.2270

■ 175.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 187.7570, 4.9980,
-2.4740

■ 200.7700, 12.1510,
-5.4570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.5020, -86.0140, 5.9700



82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830



88.6250, 16.0390, 45.2470

Triad

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



82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830



80.3520, 72.1660, 2.7100



71.7180, -53.1330, -33.7810

Complementary

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



82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830



144.5100, 50.2090, -23.3830

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.



63.4420, -35.3410, -47.8610



82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830



83.4160, 47.7780, -17.8700

Square

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



82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830



74.9980, 74.5440, 36.7200



78.4780, 17.7040, -34.5200



78.0050, -69.4580, -18.7540

Rectangle

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



82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830



81.0540, 45.7480, 51.9880



78.4780, 17.7040, -34.5200



69.1930, -47.4010, -38.5450

Sweetspot

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



82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830



194.4450, -19.9460, 9.0620



135.7810, -66.6120, -37.3000



94.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690



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.



82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830



82.3780, -78.5920, 36.6720



73.2740, -22.3370, 46.9030



82.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



39.7480, -59.5630, 27.7090



6.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480

Inverse Universe

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



91.2190, 66.6120, 37.3000



96.0980, 104.3420, 58.3740



153.7260, 22.3370, -46.9030



83.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.0790, 78.9900, 44.2540



8.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830 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 82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830 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 82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4900, -50.2090,

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

82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830

Protanopia

69.8280, -80.8800, 12.0480

Deuteranopia

70.5000, -74.5050, 1.1350



Tritanopia

68.7950, -60.0590, -18.3870

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830

Protanomaly

74.5090, -69.5560, 16.0760

Deuteranomaly

75.0330, -65.5200, 9.0080

Tritanomaly

73.7330, -56.3480, -3.0360

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.4020, -18.3870, 8.3410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830 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(49, 81, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 81, 178)  
}
```

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(49, 81, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 81, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830 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(49, 81, 178) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 81, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 81, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 81, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 81, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 81,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4900, -50.2090, 23.3830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 81, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 81,  
178) }
```

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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