

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.9730, -48.0960,
1.6000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	29628E
RGB	41, 98, 142
RGB Percent	16%, 38%, 56%
CMY	0.8393, 0.6156, 0.4434
CMYK	0.71, 0.31, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	206°, 55%, 36%
HSV	206°, 71%, 56%
XYZ	10.1615, 11.1620, 27.1875
YIQ	85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

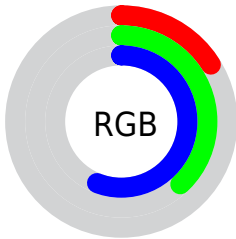
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 77, 142
Decimal	2712206
CIE _{Lab}	39.85, -3.43, -29.64
CIE _{LCh}	40, 29.843, 263.390
Yxy	11.1620, 0.2095, 0.2301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280902286 (0xFF29628E)
YUV	85.9730, 27.6213, -39.4413
Hunter-Lab	33.4096, -4.1763, -24.8614

Details

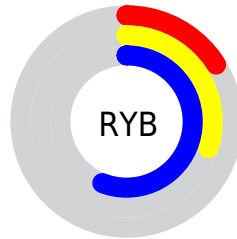
The YIQ color **85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **97.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.8210, -44.6120, 4.5400**, and **40.8980, -43.5110, 1.1050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.2650, -54.7900, 1.7700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300**.

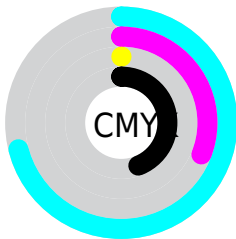
Distribution



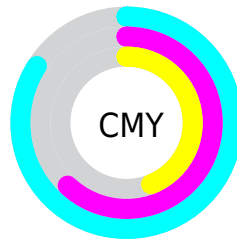
- Red (16%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000 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 85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.9730, -48.0960,
1.6000

■ 85.9730, -48.0960,
1.6000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.6620, -57.5860,
-2.6260

■ 138.8210,
-44.6120, 4.5400

■ 40.8980, -43.5110,
1.1050

■ 166.2340,
-44.3370, 5.0630

■ 25.9490, -30.3530,
4.9350

■ 193.4620,
-44.9790, 5.6850

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 218.7970,
-36.0370, -2.1890

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 242.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 85.9730, -48.0960,
1.6000

■ 85.9730, -48.0960,
1.6000

■ 78.2650, -54.7900,
1.7700

■ 93.6810, -41.4020,
1.4300

■ 70.5570, -61.4840,
1.9400

■ 101.3890,
-34.7080, 1.2600

■ 63.1480, -67.5820,
2.3220

■ 109.9830,
-27.6930, 0.7790

■ 117.6910,
-20.9990, 0.6090

■ 125.3990,
-14.3050, 0.4390

■ 133.1070, -7.6110,
0.2690

■ 140.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 148.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 157.1170, 12.7920,
-0.5520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.0960, -70.9720, -13.3400



85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



94.9880, -16.9210, 14.8150

Triad

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



85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



94.5490, 38.4190, 14.0910



86.5830, -12.7880, -21.5560

Complementary

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



85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



97.0270, 48.0960, -1.6000

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.



89.9080, 11.2820, -17.2460



85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



93.6870, 37.5500, 2.3020

Square

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



85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



95.8010, 29.2020, 21.4420



92.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



77.5220, -46.3490, -24.5650

Rectangle

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



85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



96.3170, 1.3260, 20.0300



92.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



87.6010, -4.0310, -20.5670

Sweetspot

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



85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



162.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230



105.3030, -41.8990, -39.1390



79.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000



97.4400, -74.2760, 2.4920



56.6230, -34.3460, 27.7500



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



60.0020, -64.2350, 2.2370



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



77.6970, 41.8990, 39.1390



84.6760, 64.7280, 60.4400



126.3770, 34.3460, -27.7500



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.0290, 56.0640, 52.2560



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000 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 85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

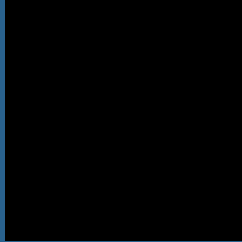
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000.

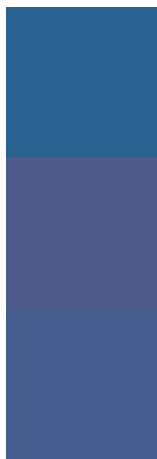


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.9730, -48.0960,

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

85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000

Protanopia

93.2430, -22.1930, 11.2390

Deuteranopia

91.5240, -30.3540, 10.4620



Tritanopia

78.0020, -56.2080, -16.5920

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000

Protanomaly

90.4590, -31.7290, 7.8470

Deuteranomaly

89.7080, -36.8640, 7.2960

Tritanomaly

81.0720, -53.2290, -10.0050

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000 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(41, 98, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 98, 142)  
}
```

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(41, 98, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 98, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000 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(41, 98, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 98, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 98, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 98, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 98, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 98,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.9730, -48.0960, 1.6000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 98, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 98,  
142) }
```

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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