

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.1320, -25.9540,
18.8300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A5294
RGB	74, 82, 148
RGB Percent	29%, 32%, 58%
CMY	0.7098, 0.6784, 0.4198
CMYK	0.50, 0.45, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	234°, 33%, 44%
HSV	234°, 50%, 58%
XYZ	11.1842, 9.6281, 29.2696
YIQ	87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

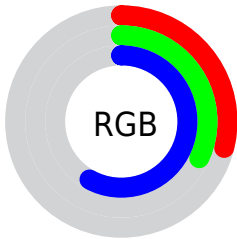
Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 81, 148
Decimal	4870804
CIE _{Lab}	37.17, 15.85, -37.41
CIE _{LCh}	37, 40.630, 292.960
Yxy	9.6281, 0.2233, 0.1922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283060884 (0xFF4A5294)
YUV	87.1320, 30.0079, -11.5168
Hunter-Lab	31.0291, 10.0380, -34.2075

Details

The YIQ color **87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **134.8680, 25.9540, -18.8300**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.0120, -25.4960, 21.5440**, and **38.1480, -32.0510, 13.6850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.0160, -31.3190, 22.4490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.2480, -20.5890, 15.2110**.

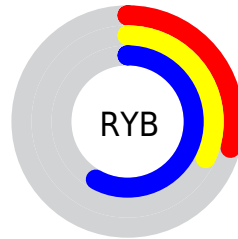
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (32%)

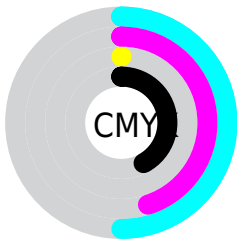
Blue (58%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (58%)

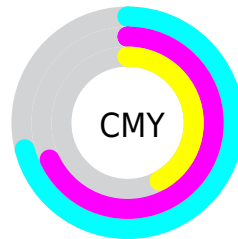


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300 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 87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.1320, -25.9540,
18.8300

■ 87.1320, -25.9540,
18.8300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.5940, -27.3750,
17.0490

■ 137.8980,
-25.1750, 21.2330

■ 38.1480, -32.0510,
13.6850

■ 164.5390,
-25.5420, 22.3780

■ 18.7740, -28.0620,
12.9780

■ 191.4960,
-23.9830, 21.6570

■ 6.1730, -16.0040,
14.7160

■ 216.6030,
-14.3990, 13.1610

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 241.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 87.1320, -25.9540,
18.8300

■ 87.1320, -25.9540,
18.8300

■ 75.0160, -31.3190,
22.4490

■ 99.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

■ 62.9000, -36.6840,
26.0680

■ 111.3640,
-15.2240, 11.5920

■ 50.4960, -41.1780,
30.4220

■ 123.7680,
-10.7300, 7.2380

■ 38.3800, -46.5430,
34.0410

■ 135.8840, -5.3650,
3.6190

■ 26.2640, -51.9080,
37.6600

■ 148.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 160.1160, 5.3650,
-3.6190

■ 172.2320, 10.7300,
-7.2380

■ 184.6360, 15.2240,

-11.5920

■ 196.7520, 20.5890,
-15.2110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.9190, -74.3670, -1.3670



87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300



90.2740, 12.0530, 29.3730

Triad

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



87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300



85.1460, 49.3790, 2.6830



69.3530, -53.3630, -29.6110

Complementary

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



87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300



134.8680, 25.9540, -18.8300

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.



75.3060, -19.6180, -29.9380



87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300



83.7340, 38.1950, -14.9010

Square

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



87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300



85.5830, 50.2470, 19.9990



80.9050, 15.3640, -25.1480



73.2290, -64.2770, -19.0370

Rectangle

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



87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300



88.3810, 30.8050, 30.9410



80.9050, 15.3640, -25.1480



67.5120, -49.5570, -32.5090

Sweetspot

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



87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300



167.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390



124.8480, -41.2150, -18.4870



82.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300



97.0400, -39.8940, 29.1780



90.8080, -7.0660, 28.9500



67.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



24.5370, -48.4230, 35.0730



1.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Inverse Universe

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



97.0380, 41.5360, 18.1760



112.4540, 64.0920, 27.9000



131.1920, 7.0660, -28.9500



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



42.9720, 77.4330, 33.9210



3.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300 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 87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300 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 87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1320, -25.9540,

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

87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300

Protanopia

84.4510, -37.2780, 14.8020

Deuteranopia

82.1680, -43.9710, 9.4450



Tritanopia

83.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300

Protanomaly

85.5440, -33.1060, 16.2860

Deuteranomaly

83.9840, -37.4610, 12.6110

Tritanomaly

84.7170, -23.8880, 3.4080

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300 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(74, 82, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 82, 148)  
}
```

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(74, 82, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 82, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300 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(74, 82, 148) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 82, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 82, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 82, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 82, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 82,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 82, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 82,  
148) }
```

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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