

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.2680, -41.6770,
0.9070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	306287
RGB	48, 98, 135
RGB Percent	19%, 38%, 53%
CMY	0.8118, 0.6156, 0.4708
CMYK	0.64, 0.27, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	205°, 48%, 36%
HSV	205°, 64%, 53%
XYZ	9.9571, 11.1150, 24.5240
YIQ	87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

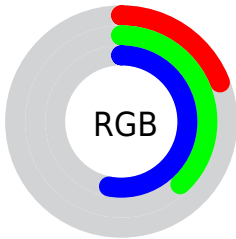
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 80, 135
Decimal	3170951
CIE _{Lab}	39.77, -4.70, -25.52
CIE _{LCh}	40, 25.954, 259.571
Yxy	11.1150, 0.2184, 0.2438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281361031 (0xFF306287)
YUV	87.2680, 23.5319, -34.4380
Hunter-Lab	33.3391, -5.0324, -20.2759

Details

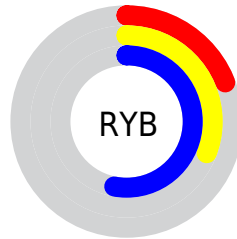
The YIQ color **87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **95.7320, 41.6770, -0.9070**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.6920, -39.9350, 2.3770**, and **40.2140, -41.5850, -0.7610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.5600, -48.3710, 1.0770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.6770, -35.5790, 0.5250**.

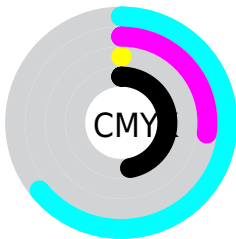
Distribution



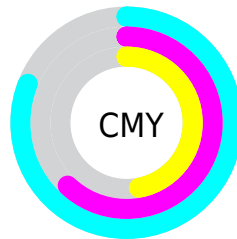
- Red (19%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070 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 87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.2680, -41.6770,
0.9070

87.2680, -41.6770,
0.9070

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.0500, -46.9950,
-1.8350

139.6920,
-39.9350, 2.3770

40.2140, -41.5850,
-0.7610

166.2190,
-39.9810, 3.2110

25.2650, -28.4270,
3.0690

194.3330,
-40.3020, 3.5220

6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

220.2810,
-34.5240, -2.0760

2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 87.2680, -41.6770,
0.9070

■ 87.2680, -41.6770,
0.9070

■ 79.5600, -48.3710,
1.0770

■ 94.6770, -35.5790,
0.5250

■ 72.7380, -54.7440,
0.9360

■ 101.7980,
-28.6100, 0.8780

■ 65.0300, -61.4380,
1.1060

■ 109.2070,
-22.5120, 0.4960

■ 61.1760, -64.7850,
1.1910

■ 116.9150,
-15.8180, 0.3260

■ 124.3240, -9.7200,
-0.0560

■ 131.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 138.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 146.5620, 10.0410,
-0.2550

■ 153.9710, 16.1390,
-0.6370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.7110, -68.4500, -14.9940



87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070



93.9940, -17.0580, 11.7900

Triad

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



87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070



95.3850, 33.0090, 13.0170



88.0290, -8.1120, -18.1920

Complementary

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



87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070



95.7320, 41.6770, -0.9070

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.



90.7880, 11.7400, -14.5320



87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070



94.3600, 34.1570, 3.2210

Square

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



87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070



96.2840, 23.2880, 18.4880



92.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300



82.6980, -32.0450, -19.4770

Rectangle

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



87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070



96.2410, -1.5160, 16.4680



92.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300



88.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040

Sweetspot

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



87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070



157.9150, -15.8180, 0.3260



103.1730, -35.4810, -34.3050



78.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070



101.2900, -65.1060, 1.5020



62.0270, -29.8520, 23.3960



62.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



58.8450, -62.3550, 1.2050



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



79.7130, 35.8020, 33.9940



89.5560, 56.0180, 53.0900



120.9730, 29.8520, -23.3960



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



47.4200, 53.4050, 50.8850



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070 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 87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

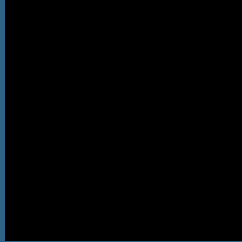
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070.

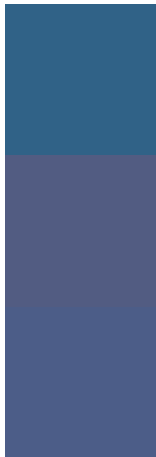


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2680, -41.6770,

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

87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070

Protanopia

93.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980

Deuteranopia

92.8190, -23.9350, 9.7690



Tritanopia

83.5800, -43.0960, -11.9280

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070

Protanomaly

91.1560, -26.5020, 6.7300

Deuteranomaly

91.0030, -30.4450, 6.6030

Tritanomaly

84.9270, -42.4550, -7.0230

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070 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(48, 98, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 98, 135)  
}
```

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(48, 98, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 98, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070 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(48, 98, 135) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 98, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 98, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 98, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 98, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 98,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2680, -41.6770, 0.9070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 98, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 98,  
135) }
```

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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