

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.1010, -51.0320,
10.7600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E5FA3
RGB	46, 95, 163
RGB Percent	18%, 37%, 64%
CMY	0.8197, 0.6274, 0.3610
CMYK	0.72, 0.42, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	215°, 56%, 41%
HSV	215°, 72%, 64%
XYZ	11.8250, 11.4106, 36.1990
YIQ	88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

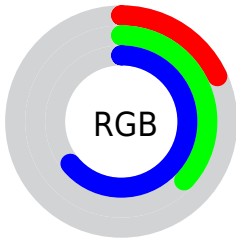
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 81, 163
Decimal	3039139
CIE _{Lab}	40.26, 7.09, -41.54
CIE _{LCh}	40, 42.146, 279.687
Yxy	11.4106, 0.1990, 0.1920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281229219 (0xFF2E5FA3)
YUV	88.1010, 36.9252, -36.9226
Hunter-Lab	33.7795, 3.3720, -39.8909

Details

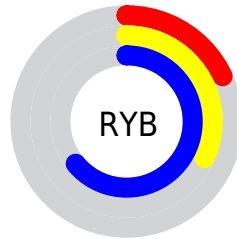
The YIQ color **88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **120.8990, 51.0320, -10.7600**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.6610, -46.6770, 14.4350**, and **42.0040, -49.3810, 8.3710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0340, -58.0930, 12.0750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.1680, -43.9710, 9.4450**.

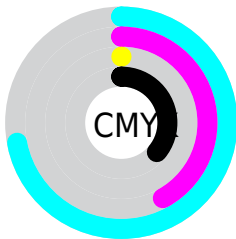
Distribution



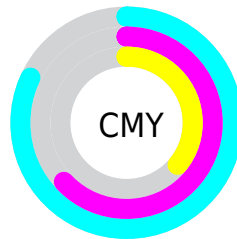
- Red (18%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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 88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.1010, -51.0320,
10.7600

■ 88.1010, -51.0320,
10.7600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.7680, -63.4560,
4.6400

■ 141.6610,
-46.6770, 14.4350

■ 42.0040, -49.3810,
8.3710

■ 168.9000,
-45.8520, 16.0040

■ 27.4140, -35.8560,
11.0560

■ 194.6200,
-39.4320, 9.7840

■ 8.2420, -20.4520,
18.2360

■ 219.7270,
-29.8480, 1.2880

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-0.8480

0.0000

■ 88.1010, -51.0320,
10.7600

■ 88.1010, -51.0320,
10.7600

■ 78.0340, -58.0930,
12.0750

■ 98.1680, -43.9710,
9.4450

■ 67.0810, -65.4750,
13.7010

■ 109.1210,
-36.5890, 7.8190

■ 58.4980, -71.0230,
15.1290

■ 119.1880,
-29.5280, 6.5040

■ 129.8420,
-22.7420, 4.6660

■ 139.9090,
-15.6810, 3.3510

■ 150.8620, -8.2990,
1.7250

■ 160.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 171.5830, 5.5480,
-1.4280

■ 181.9490, 13.2050,
-2.5310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.7610, -79.9140, -5.4660



88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



97.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970

Triad

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



88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



93.1670, 54.0540, 11.5740



72.5500, -52.7200, -35.7600

Complementary

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



88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



120.8990, 51.0320, -10.7600

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.



85.4020, -2.3330, -29.3170



88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



92.4410, 46.6300, -8.0740

Square

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



88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



93.9130, 49.5580, 26.9820



90.0160, 28.2930, -22.6750



77.7140, -64.5050, -25.9210

Rectangle

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



88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



97.1610, 19.8010, 32.1290



90.0160, 28.2930, -22.6750



78.6680, -32.5010, -33.2450

Sweetspot

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



88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



182.0980, -20.5870, 4.1570



122.2030, -53.3610, -40.6650



89.2360, -12.2880, 2.4320



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600



95.3600, -79.3220, 16.8540



61.7300, -32.7890, 38.0830



76.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



52.3370, -63.3200, 13.1920



6.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370

Inverse Universe

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



86.5690, 54.0030, 40.0430



93.0820, 84.0760, 62.2200



147.2700, 32.7890, -38.0830



76.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



50.3090, 66.8390, 49.7110



6.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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 88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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 88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1010, -51.0320,

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

88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

Protanopia

91.6790, -37.9200, 15.4240

Deuteranopia

87.4920, -53.6910, 9.3890



Tritanopia

74.5170, -65.1480, -19.7720

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

Protanomaly

90.2870, -42.6880, 13.7280

Deuteranomaly

87.7910, -53.0950, 9.6010

Tritanomaly

79.3040, -59.6940, -8.4780

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.3540, -18.4320, 3.6480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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(46, 95, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 95, 163)  
}
```

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(46, 95, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 95, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 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(46, 95, 163) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 95, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 95, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 95, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 95, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 95,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1010, -51.0320, 10.7600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 95, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 95,  
163) }
```

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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