

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.2350, -63.2730,
6.8310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2065AA
RGB	32, 101, 170
RGB Percent	13%, 40%, 67%
CMY	0.8746, 0.6038, 0.3336
CMYK	0.81, 0.41, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	210°, 68%, 40%
HSV	210°, 81%, 67%
XYZ	12.4996, 12.5190, 39.7493
YIQ	88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

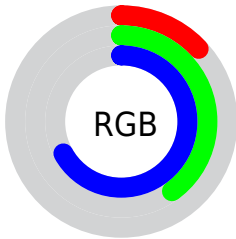
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 78, 170
Decimal	2123178
CIE _{Lab}	42.03, 4.14, -42.89
CIE _{LCh}	42, 43.089, 275.514
Yxy	12.5190, 0.1930, 0.1933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280313258 (0xFF2065AA)
YUV	88.2350, 40.3101, -49.3181
Hunter-Lab	35.3821, 1.1406, -41.8406

Details

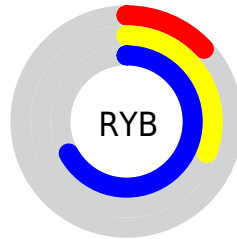
The YIQ color **88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **113.7650, 63.2730, -6.8310**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.0020, -55.0670, 12.3010**, and **45.6230, -52.6820, 7.6220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.4560, -71.2050, 7.4110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.6010, -55.6160, 5.7280**.

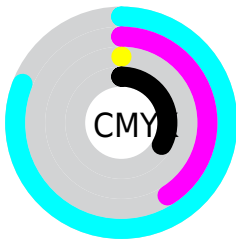
Distribution



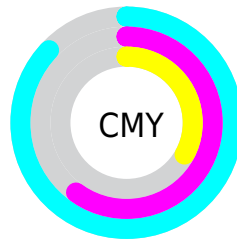
- Red (13%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310 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 88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.2350, -63.2730,
6.8310

88.2350, -63.2730,
6.8310

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.5010, -67.0780,
4.2020

144.0020,
-55.0670, 12.3010

45.6230, -52.6820,
7.6220

172.1270,
-53.9210, 13.5590

30.4460, -38.8820,
10.8300

196.6470,
-44.0620, 5.5860

14.2090, -24.8530,
15.3950

222.3410,
-34.7530, -3.4330

6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

252.3090, -5.3640,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.9080

0.0000

■ 88.2350, -63.2730,
6.8310

■ 88.2350, -63.2730,
6.8310

■ 78.4560, -71.2050,
7.4110

■ 98.6010, -55.6160,
5.7280

■ 69.2750, -77.9450,
8.4150

■ 108.3800,
-47.6840, 5.1480

■ 118.1590,
-39.7520, 4.5680

■ 128.5250,
-32.0950, 3.4650

■ 138.3040,
-24.1630, 2.8850

■ 148.6700,
-16.5060, 1.7820

■ 158.4490, -8.5740,
1.2020

■ 168.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 178.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.7390, -82.8480, -7.3600



88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310



101.5580, -9.3580, 26.4340

Triad

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



88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310



97.5310, 56.0250, 14.4010



75.8660, -50.7940, -37.6260

Complementary

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



88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310



113.7650, 63.2730, -6.8310

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.



90.6260, 2.8480, -29.6000



88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310



96.9900, 49.5180, -5.3460

Square

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



88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310



98.1950, 48.8240, 29.2720



94.5820, 32.5110, -22.0250



80.0620, -65.6050, -28.0130

Rectangle

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



88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310



102.1220, 15.5370, 32.3130



94.5820, 32.5110, -22.0250



85.0880, -24.9360, -32.6800

Sweetspot

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



88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310



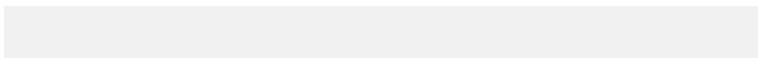
190.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850



120.6440, -59.4570, -51.3370



93.0400, -14.6720, 1.5840



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310



94.3190, -98.4400, 10.9040



48.9060, -44.8480, 41.8720



79.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



60.3100, -67.8580, 7.3260



8.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900

Inverse Universe

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



81.1280, 60.0990, 50.7150



83.4830, 93.7930, 78.8570



153.0940, 44.8480, -41.8720



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



52.6880, 64.4540, 54.3900



7.1200, 8.7100, 7.3500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310 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 88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

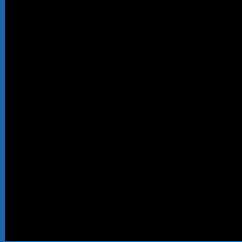
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2350, -63.2730,

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

88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310

Protanopia

96.2060, -37.9660, 16.2580

Deuteranopia

90.9370, -56.4420, 9.6860



Tritanopia

78.0220, -68.1280, -20.8320

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310

Protanomaly

93.3080, -47.1810, 12.5550

Deuteranomaly

89.7410, -58.8260, 8.8380

Tritanomaly

82.0150, -66.2500, -10.8100

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.3750, -22.9250, 2.4750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310 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(32, 101, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 101, 170)  
}
```

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(32, 101, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 101, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310 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(32, 101, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 101, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 101, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 101, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 101, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 101,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.2350, -63.2730, 6.8310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 101, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 101,  
170) }
```

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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