

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.4810, -47.1310,  
-10.3870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.4810, -47.1310,  
-10.3870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	256C7B
RGB	37, 108, 123
RGB Percent	15%, 42%, 48%
CMY	0.8550, 0.5763, 0.5178
CMYK	0.70, 0.12, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	190°, 54%, 31%
HSV	190°, 70%, 48%
XYZ	9.6992, 12.5528, 20.6340
YIQ	88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

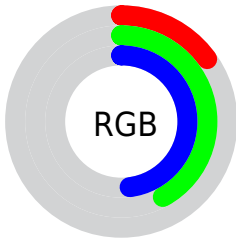
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 76, 123
Decimal	2452603
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.08, -16.70, -14.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 22.273, 221.429
Yxy	12.5528, 0.2262, 0.2927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280642683 (0xFF256C7B)
<b>YUV</b>	88.4810, 17.0179, -45.1488
Hunter-Lab	35.4299, -13.1367, -9.7289




# Details

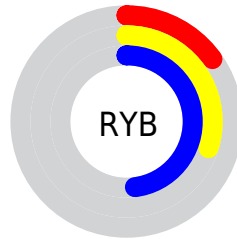
The YIQ color **88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **71.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.9760, -44.1510, -9.3270**, and **43.6560, -40.2540, -8.3660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7190, -53.7330, -11.8850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.2430, -40.5290, -8.8890**.

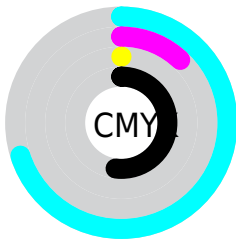
# Distribution







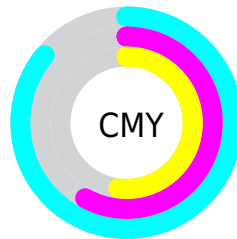
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (42%)
-  Blue (48%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (48%)



-  Cyan (70%)
-  Magenta (12%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (52%)



-  Cyan (86%)
-  Magenta (58%)
-  Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870 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 88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.4810, -47.1310,  
-10.3870

■ 88.4810, -47.1310,  
-10.3870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 60.4800, -54.5580,  
-13.4540

■ 141.9760,  
-44.1510, -9.3270

■ 43.6560, -40.2540,  
-8.3660

■ 169.0900,  
-44.4720, -9.0160

■ 28.2340, -27.1420,  
-3.7020

■ 196.5030,  
-44.1970, -8.4930

■ 12.3390, -14.0760,  
1.7960

■ 224.6340,  
-43.1880, -10.2600

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

■ 240.0500,  
-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 88.4810, -47.1310,  
-10.3870

■ 88.4810, -47.1310,  
-10.3870

■ 83.7190, -53.7330,  
-11.8850

■ 93.2430, -40.5290,  
-8.8890

■ 78.6580, -60.9310,  
-13.5950

■ 98.3040, -33.3310,  
-7.1790

■ 73.8960, -67.5330,  
-15.0930

■ 103.0660,  
-26.7290, -5.6810

■ 108.4150,  
-20.4020, -4.7060

■ 113.1770,  
-13.8000, -3.2080

■ 118.2380, -6.6020,  
-1.4980

■ 123.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 127.7620, 6.6020,  
1.4980

■ 132.8230, 13.8000,  
3.2080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.6250, -38.9690, -15.1370



88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



93.3670, -37.6420, -0.6340

# Triad

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



88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



101.9950, 16.7320, 16.1560



97.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

# Complementary

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



88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



71.5190, 47.1310, 10.3870

# 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.



99.0660, 25.9970, -3.0830



88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



101.1610, 27.8280, 13.3000

# Square

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



88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



101.6710, 0.0890, 14.9130



100.0870, 30.6720, 5.8080



95.1440, -1.0060, -14.8140



# Rectangle

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



88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



97.5150, -26.1350, 5.5850



100.0870, 30.6720, 5.8080



97.7830, 19.3040, -8.4400

# Sweetspot

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



88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



147.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700



89.0780, -28.1440, -40.6240



73.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



106.5470, -73.8600, -16.0680



63.8270, -35.5810, 11.5790



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



74.7110, -68.4500, -14.9940



151.4110, -138.3670, -30.9350



# Inverse Universe

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



70.8080, 28.4650, 40.3130



79.0190, 44.8290, 63.1410



96.1730, 35.5810, -11.5790



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.1170, 41.4370, 58.5330



99.1740, 83.1030, 118.4230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870 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 88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

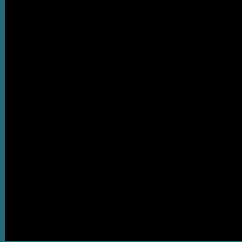
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870.



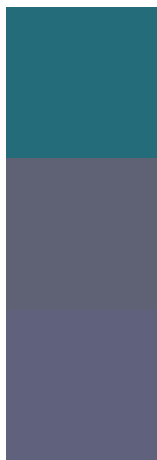
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4810, -47.1310,

-10.3870.

# 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

88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

### Protanopia

99.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

### Deuteranopia

99.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840



## Tritanopia

87.6010, -47.5890, -13.1010

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

## Protanomaly

95.5660, -22.1450, -0.6490

## Deuteranomaly

95.5490, -23.4750, 1.4290

## Tritanomaly

88.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870 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(37, 108, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 108, 123)  
}
```

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(37, 108, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 108, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870 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(37, 108, 123) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 108, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 108, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 108, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 108, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 108,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 108, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 108,  
123) }
```

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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