

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.8020, -43.6010,
-8.2810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A6A7B
RGB	42, 106, 123
RGB Percent	16%, 42%, 48%
CMY	0.8354, 0.5842, 0.5178
CMYK	0.66, 0.14, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	193°, 49%, 32%
HSV	193°, 66%, 48%
XYZ	9.6824, 12.2340, 20.5744
YIQ	88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

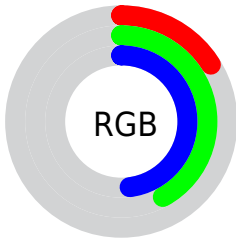
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 78, 123
Decimal	2779771
CIE _{Lab}	41.59, -14.70, -15.48
CIE _{LCh}	42, 21.347, 226.490
Yxy	12.2340, 0.2279, 0.2879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280969851 (0xFF2A6A7B)
YUV	88.8020, 16.8596, -41.0454
Hunter-Lab	34.9771, -11.7976, -10.3919

Details

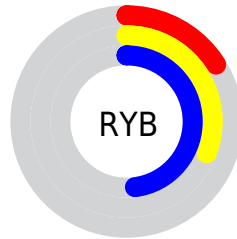
The YIQ color $[88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[76.1980, 43.6010, 8.2810]$, and the grayscale version is $[89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[141.1120, -41.5380, -7.1220]$, and $[43.0690, -39.9790, -7.8430]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[83.4530, -49.9280, -9.2560]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[94.1510, -37.2740, -7.3060]$.

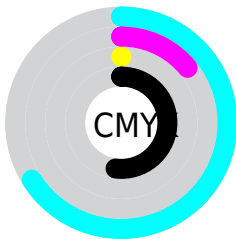
Distribution



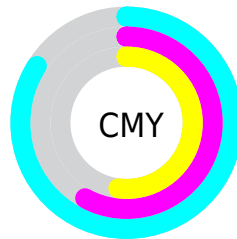
- Red (16%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810 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 88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.8020, -43.6010,
-8.2810

88.8020, -43.6010,
-8.2810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.2030, -52.2200,
-11.7720

141.1120,
-41.5380, -7.1220

43.0690, -39.9790,
-7.8430

168.2260,
-41.8590, -6.8110

27.6470, -26.8670,
-3.1790

196.2260,
-41.8590, -6.8110

10.5780, -13.2510,
3.3650

223.7700,
-40.5750, -8.0550

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 88.8020, -43.6010,
-8.2810

■ 88.8020, -43.6010,
-8.2810

■ 83.4530, -49.9280,
-9.2560

■ 94.1510, -37.2740,
-7.3060

■ 78.3920, -57.1260,
-10.9660

■ 99.2120, -30.0760,
-5.5960

■ 73.0430, -63.4530,
-11.9410

■ 104.5610,
-23.7490, -4.6210

■ 70.9610, -66.1580,
-12.4780

■ 109.3230,
-17.1470, -3.1230

■ 114.6720,
-10.8200, -2.1480

■ 119.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 125.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 130.4310, 9.0320,
1.5120

■ 135.4920, 16.2300,
3.2220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.4510, -38.4190, -14.0910



88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810



93.7590, -32.8740, 1.0620

Triad

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



88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810



100.9520, 18.2910, 15.4350



95.8960, 11.5560, -11.1960

Complementary

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



88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810



76.1980, 43.6010, 8.2810

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.



97.4570, 23.3380, -4.4540



88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810



99.8080, 27.3240, 11.4200

Square

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



88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810



100.2260, 2.8400, 14.6160



99.1360, 28.9760, 3.5040



94.1760, -4.0320, -15.0400

Rectangle

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



88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810



96.6080, -21.9630, 7.0690



99.1360, 28.9760, 3.5040



96.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

Sweetspot

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



88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810



147.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



91.3710, -27.4110, -37.3870



73.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



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.



88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810



107.1780, -68.2670, -12.8030



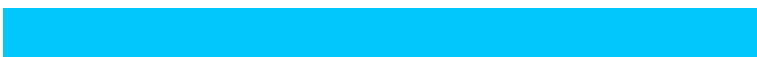
65.3220, -32.6010, 12.6390



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



72.3630, -67.3500, -12.9020



146.1280, -135.8920, -26.2280

Inverse Universe

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



73.5150, 27.7320, 37.0760



83.3730, 43.5920, 58.0240



99.6780, 32.6010, -12.6390



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



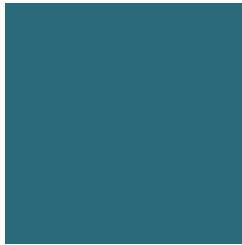
48.6610, 42.7210, 57.2890



98.1480, 85.9920, 115.6240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810 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 88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

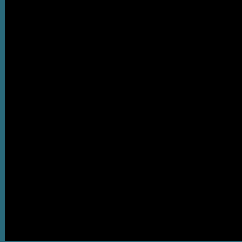
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810.



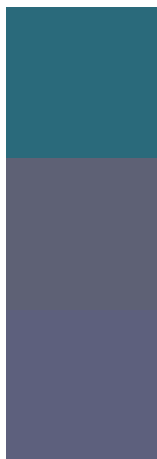
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8020, -43.6010,

-8.2810.

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

88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810

Protanopia

98.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

Deuteranopia

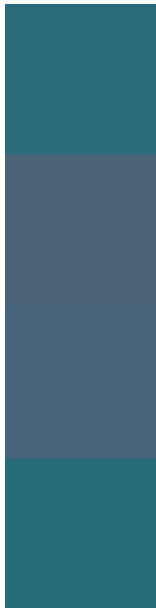
98.4090, -11.0970, 8.3830



Tritanopia

87.3950, -44.0130, -11.8290

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810

Protanomaly

94.6910, -20.9990, 0.6090

Deuteranomaly

94.9620, -23.2000, 1.9520

Tritanomaly

88.0360, -44.3800, -10.6840

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810 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(42, 106, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 106, 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(42, 106, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 106, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810 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(42, 106, 123) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 106, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 106, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 106, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 106, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 106,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.8020, -43.6010, -8.2810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 106, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 106,  
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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