

# Converting Colors

YIQ(83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(83.0830, -51.7620,  
-9.0580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C677D
RGB	28, 103, 125
RGB Percent	11%, 40%, 49%
CMY	0.8903, 0.5959, 0.5100
CMYK	0.78, 0.18, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	194°, 63%, 30%
HSV	194°, 78%, 49%
XYZ	9.0292, 11.4323, 21.1138
YIQ	83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

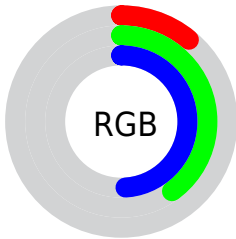
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	28, 70, 125
Decimal	1861501
CIE Lab	40.30, -14.53, -18.69
CIE LCh	40, 23.675, 232.151
Yxy	11.4323, 0.2172, 0.2750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280051581 (0xFF1C677D)
YUV	83.0830, 20.6651, -48.3078
Hunter-Lab	33.8117, -11.5032, -13.3557

# Details

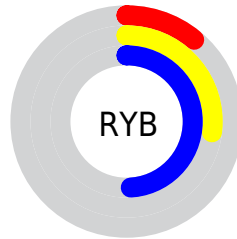
The YIQ color **83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **69.9170, 51.7620, 9.0580**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.0020, -47.0400, -6.5280**, and **41.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.4350, -58.6850, -10.2450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.4320, -45.4350, -8.0830**.

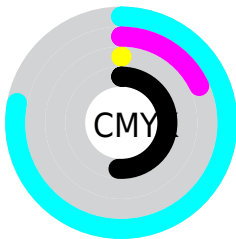
# Distribution



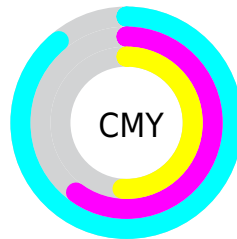
- Red (11%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580 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 83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.0830, -51.7620,  
-9.0580

83.0830, -51.7620,  
-9.0580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

57.7730, -53.8250,  
-10.2170

137.0020,  
-47.0400, -6.5280

41.5360, -39.7960,  
-5.6520

164.3010,  
-46.4440, -6.3160

26.0000, -26.3630,  
-1.2990

192.0020,  
-47.0400, -6.5280

5.9960, -11.3720,  
7.8600

219.3180,  
-45.1140, -8.3940

0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

238.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 83.0830, -51.7620,  
-9.0580

■ 83.0830, -51.7620,  
-9.0580

■ 77.4350, -58.6850,  
-10.2450

■ 88.4320, -45.4350,  
-8.0830

■ 72.0860, -65.0120,  
-11.2200

■ 94.0800, -38.5120,  
-6.8960

■ 71.1890, -66.8000,  
-11.8560

■ 99.4290, -32.1850,  
-5.9210

■ 104.4900,  
-24.9870, -4.2110

■ 109.8390,  
-18.6600, -3.2360

■ 115.4870,  
-11.7370, -2.0490

■ 120.8360, -5.4100,  
-1.0740

■ 126.4840, 1.5130,  
0.1130

■ 131.2460, 8.1150,  
1.6110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.9380, -50.1560, -16.1400



83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



90.3290, -34.4790, 2.6170

# Triad

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



83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



97.6320, 22.1880, 16.3960



92.0590, 9.5390, -13.1890

# Complementary

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



83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



69.9170, 51.7620, 9.0580

# 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.



94.2890, 23.7510, -6.4330



83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



96.5480, 30.9920, 11.0240

# Square

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



83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



97.8460, 6.9660, 16.9340



95.2780, 31.4520, 2.6840



89.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360



# Rectangle

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



83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



94.2600, -20.8630, 9.1610



95.2780, 31.4520, 2.6840



92.7500, 14.9030, -11.2810

# Sweetspot

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



83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



147.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600



87.3330, -33.4160, -44.2000



71.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380



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.



83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580



97.5940, -81.2420, -14.4420



54.9070, -38.5620, 16.0460



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



71.1890, -66.8000, -11.8560



143.1930, -134.5170, -23.6130



# Inverse Universe

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



65.5530, 33.7370, 43.8890



69.9000, 52.7140, 68.9220



97.5060, 38.8370, -15.5230



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.4330, 43.3630, 56.6670



97.5780, 87.5970, 114.0690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580 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 83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580 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 83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580.



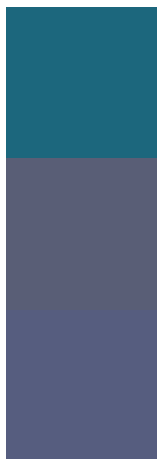
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.0830, -51.7620,

-9.0580.

# 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

83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580

### Protanopia

95.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

### Deuteranopia

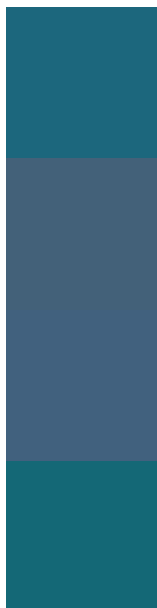
94.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900



## Tritanopia

79.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580

## Protanomaly

90.7660, -25.5840, 1.1040

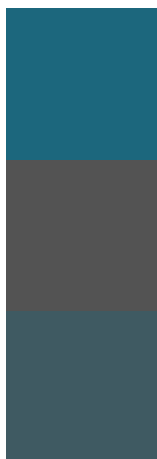
## Deuteranomaly

90.7380, -28.3810, 2.2350

## Tritanomaly

80.4800, -54.5580, -13.4540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580 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(28, 103, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 103, 125)  
}
```

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(28, 103, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 103, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580 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(28, 103, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 103, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 103, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 103, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 103, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 103,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.0830, -51.7620, -9.0580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 103, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 103,  
125) }
```

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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