

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	405A62
RGB	64, 90, 98
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 38%
CMY	0.7491, 0.6470, 0.6158
CMYK	0.35, 0.08, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	194°, 21%, 32%
HSV	194°, 35%, 38%
XYZ	7.9742, 9.2851, 12.9223
YIQ	83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

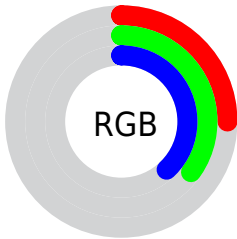
Format	Color
RYB	64, 79, 98
Decimal	4217442
CIELab	36.53, -7.53, -7.72
CIELCh	37, 10.782, 225.733
Yxy	9.2851, 0.2642, 0.3076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282407522 (0xFF405A62)
YUV	83.1380, 7.3270, -16.7840
Hunter-Lab	30.4715, -6.6131, -3.8135

Details

The YIQ color **83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **78.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250**, and **37.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.3020, -12.6540, -1.9500**.

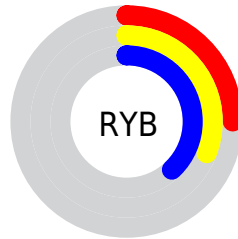
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (35%)

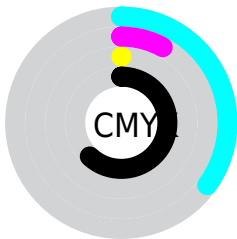
Blue (38%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (38%)

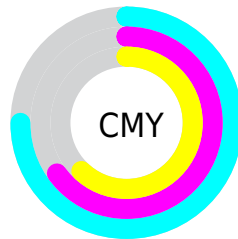


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240 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 83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

■ 83.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.0240, -17.7430,
-3.3350

■ 132.9530,
-18.9810, -2.9250

■ 37.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

■ 158.9530,
-18.9810, -2.9250

■ 17.5080, -16.2300,
-3.2220

■ 186.3550,
-20.1730, -3.3490

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 213.7680,
-19.8980, -2.8260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.8990,
-18.8890, -4.5930

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 83.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

■ 83.1380, -18.0640,
-3.0240

■ 78.9740, -23.4740,
-4.0980

■ 87.3020, -12.6540,
-1.9500

■ 74.2230, -28.6090,
-4.6490

■ 92.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 70.3580, -33.4230,
-5.5110

■ 95.9180, -2.7050,
-0.5370

■ 66.1940, -38.8330,
-6.5850

■ 100.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 62.0300, -44.2430,
-7.6590

■ 104.2460, 8.1150,
1.6110

■ 57.2790, -49.3780,
-8.2100

■ 108.9970, 13.2500,
2.1620

■ 55.1970, -52.0830,
-8.7470

■ 113.1610, 18.6600,
3.2360

■ 117.0260, 23.4740,
4.0980

■ 121.7770, 28.6090,
4.6490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



84.5130, -14.6260, 0.7500

Triad

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



83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



87.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



85.2470, 6.3740, -5.3860

Complementary

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



83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



78.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240

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.



86.1770, 12.5630, -1.9090



83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



87.4040, 13.6620, 5.7100

Square

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



83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



87.1130, 1.4200, 7.3080



86.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750



84.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970

Rectangle

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



83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



85.5460, -10.2250, 3.5910



86.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750



85.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Sweetspot

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



83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



122.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



84.8700, -11.9180, -15.2940



60.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240



104.2230, -28.6090, -4.6490



73.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



63.2500, -59.6020, -10.1460



135.3680, -127.6400, -21.5920

Inverse Universe

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



77.1300, 11.9180, 15.2940



94.8200, 19.0230, 24.1990



88.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



43.2920, 39.1460, 50.4900



92.7360, 83.9760, 108.1040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

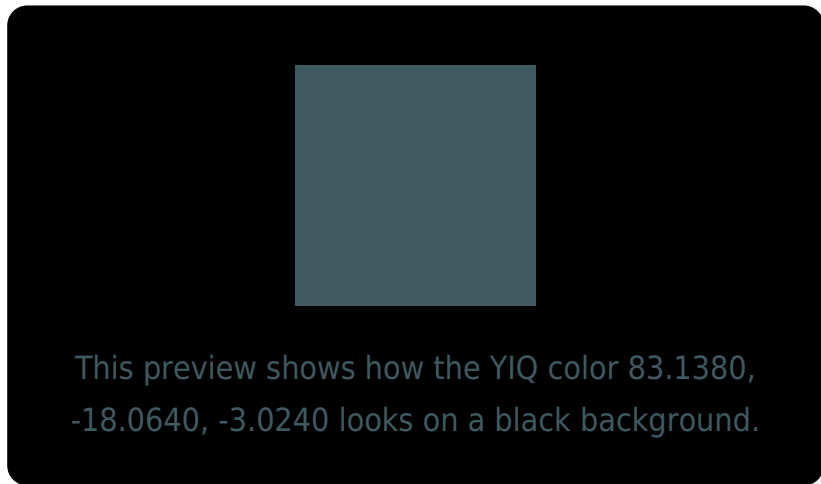
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

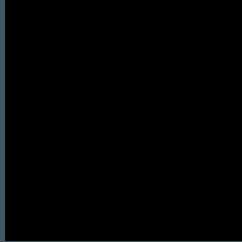
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1380, -18.0640,

-3.0240.

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

83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

Protanopia

86.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Deuteranopia

86.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010



Tritanopia

83.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

Protanomaly

85.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Deuteranomaly

85.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590

Tritanomaly

83.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240 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(64, 90, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 90, 98)  
}
```

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(64, 90, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 90, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240 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(64, 90, 98) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 90, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 90, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 90, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 90, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 90, 98)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 90, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 90,  
98) }
```

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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