

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.1860, -35.2140,
10.4340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38568C
RGB	56, 86, 140
RGB Percent	22%, 34%, 55%
CMY	0.7804, 0.6627, 0.4512
CMYK	0.60, 0.39, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	219°, 43%, 38%
HSV	219°, 60%, 55%
XYZ	9.6894, 9.3902, 26.0948
YIQ	83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

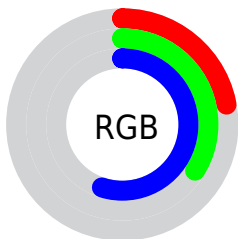
Format	Color
RYB	56, 78, 140
Decimal	3692172
CIELab	36.72, 6.31, -33.33
CIELCh	37, 33.918, 280.722
Yxy	9.3902, 0.2145, 0.2079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281882252 (0xFF38568C)
YUV	83.1860, 28.0093, -23.8421
Hunter-Lab	30.6434, 2.8153, -29.0389

Details

The YIQ color **83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **112.8140, 35.2140, -10.4340**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.2510, -33.8390, 13.0490**, and **34.2130, -39.8440, 6.2360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7170, -41.0830, 12.1730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.6550, -29.3450, 8.6950**.

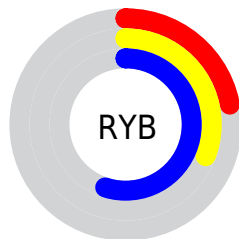
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (34%)

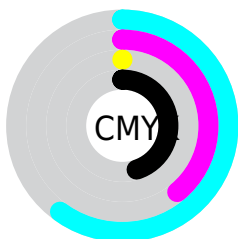
Blue (55%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (55%)

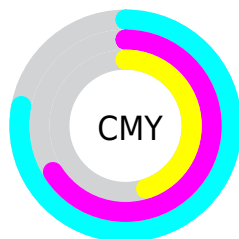


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340 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 83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.1860, -35.2140,
10.4340

■ 83.1860, -35.2140,
10.4340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.7510, -38.4230,
8.0170

■ 134.2510,
-33.8390, 13.0490

■ 34.2130, -39.8440,
6.2360

■ 161.3650,
-34.1600, 13.3600

■ 20.4380, -27.2360,
9.0200

■ 188.3050,
-33.9310, 14.7170

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 213.5690,
-26.2270, 7.2530

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 238.9640,
-17.5140, -1.9780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

-0.8480

■ 83.1860, -35.2140,
10.4340

■ 83.1860, -35.2140,
10.4340

■ 73.7170, -41.0830,
12.1730

■ 92.6550, -29.3450,
8.6950

■ 64.2480, -46.9520,
13.9120

■ 102.1240,
-23.4760, 6.9560

■ 54.7790, -52.8210,
15.6510

■ 111.5930,
-17.6070, 5.2170

■ 45.3100, -58.6900,
17.3900

■ 121.0620,
-11.7380, 3.4780

■ 130.5310, -5.8690,
1.7390

■ 140.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.4690, 5.8690,
-1.7390

■ 158.9380, 11.7380,
-3.4780

■ 168.4070, 17.6070,
-5.2170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.9100, -70.1480, -6.2440



83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340



88.8160, -1.5170, 21.9950

Triad

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



83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340



85.8990, 43.0050, 8.0690



70.2360, -39.7920, -27.7600

Complementary

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



83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340



112.8140, 35.2140, -10.4340

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.



79.5040, -2.3800, -22.9560



83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340



84.9330, 36.4970, -6.1510

Square

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



83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340



86.8360, 39.2890, 20.3530



82.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



69.6440, -58.3160, -22.4440

Rectangle

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



83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340



88.7920, 16.2260, 25.3300



82.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



75.3150, -23.8370, -25.0610

Sweetspot

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



83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340



158.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



111.3500, -40.1130, -27.4490



78.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340



92.8220, -54.3800, 16.3720



68.8650, -20.4080, 28.4560



63.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



42.7510, -55.6180, 16.7820



1.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Inverse Universe

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



84.5360, 40.4340, 27.1380



95.1140, 62.7140, 41.8660



127.1350, 20.4080, -28.4560



64.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



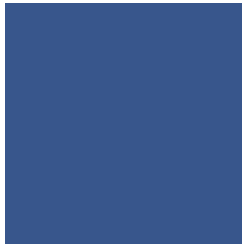
45.1250, 64.1810, 42.8130



1.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340 looks on a 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 83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1860, -35.2140,

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

83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340

Protanopia

84.4750, -28.6580, 12.7660

Deuteranopia

82.5880, -36.4060, 10.0100



Tritanopia

78.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340

Protanomaly

84.2790, -31.0420, 11.9180

Deuteranomaly

82.8870, -35.8100, 10.2220

Tritanomaly

80.0960, -35.4410, -1.9770

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340 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(56, 86, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 86, 140)  
}
```

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(56, 86, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 86, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340 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(56, 86, 140) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 86, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 86, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 86, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 86, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 86,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.1860, -35.2140, 10.4340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 86, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 86,  
140) }
```

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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