

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.1950, -22.2380,
6.5460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	425577
RGB	66, 85, 119
RGB Percent	26%, 33%, 47%
CMY	0.7412, 0.6666, 0.5334
CMYK	0.45, 0.29, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	218°, 29%, 36%
HSV	218°, 45%, 47%
XYZ	8.8235, 8.9875, 18.7133
YIQ	83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

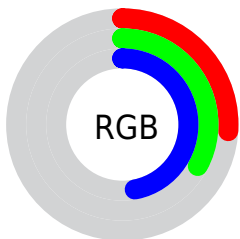
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 80, 119
Decimal	4347255
CIE _{Lab}	35.96, 2.43, -21.61
CIE _{LCh}	36, 21.747, 276.417
Yxy	8.9875, 0.2416, 0.2461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282537335 (0xFF425577)
YUV	83.1950, 17.6519, -15.0800
Hunter-Lab	29.9792, 0.0727, -16.0239

Details

The YIQ color **83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **101.8050, 22.2380, -6.5460**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.8360, -22.6050, 7.6910**, and **36.2440, -23.9340, 4.2420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.9110, -27.1900, 8.1860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4790, -17.2860, 4.9060**.

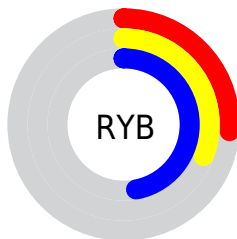
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (33%)

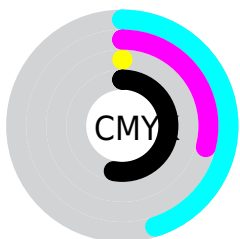
Blue (47%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (47%)

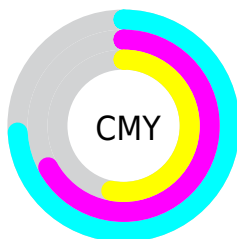


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460 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 83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.1950, -22.2380,
6.5460

■ 83.1950, -22.2380,
6.5460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.6680, -22.1920,
5.7120

■ 132.8360,
-22.6050, 7.6910

■ 36.2440, -23.9340,
4.2420

■ 159.9500,
-22.9260, 8.0020

■ 17.2120, -20.9080,
4.4680

■ 187.0640,
-23.2470, 8.3130

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 214.1780,
-23.5680, 8.6240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 239.8720,
-14.2590, -0.3950

■ 83.1950, -22.2380,
6.5460

■ 83.1950, -22.2380,
6.5460

■ 74.9110, -27.1900,
8.1860

■ 91.4790, -17.2860,
4.9060

■ 67.2140, -32.4170,
9.3030

■ 99.1760, -12.0590,
3.7890

■ 58.9300, -37.3690,
10.9430

■ 107.4600, -7.1070,
2.1490

■ 51.2330, -42.5960,
12.0600

■ 115.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 43.2480, -46.9520,
13.9120

■ 123.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

■ 38.8070, -50.0240,
14.5200

■ 131.4260, 7.4280,
-2.4600

■ 139.1230, 12.6550,
-3.5770

■ 147.4070, 17.6070,

-5.2170

■ 155.6910, 22.5590,
-6.8570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.1170, -39.9340, -3.1500



83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460



86.7630, -3.1660, 13.3300

Triad

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



83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460



85.2440, 28.7920, 6.8400



78.4180, -16.4570, -15.6330

Complementary

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



83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460



101.8050, 22.2380, -6.5460

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.



81.3400, 1.3780, -13.9660



83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460



84.7070, 25.6300, -1.9380

Square

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



83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460



86.1930, 24.8020, 13.0740



83.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890



74.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340

Rectangle

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



83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460



87.2760, 8.5710, 15.3790



83.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890



79.3540, -10.4050, -15.1810

Sweetspot

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



83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460



142.0900, -8.9410, 2.3470



100.9870, -25.4890, -17.1450



70.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460



100.0720, -34.8930, 10.1230



74.1350, -12.8410, 17.9670



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



39.7360, -51.2620, 14.9300



81.3300, -105.0000, 30.6800

Inverse Universe

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



84.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



101.2370, 39.8380, 26.9260



110.8650, 12.8410, -17.9670



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



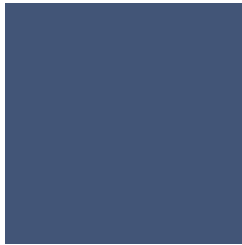
41.4940, 58.5880, 39.5480



85.0100, 120.1100, 80.9900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

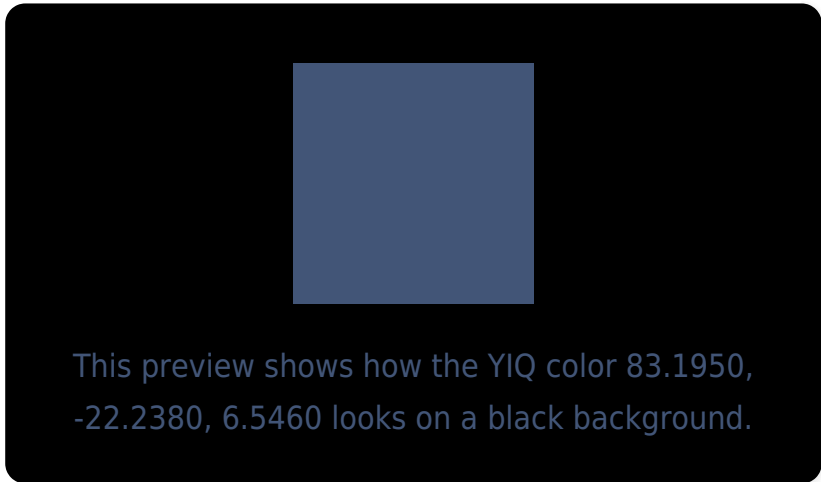
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

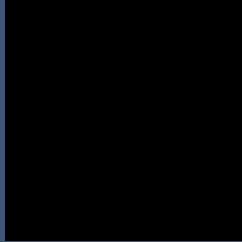
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460.

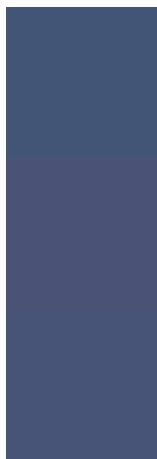


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1950, -22.2380,

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

83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460

Protanopia

84.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Deuteranopia

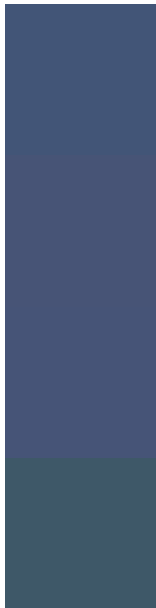
84.4020, -18.3870, 8.3410



Tritanopia

81.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460

Protanomaly

83.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180

Deuteranomaly

83.8040, -19.5790, 7.9170

Tritanomaly

82.0500, -20.6320, -0.5360

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460 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(66, 85, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 85, 119)  
}
```

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(66, 85, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 85, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460 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(66, 85, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 85, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 85, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 85, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 85, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 85,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 85, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 85,  
119) }
```

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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