

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.3050, -52.2670,
-5.4110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E6584
RGB	30, 101, 132
RGB Percent	12%, 40%, 52%
CMY	0.8825, 0.6038, 0.4826
CMYK	0.77, 0.23, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	198°, 63%, 32%
HSV	198°, 77%, 52%
XYZ	9.3517, 11.2529, 23.4878
YIQ	83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

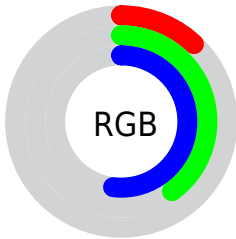
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 72, 132
Decimal	1992068
CIE _{Lab}	40.00, -10.57, -23.39
CIE _{LCh}	40, 25.666, 245.690
Yxy	11.2529, 0.2121, 0.2552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280182148 (0xFF1E6584)
YUV	83.3050, 24.0066, -46.7485
Hunter-Lab	33.5454, -8.9427, -18.0318

Details

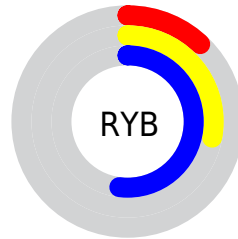
The YIQ color **83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **78.6950, 52.2670, 5.4110**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810**, and **41.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.0700, -58.9150, -6.0750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.5400, -45.6190, -4.7470**.

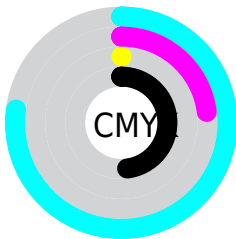
Distribution



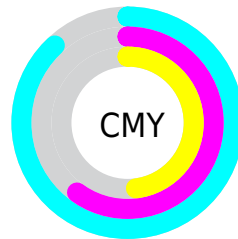
- Red (12%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110 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 83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.3050, -52.2670,
-5.4110

83.3050, -52.2670,
-5.4110

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.3970, -55.5220,
-6.9940

137.2240,
-47.5450, -2.8810

41.0460, -41.1720,
-2.7400

164.6370,
-47.2700, -2.3580

26.0970, -28.0140,
1.0900

192.0500,
-46.9950, -1.8350

5.5060, -12.7480,
10.7720

218.4540,
-42.5010, -6.1890

2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 83.3050, -52.2670,
-5.4110

■ 83.3050, -52.2670,
-5.4110

■ 77.0700, -58.9150,
-6.0750

■ 89.5400, -45.6190,
-4.7470

■ 70.8350, -65.5630,
-6.7390

■ 95.7750, -38.9710,
-4.0830

■ 69.0520, -67.6720,
-7.0640

■ 102.3090,
-31.7270, -3.2070

■ 108.5440,
-25.0790, -2.5430

■ 114.7790,
-18.4310, -1.8790

■ 121.0140,
-11.7830, -1.2150

■ 127.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 133.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 140.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.0870, -66.7530, -18.2170



83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



92.1990, -28.0610, 7.4510

Triad

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



83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



96.2260, 29.2030, 15.9150



89.9440, 2.4330, -16.5670

Complementary

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



83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



78.6950, 52.2670, 5.4110

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.



92.2020, 19.4420, -10.9420



83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



95.4080, 34.2020, 7.9140

Square

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



83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



97.3910, 15.6770, 18.7570



93.9310, 30.8110, -2.2210



86.4560, -19.6200, -18.8840

Rectangle

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



83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



95.3860, -12.2900, 13.4860



93.9310, 30.8110, -2.2210



90.5210, 8.1180, -14.9700

Sweetspot

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



83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



152.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



93.4080, -38.0010, -43.7050



74.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110



95.2830, -81.5640, -8.6040



53.3680, -38.2420, 21.2620



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



68.2370, -66.7550, -7.1630



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



68.5920, 38.0010, 43.7050



72.1950, 59.1330, 68.2290



108.6320, 38.2420, -21.2620



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



49.2440, 48.2690, 55.8610



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110 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 83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110 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 83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110.



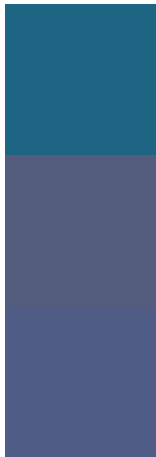
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3050, -52.2670,

-5.4110.

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

83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110

Protanopia

94.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670

Deuteranopia

93.4880, -21.5050, 9.7830



Tritanopia

73.9300, -64.8730, -19.2490

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110

Protanomaly

90.3790, -28.7480, 3.3800

Deuteranomaly

89.7530, -32.7370, 4.0870

Tritanomaly

77.4300, -60.2890, -14.2170

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110 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(30, 101, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 101, 132)  
}
```

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(30, 101, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 101, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110 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(30, 101, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 101, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 101, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 101, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 101, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 101,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.3050, -52.2670, -5.4110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 101, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 101,  
132) }
```

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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