

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230)
contains.

YIQ(83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(83.3070, -37.4130,
0.7230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	305D7E
RGB	48, 93, 126
RGB Percent	19%, 36%, 49%
CMY	0.8118, 0.6352, 0.5061
CMYK	0.62, 0.26, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	205°, 45%, 34%
HSV	205°, 62%, 49%
XYZ	8.8969, 9.9651, 21.1782
YIQ	83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

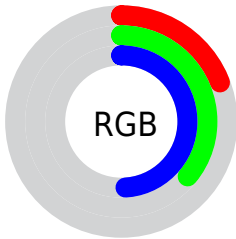
Format	Color
R _Y B	48, 77, 126
Decimal	3169662
CIE Lab	37.78, -4.79, -23.16
CIE LCh	38, 23.645, 258.323
Yxy	9.9651, 0.2222, 0.2489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281359742 (0xFF305D7E)
YUV	83.3070, 21.0476, -30.9642
Hunter-Lab	31.5675, -4.9351, -17.6795




Details

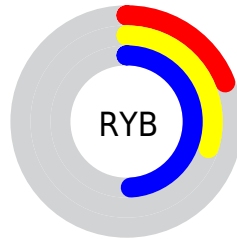
The YIQ color **83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **90.6930, 37.4130, -0.7230**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.5460, -36.5880, 2.2920**, and **36.3670, -37.6420, -0.6340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.4850, -43.7860, 0.5820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.1290, -31.0400, 0.8640**.

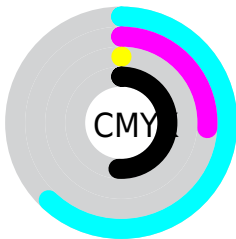
Distribution







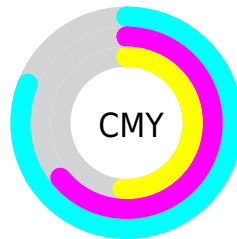
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (36%)
-  Blue (49%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (49%)



-  Cyan (62%)
-  Magenta (26%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (51%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (64%)
-  Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230 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 83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.3070, -37.4130,
0.7230

■ 83.3070, -37.4130,
0.7230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.6870, -41.5390,
-1.5950

■ 134.5460,
-36.5880, 2.2920

■ 36.3670, -37.6420,
-0.6340

■ 161.5460,
-36.5880, 2.2920

■ 22.0050, -24.7590,
2.6730

■ 188.7740,
-37.2300, 2.9140

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 215.8620,
-34.6620, 0.4260

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 240.9690,
-25.0780, -8.0700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 83.3070, -37.4130,
0.7230

■ 83.3070, -37.4130,
0.7230

■ 76.4850, -43.7860,
0.5820

■ 90.1290, -31.0400,
0.8640

■ 69.3750, -49.2880,
1.1760

■ 97.2390, -25.5380,
0.2700

■ 62.5530, -55.6610,
1.0350

■ 104.0610,
-19.1650, 0.4110

■ 57.2150, -60.5210,
1.0070

■ 110.5840,
-13.3880, 0.3400

■ 117.9930, -7.2900,
-0.0420

■ 124.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 131.3380, 4.8600,
0.0280

■ 138.7470, 10.9580,
-0.3540

■ 145.2700, 16.7350,
-0.4250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.1640, -56.4840, -11.5880



83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230



89.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340

Triad

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



83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230



90.0040, 29.7080, 12.2680



83.8660, -6.0950, -16.1990

Complementary

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



83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230



90.6930, 37.4130, -0.7230

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.



86.2550, 11.9230, -12.3410



83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230



89.5060, 30.8100, 3.3060

Square

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



83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230



91.2620, 20.3540, 16.5940



88.0010, 24.6220, -5.6980



80.2040, -27.5980, -17.4700

Rectangle

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



83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230



91.0020, -2.3410, 14.8990



88.0010, 24.6220, -5.6980



85.1010, 0.5530, -15.5350

Sweetspot

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



83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230



146.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270



97.4340, -31.7220, -30.8420



71.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



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.



83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230



96.8840, -58.0910, 1.0210



60.4140, -26.6880, 21.1200



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



58.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



76.4520, 32.0430, 30.5310



86.1590, 49.6460, 47.4220



112.9990, 26.9630, -20.5970



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.7080, 52.5340, 50.1500



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

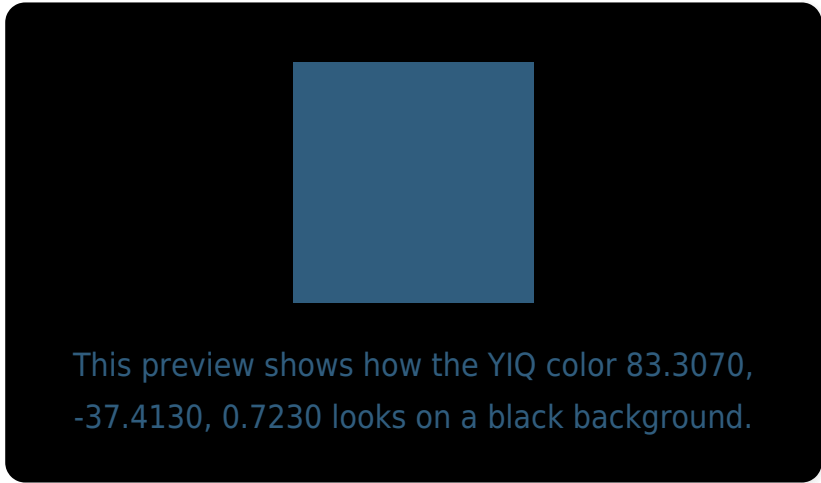
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

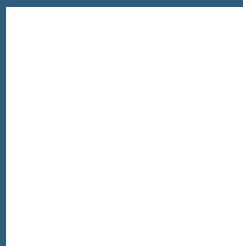
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230.

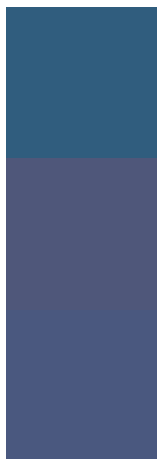


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3070, -37.4130,

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

83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230

Protanopia

88.5980, -16.0030, 9.1890

Deuteranopia

88.2600, -20.8630, 9.1610



Tritanopia

80.2710, -37.7320, -10.0200

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230

Protanomaly

86.5970, -23.4300, 6.1220

Deuteranomaly

86.7430, -26.7770, 6.2070

Tritanomaly

81.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.2850, -13.9840, 0.1280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230 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(48, 93, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 93, 126)  
}
```

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(48, 93, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 93, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230 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(48, 93, 126) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 93, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 93, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 93, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 93, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 93,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.3070, -37.4130, 0.7230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 93, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 93,  
126) }
```

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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