

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.3690, -49.1510,
4.2010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	275E91
RGB	39, 94, 145
RGB Percent	15%, 37%, 57%
CMY	0.8471, 0.6313, 0.4316
CMYK	0.73, 0.35, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	209°, 58%, 36%
HSV	209°, 73%, 57%
XYZ	9.9467, 10.4829, 28.2630
YIQ	83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

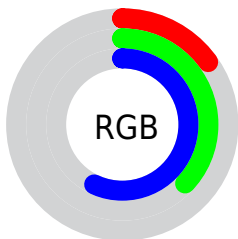
Format	Color
R _Y B	39, 75, 145
Decimal	2580113
CIE Lab	38.70, -0.13, -33.28
CIE LCh	39, 33.278, 269.770
Yxy	10.4829, 0.2043, 0.2153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280770193 (0xFF275E91)
YUV	83.3690, 30.3841, -38.9116
Hunter-Lab	32.3773, -1.8226, -29.0918

Details

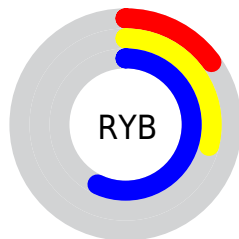
The YIQ color **83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **100.6310, 49.1510, -4.2010**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.5160, -45.0710, 7.3530**, and **39.4790, -43.6490, 3.6070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.7750, -56.1660, 4.6820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.6640, -42.7320, 3.5080**.

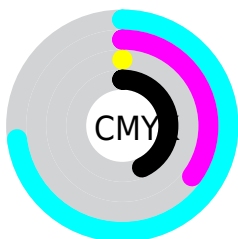
Distribution



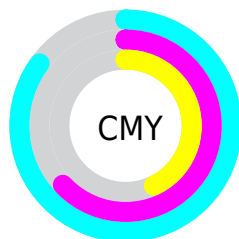
- Red (15%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010 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 83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.3690, -49.1510,
4.2010

■ 83.3690, -49.1510,
4.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.2430, -57.7240,
-0.1240

■ 136.5160,
-45.0710, 7.3530

■ 39.4790, -43.6490,
3.6070

■ 163.9290,
-44.7960, 7.8760

■ 24.4160, -30.1700,
7.1260

■ 191.3420,
-44.5210, 8.3990

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,
12.5250

■ 216.1500,
-35.5330, -0.3090

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 241.2570,
-25.9490, -8.8050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 83.3690, -49.1510,
4.2010

■ 83.3690, -49.1510,
4.2010

■ 74.7750, -56.1660,
4.6820

■ 91.6640, -42.7320,
3.5080

■ 66.4800, -62.5850,
5.3750

■ 100.2580,
-35.7170, 3.0270

■ 60.5550, -67.1700,
5.8700

■ 108.5530,
-29.2980, 2.3340

■ 117.1470,
-22.2830, 1.8530

■ 125.4420,
-15.8640, 1.1600

■ 134.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790

■ 142.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 150.9250, 4.5850,
-0.4950

■ 159.2200, 11.0040,
-1.1880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.9050, -71.7520, -10.2160



83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010



92.5480, -12.5660, 18.4900

Triad

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



83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010



91.0610, 42.7290, 13.0730



80.5110, -21.4530, -24.2130

Complementary

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



83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010



100.6310, 49.1510, -4.2010

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.



85.6470, 7.5230, -20.7090



83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010



90.3620, 39.8430, -0.7090

Square

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



83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010



92.2640, 35.2080, 22.7280



88.8130, 27.7870, -13.5010



71.8950, -57.7650, -26.9250

Rectangle

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



83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010



93.9480, 6.9190, 23.2950



88.8130, 27.7870, -13.5010



82.8990, -10.8620, -23.4220

Sweetspot

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



83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010



164.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560



106.8080, -44.8790, -40.1990



80.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010



92.4060, -76.9360, 6.6480



53.4320, -35.1260, 30.8740



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



56.4800, -62.5850, 5.3750



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



76.9640, 45.5210, 39.5770



82.4380, 71.3300, 61.9380



130.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.3450, 57.9900, 50.3900



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010 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 83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010 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 83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3690, -49.1510,

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

83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010

Protanopia

89.8450, -26.8240, 12.5680

Deuteranopia

87.7020, -36.7270, 10.3210



Tritanopia

71.7130, -62.7640, -18.9240

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010

Protanomaly

87.5450, -34.8470, 9.2890

Deuteranomaly

86.1960, -41.1740, 8.3140

Tritanomaly

75.6200, -57.7680, -10.3440

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.1860, -18.0190, 1.6690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010 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(39, 94, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 94, 145)  
}
```

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(39, 94, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 94, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010 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(39, 94, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 94, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 94, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 94, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 94, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 94,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.3690, -49.1510, 4.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 94, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 94,  
145) }
```

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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