

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.4100, -39.2010,
0.0870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E5E7F
RGB	46, 94, 127
RGB Percent	18%, 37%, 50%
CMY	0.8197, 0.6313, 0.5021
CMYK	0.64, 0.26, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	204°, 47%, 34%
HSV	204°, 64%, 50%
XYZ	8.9579, 10.1204, 21.5442
YIQ	83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

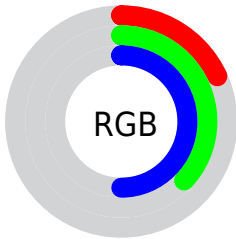
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 76, 127
Decimal	3038847
CIE _{Lab}	38.06, -5.47, -23.34
CIE _{LCh}	38, 23.972, 256.819
Yxy	10.1204, 0.2205, 0.2491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281228927 (0xFF2E5E7F)
YUV	83.4100, 21.4899, -32.8086
Hunter-Lab	31.8126, -5.4094, -17.8837

Details

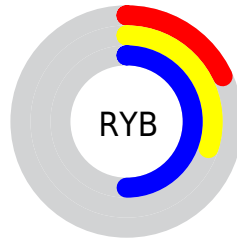
The YIQ color **83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **89.5900, 39.2010, -0.0870**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.9480, -37.7800, 1.8680**, and **37.0680, -38.2380, -0.8460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5880, -45.5740, -0.0540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.2320, -32.8280, 0.2280**.

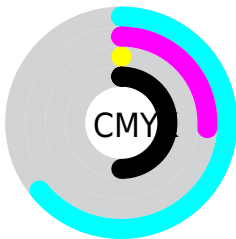
Distribution



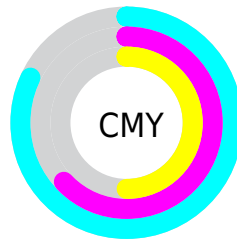
- Red (18%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870 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 83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.4100, -39.2010,
0.0870

■ 83.4100, -39.2010,
0.0870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 56.6050, -44.2440,
-2.1320

■ 134.9480,
-37.7800, 1.8680

■ 37.0680, -38.2380,
-0.8460

■ 161.9480,
-37.7800, 1.8680

■ 22.7060, -25.3550,
2.4610

■ 189.1760,
-38.4220, 2.4900

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 216.1500,
-35.5330, -0.3090

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 241.5450,
-26.8200, -9.5400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 83.4100, -39.2010,
0.0870

■ 83.4100, -39.2010,
0.0870

■ 76.5880, -45.5740,
-0.0540

■ 90.2320, -32.8280,
0.2280

■ 70.0650, -51.3510,
0.0170

■ 96.7550, -27.0510,
0.1570

■ 63.2430, -57.7240,
-0.1240

■ 104.1640,
-20.9530, -0.2250

■ 58.5030, -61.3920,
0.2720

■ 110.9860,
-14.5800, -0.0840

■ 117.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 124.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 131.1530, 3.9430,
0.1270

■ 137.9750, 10.3160,
0.2680

■ 144.4980, 16.0930,
0.1970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.5550, -59.1430, -12.9590



83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



89.7550, -17.8830, 10.2210

Triad

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



83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



91.0040, 29.7080, 12.2680



84.9370, -4.8570, -16.6090

Complementary

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



83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



89.5900, 39.2010, -0.0870

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.



87.1410, 12.2440, -12.6520



83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



90.2180, 31.6810, 4.0410

Square

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



83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



91.7890, 20.3080, 17.4280



88.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



80.6880, -26.0850, -17.3570

Rectangle

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



83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



91.8170, -3.2580, 14.9980



88.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



85.4000, 1.1490, -15.3230

Sweetspot

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



83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



148.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



97.1950, -32.5470, -32.4110



73.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870



97.2040, -61.9880, 0.0600



59.9300, -28.2010, 21.0070



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



59.2040, -61.9880, 0.0600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



75.6910, 32.8680, 32.1000



84.9360, 51.8920, 50.7720



113.0700, 28.2010, -21.0070



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.9360, 51.8920, 50.7720



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870 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 83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

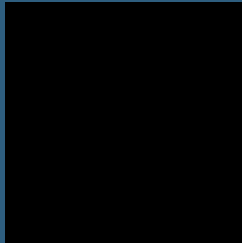
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4100, -39.2010,

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

83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870

Protanopia

89.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Deuteranopia

88.3740, -21.1840, 9.4720



Tritanopia

80.0750, -40.1160, -10.8680

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870

Protanomaly

86.9990, -24.6220, 5.6980

Deuteranomaly

86.5580, -27.6940, 6.3060

Tritanomaly

81.5960, -40.0250, -7.0090

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870

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 83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870 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(46, 94, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 94, 127)  
}
```

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(46, 94, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 94, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870 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(46, 94, 127) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 94, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(46, 94, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 94, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 94, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 94,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.4100, -39.2010, 0.0870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 94, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 94,  
127) }
```

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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