

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.4770, -32.1400,
-1.2280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	345D75
RGB	52, 93, 117
RGB Percent	20%, 36%, 46%
CMY	0.7961, 0.6352, 0.5413
CMYK	0.56, 0.20, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	202°, 38%, 33%
HSV	202°, 56%, 46%
XYZ	8.5397, 9.8447, 18.2683
YIQ	83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

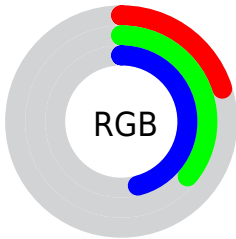
Format	Color
RYB	52, 77, 117
Decimal	3431797
CIELab	37.56, -6.93, -17.96
CIELCh	38, 19.250, 248.903
Yxy	9.8447, 0.2330, 0.2686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281621877 (0xFF345D75)
YUV	83.4770, 16.5268, -27.6053
Hunter-Lab	31.3763, -6.3264, -12.5571




Details

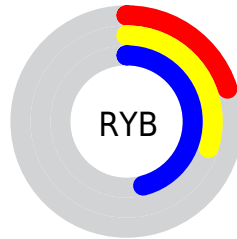
The YIQ color $83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $85.5230, 32.1400, 1.2280$, and the grayscale version is $83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $134.3030, -31.5900, -0.1820$, and $35.4550, -35.0740, -3.1220$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $77.5410, -38.1920, -1.6800$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $89.4130, -26.0880, -0.7760$.

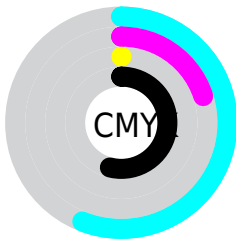
Distribution







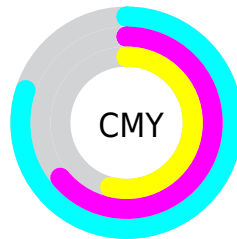
-  Red (20%)
-  Green (36%)
-  Blue (46%)






-  Red (20%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (46%)



-  Cyan (56%)
-  Magenta (20%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (54%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (64%)
-  Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280 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 83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.4770, -32.1400,
-1.2280

83.4770, -32.1400,
-1.2280

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.4660, -33.6070,
-2.1750

134.3030,
-31.5900, -0.1820

35.4550, -35.0740,
-3.1220

161.0040,
-32.1860, -0.3940

21.0930, -22.1910,
0.1850

188.1180,
-32.5070, -0.0830

3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

216.2320,
-32.8280, 0.2280

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

241.8550,
-24.7570, -8.3810

251.1130, -7.7480,

-2.7560

■ 83.4770, -32.1400,
-1.2280

■ 83.4770, -32.1400,
-1.2280

■ 77.5410, -38.1920,
-1.6800

■ 89.4130, -26.0880,
-0.7760

■ 71.3170, -43.3730,
-1.3970

■ 95.6370, -20.9070,
-1.0590

■ 65.3810, -49.4250,
-1.8490

■ 101.5730,
-14.8550, -0.6070

■ 59.4450, -55.4770,
-2.3010

■ 107.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 56.7760, -57.9070,
-2.3150

■ 113.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 119.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 125.6050, 8.4820,
0.4660

■ 131.5410, 14.5340,
0.9180

■ 137.7650, 19.7150,
0.6350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.9120, -38.0990, -8.8750



83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



87.6470, -17.6990, 6.8850

Triad

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



83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



90.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810



85.2090, 0.3690, -12.1990

Complementary

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



83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



85.5230, 32.1400, 1.2280

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.



87.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690



83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



89.6350, 26.1330, 5.4690

Square

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



83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



90.6740, 13.2020, 14.0500



88.7390, 22.6040, -2.1640



82.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530

Rectangle

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



83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



90.0290, -6.9710, 10.7010



88.7390, 22.6040, -2.1640



85.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490

Sweetspot

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



83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



139.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



92.8910, -25.5790, -26.5310



68.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



99.8970, -50.9380, -1.9620



64.6930, -23.3400, 15.5080



55.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



59.1070, -60.3370, -2.3290



121.2460, -123.7000, -4.8840

Inverse Universe

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



76.1090, 25.5790, 26.5310



88.2070, 40.5230, 42.0510



104.3070, 23.3400, -15.5080



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



45.2560, 47.9950, 49.8110



92.7620, 98.2820, 102.1380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280 looks on a 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 83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4770, -32.1400,

-1.2280.

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

83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280

Protanopia

88.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260

Deuteranopia

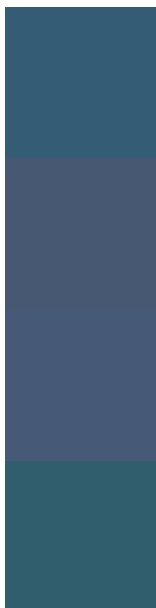
88.4410, -14.1230, 8.1570



Tritanopia

81.5600, -31.1760, -7.6880

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280

Protanomaly

86.4680, -18.7530, 3.9590

Deuteranomaly

86.6250, -20.6330, 4.9910

Tritanomaly

82.1410, -31.3140, -5.1860

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280 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(52, 93, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 93, 117)  
}
```

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(52, 93, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 93, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280 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(52, 93, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 93, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 93, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 93, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 93, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 93,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 93, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 93,  
117) }
```

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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