

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.5230, -46.9490,
-2.6690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	256283
RGB	37, 98, 131
RGB Percent	15%, 38%, 51%
CMY	0.8550, 0.6156, 0.4865
CMYK	0.72, 0.25, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	201°, 56%, 33%
HSV	201°, 72%, 51%
XYZ	9.2250, 10.7701, 23.0462
YIQ	83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

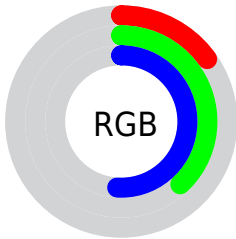
Format	Color
R_YB	37, 74, 131
Decimal	2450051
CIE _{Lab}	39.19, -8.11, -24.03
CIE _{LCh}	39, 25.366, 251.353
Yxy	10.7701, 0.2143, 0.2502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280640131 (0xFF256283)
YUV	83.5230, 23.4062, -40.8007
Hunter-Lab	32.8179, -7.2557, -18.6635

Details

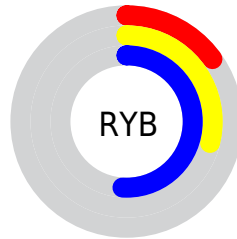
The YIQ color **83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **84.4770, 46.9490, 2.6690**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.5450, -44.0150, -0.7750**, and **39.7580, -40.3010, -2.0050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.7010, -53.3220, -2.8100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3450, -40.5760, -2.5280**.

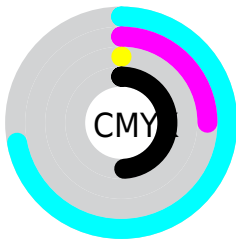
Distribution



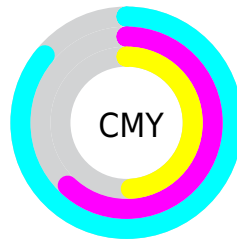
- Red (15%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690 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 83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.5230, -46.9490,
-2.6690

■ 83.5230, -46.9490,
-2.6690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.5220, -54.3760,
-5.7360

■ 136.5450,
-44.0150, -0.7750

■ 39.7580, -40.3010,
-2.0050

■ 163.3710,
-43.4650, 0.2710

■ 24.8090, -27.1430,
1.8250

■ 191.0720,
-44.0610, 0.0590

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 217.5900,
-39.8880, -3.9840

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 240.3490,
-29.2040, -10.3880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 83.5230, -46.9490,
-2.6690

■ 83.5230, -46.9490,
-2.6690

■ 76.7010, -53.3220,
-2.8100

■ 90.3450, -40.5760,
-2.5280

■ 70.4660, -59.9700,
-3.4740

■ 96.5800, -33.9280,
-1.8640

■ 64.8290, -65.4260,
-3.7140

■ 103.4020,
-27.5550, -1.7230

■ 109.6370,
-20.9070, -1.0590

■ 116.4590,
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 123.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 129.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 136.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

■ 142.8720, 12.1040,
0.9040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.4400, -66.2490, -16.3370



83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690



91.5910, -23.2930, 9.1470

Triad

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



83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690



93.7700, 30.4870, 14.6710



87.4920, -2.1060, -16.9060

Complementary

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



83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690



84.4770, 46.9490, 2.6690

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.



90.2940, 16.1870, -12.5250



83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690



93.0550, 33.6980, 6.0340

Square

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



83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690



94.9460, 18.4280, 18.4600



92.0940, 28.7940, -4.2140



83.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000

Rectangle

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



83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690



94.3650, -7.7970, 14.6590



92.0940, 28.7940, -4.2140



88.1400, 4.8170, -15.7190

Sweetspot

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



83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690



152.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570



95.9400, -36.4430, -38.8990



75.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920



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.



83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690



96.5230, -73.3120, -3.9680



55.9340, -34.0240, 21.9120



63.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



64.1280, -64.8300, -3.5020



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



72.0600, 36.4430, 38.8990



78.7830, 57.1170, 60.7090



112.0660, 34.0240, -21.9120



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



48.4460, 50.5160, 53.6840



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690 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 83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690 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 83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690.



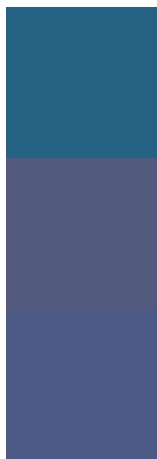
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.5230, -46.9490,

-2.6690.

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

83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690

Protanopia

92.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Deuteranopia

91.3030, -22.4220, 9.8820



Tritanopia

78.3940, -51.4400, -14.8960

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690

Protanomaly

89.3900, -27.2810, 4.3270

Deuteranomaly

88.7640, -31.2700, 5.0340

Tritanomaly

80.5130, -50.1570, -10.6130

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690 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(37, 98, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 98, 131)  
}
```

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(37, 98, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 98, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690 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(37, 98, 131) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 98, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 98, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 98, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 98, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 98,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 98, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 98,  
131) }
```

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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