

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.8190, -50.2980,
8.4700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	295C9A
RGB	41, 92, 154
RGB Percent	16%, 36%, 60%
CMY	0.8393, 0.6391, 0.3963
CMYK	0.73, 0.40, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	213°, 58%, 38%
HSV	213°, 73%, 60%
XYZ	10.5701, 10.4600, 32.0062
YIQ	83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

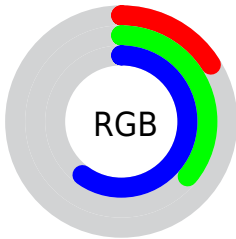
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 76, 154
Decimal	2710682
CIE _{Lab}	38.66, 4.86, -38.75
CIE _{LCh}	39, 39.050, 277.150
Yxy	10.4600, 0.1993, 0.1972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280900762 (0xFF295C9A)
YUV	83.8190, 34.5992, -37.5523
Hunter-Lab	32.3419, 1.7396, -36.0351

Details

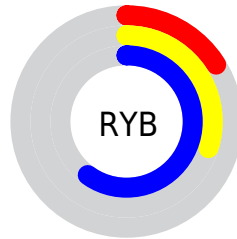
The YIQ color **83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **111.1810, 50.2980, -8.4700**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.3790, -45.9430, 12.1450**, and **39.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.6380, -57.0380, 9.4740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.0000, -43.5580, 7.4660**.

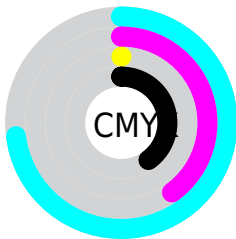
Distribution



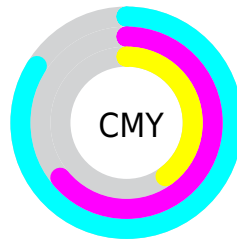
- Red (16%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700 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 83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.8190, -50.2980,
8.4700

■ 83.8190, -50.2980,
8.4700

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.0950, -60.0630,
3.7210

■ 137.3790,
-45.9430, 12.1450

■ 39.2170, -45.6670,
7.1410

■ 164.2050,
-45.3930, 13.1910

■ 24.7410, -32.4630,
10.1370

■ 190.7770,
-41.3120, 10.8160

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 215.5850,
-32.3240, 2.1080

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 241.2790,
-23.0150, -6.9110

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.1200

0.0000

■ 83.8190, -50.2980,
8.4700

■ 83.8190, -50.2980,
8.4700

■ 74.6380, -57.0380,
9.4740

■ 93.0000, -43.5580,
7.4660

■ 64.5710, -64.0990,
10.7890

■ 103.0670,
-36.4970, 6.1510

■ 58.6460, -68.6840,
11.2840

■ 112.2480,
-29.7570, 5.1470

■ 122.3150,
-22.6960, 3.8320

■ 131.4960,
-15.9560, 2.8280

■ 141.2640, -9.4910,
1.3010

■ 150.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 160.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

■ 169.9920, 11.6460,
-1.8100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.2730, -75.6040, -6.4840



83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700



93.3580, -5.9190, 24.6810

Triad

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



83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700



89.4270, 50.3860, 11.9700



70.5400, -46.7600, -33.6400

Complementary

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



83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700



111.1810, 50.2980, -8.4700

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.



82.9510, 0.5550, -26.5890



83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700



88.7660, 44.3370, -5.0630

Square

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



83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700



90.6350, 44.4690, 25.5970



86.8250, 27.5130, -19.5510



73.3940, -60.6080, -24.9600

Rectangle

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



83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700



94.0140, 15.7210, 28.9770



86.8250, 27.5130, -19.5510



77.7940, -23.9280, -28.9200

Sweetspot

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



83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700



171.7560, -19.6240, 3.2240



114.1710, -50.3350, -40.4390



83.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700



90.3230, -77.9000, 13.1080



55.0780, -33.8890, 35.9910



71.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



52.9410, -62.2650, 10.5910



5.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Inverse Universe

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



80.6010, 50.9770, 39.8170



85.3310, 78.9410, 61.6690



139.9220, 33.8890, -35.9910



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



49.0420, 63.2170, 49.2730



4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700 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 83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700 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 83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.8190, -50.2980,

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

83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700

Protanopia

88.8920, -34.2060, 14.1940

Deuteranopia

85.0150, -47.9140, 9.3180



Tritanopia

71.7130, -62.7640, -18.9240

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700

Protanomaly

86.9020, -40.1660, 12.0740

Deuteranomaly

84.7160, -48.5100, 9.1060

Tritanomaly

76.2610, -58.1350, -9.1990

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8270, -18.3860, 2.8140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700 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(41, 92, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 92, 154)  
}
```

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(41, 92, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 92, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700 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(41, 92, 154) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 92, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 92, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 92, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 92, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 92,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.8190, -50.2980, 8.4700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 92, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 92,  
154) }
```

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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