

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.9160, -87.4800,
-0.5040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006CB4
RGB	0, 108, 180
RGB Percent	0%, 42%, 71%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5763, 0.2945
CMYK	1.00, 0.40, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	204°, 100%, 35%
HSV	204°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	13.5951, 14.0258, 45.1159
YIQ	83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

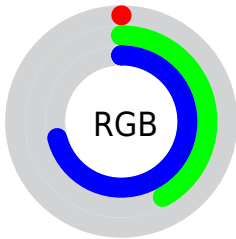
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 68, 180
Decimal	27828
CIE _{Lab}	44.27, 1.70, -45.19
CIE _{LCh}	44, 45.221, 272.159
Yxy	14.0258, 0.1869, 0.1928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278217908 (0xFF006CB4)
YUV	83.9160, 47.3694, -73.5943
Hunter-Lab	37.4511, -0.7421, -45.2086

Details

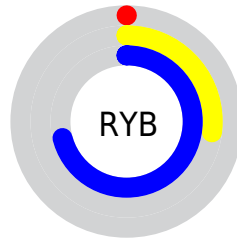
The YIQ color **83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **96.0840, 87.4800, 0.5040**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.7450, -64.6490, 9.7430**, and **50.2850, -57.5420, 7.5940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.4070, -78.6770, -0.3490**.

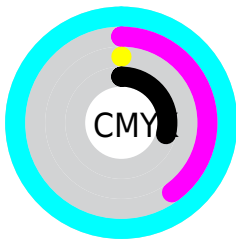
Distribution



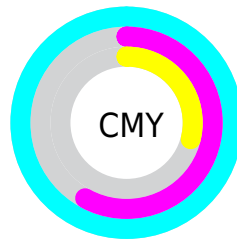
- Red (0%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 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 83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.9160, -87.4800,
-0.5040

■ 83.9160, -87.4800,
-0.5040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.7500, -72.2130,
3.6510

■ 147.7450,
-64.6490, 9.7430

■ 50.1710, -57.2210,
7.2830

■ 175.0290,
-59.6970, 8.1030

■ 34.9940, -43.4210,
10.4910

■ 199.8480,
-49.2420, 0.3420

■ 20.5180, -30.2170,
13.4870

■ 225.5420,
-39.9330, -8.6770

■ 8.9770, -18.3880,
13.8680

■ 242.1430,
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,

-2.5440

0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 83.9160, -87.4800,
-0.5040

■ 93.4070, -78.6770,
-0.3490

■ 102.8980,
-69.8740, -0.1940

■ 112.9760,
-61.3460, -0.5620

■ 122.4670,
-52.5430, -0.4070

■ 131.9580,
-43.7400, -0.2520

■ 141.4490,
-34.9370, -0.0970

■ 150.9400,
-26.1340, 0.0580

■ 161.0180,
-17.6060, -0.3100

■ 170.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.7600, -87.3410, -8.5330



83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



107.0350, -15.1350, 26.5050

Triad

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



83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



102.4930, 59.1880, 17.6520



84.4710, -42.3120, -37.1600

Complementary

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



83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



96.0840, 87.4800, 0.5040

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.



96.1380, 7.1580, -30.6180



83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



102.4960, 53.9650, -3.3390

Square

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



83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



103.6730, 50.4740, 32.4100



100.0340, 37.0500, -21.6860



84.2850, -67.8510, -31.3630

Rectangle

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



83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



108.0940, 12.7400, 33.4440



100.0340, 37.0500, -21.6860



90.6000, -20.6260, -33.6980

Sweetspot

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



83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



196.7480, -34.3410, 0.1150



113.5260, -71.6490, -72.6810



94.4630, -20.3570, -0.0130



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040



109.5570, -114.2100, -0.6580



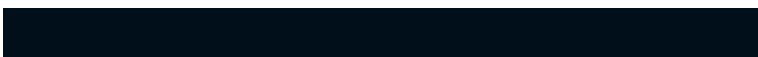
32.8470, -63.5550, 44.9970



84.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



71.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



11.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410

Inverse Universe

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



66.1320, 72.6120, 71.7480



86.3390, 94.7990, 93.6710



147.1530, 63.5550, -44.9970



83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



56.2350, 61.6560, 61.0480



9.4840, 10.6810, 10.1770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 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 83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

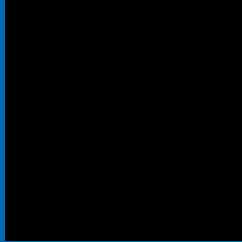
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9160, -87.4800,

-0.5040.

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

83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Protanopia

102.1350, -39.2040, 16.6680

Deuteranopia

96.1970, -60.1100, 10.0820



Tritanopia

82.2280, -71.7040, -22.1040

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Protanomaly

95.4640, -56.4880, 10.5200

Deuteranomaly

92.0000, -69.9210, 6.1670

Tritanomaly

82.7470, -77.2990, -14.3150

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.0040, -32.1860, -0.3940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 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(0, 108, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 108, 180)  
}
```

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(0, 108, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 108, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 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(0, 108, 180) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 108, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 108, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 108, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 108, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 108,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.9160, -87.4800, -0.5040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 108, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 108,  
180) }
```

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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