

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470)
contains.

YIQ(83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(83.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	405A69
RGB	64, 90, 105
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 41%
CMY	0.7491, 0.6470, 0.5883
CMYK	0.39, 0.14, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	202°, 24%, 33%
HSV	202°, 39%, 41%
XYZ	8.3192, 9.4232, 14.7386
YIQ	83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

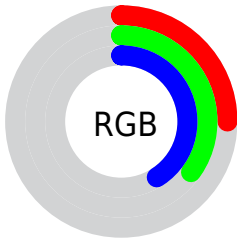
Format	Color
RYB	64, 80, 105
Decimal	4217449
CIELab	36.79, -5.53, -11.68
CIELCh	37, 12.922, 244.664
Yxy	9.4232, 0.2561, 0.2901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282407529 (0xFF405A69)
YUV	83.9360, 10.3846, -17.4839
Hunter-Lab	30.6972, -5.3452, -6.9789

Details

The YIQ color $[83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[85.0640, 20.3110, 0.8470]$, and the grayscale version is $[84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[133.7510, -21.2280, -0.7480]$, and $[37.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[78.2990, -25.7670, -1.0870]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[89.2740, -15.4510, -0.8190]$.

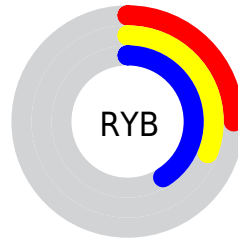
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (35%)

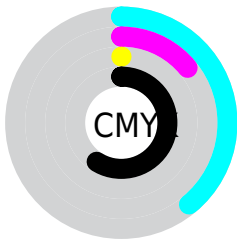
Blue (41%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (41%)

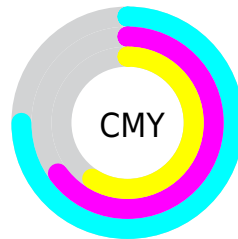


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 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 83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470

83.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

133.7510,
-21.2280, -0.7480

37.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

159.8650,
-21.5490, -0.4370

18.1920, -18.1560,
-1.3560

187.5660,
-22.1450, -0.6490

2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

214.9790,
-21.8700, -0.1260

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

242.1980,
-18.2930, -4.3810

253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 83.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470

■ 83.9360, -20.3110,
-0.8470

■ 78.2990, -25.7670,
-1.0870

■ 89.2740, -15.4510,
-0.8190

■ 72.9610, -30.6270,
-1.1150

■ 94.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 67.9110, -36.3580,
-1.8780

■ 100.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 62.5730, -41.2180,
-1.9060

■ 105.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 56.9360, -46.6740,
-2.1460

■ 110.6370, 5.4560,
0.2400

■ 51.5980, -51.5340,
-2.1740

■ 116.2740, 10.9120,
0.4800

■ 51.2990, -52.1300,
-2.3860

■ 121.6120, 15.7720,
0.5080

■ 127.2490, 21.2280,
0.7480

■ 132.5870, 26.0880,
0.7760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.5180, -22.1900, -5.3420



83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



86.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

Triad

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



83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



88.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020



84.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160

Complementary

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



83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



85.0640, 20.3110, 0.8470

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.



85.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360



83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



87.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690

Square

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



83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



88.1030, 7.3800, 9.4280



86.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



83.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290

Rectangle

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



83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



87.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320



86.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



85.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Sweetspot

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



83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



129.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660



89.6630, -15.7690, -17.0890



63.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470



104.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280



72.1960, -14.8110, 9.6130



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



56.7760, -57.9070, -2.3150



118.9150, -121.2700, -4.8700

Inverse Universe

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



79.2230, 16.0900, 16.7780



97.1090, 25.5790, 26.5310



96.8040, 14.8110, -9.6130



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.4190, 45.9780, 47.8180



90.9250, 96.2650, 100.1450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

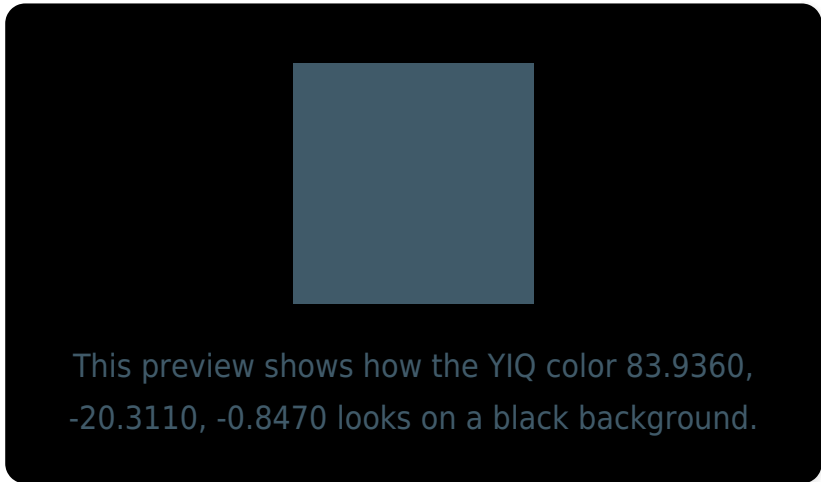
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

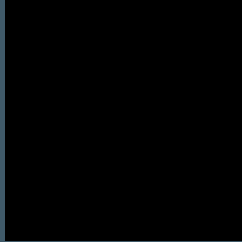
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9360, -20.3110,

-0.8470.

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

83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Protanopia

86.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Deuteranopia

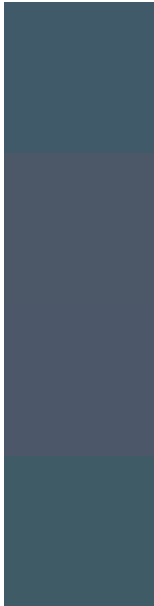
87.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310



Tritanopia

83.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Protanomaly

85.5350, -11.6920, 2.6440

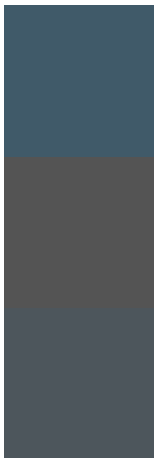
Deuteranomaly

86.1760, -12.0590, 3.7890

Tritanomaly

83.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 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(64, 90, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 90, 105)  
}
```

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(64, 90, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 90, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 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(64, 90, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 90, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 90, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 90, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 90, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 90,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 90, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 90,  
105) }
```

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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