

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.9780, -46.4920,
5.5720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B5D91
RGB	43, 93, 145
RGB Percent	17%, 36%, 57%
CMY	0.8314, 0.6352, 0.4316
CMYK	0.70, 0.36, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	211°, 54%, 37%
HSV	211°, 70%, 57%
XYZ	10.0180, 10.3881, 28.2420
YIQ	83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

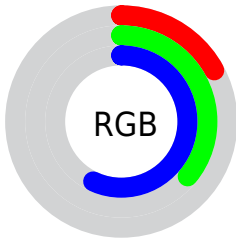
Format	Color
R _Y B	43, 77, 145
Decimal	2842001
CIE Lab	38.53, 1.14, -33.53
CIE LCh	39, 33.550, 271.947
Yxy	10.3881, 0.2059, 0.2135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281032081 (0xFF2B5D91)
YUV	83.9780, 30.0838, -35.9377
Hunter-Lab	32.2306, -0.9218, -29.3914

Details

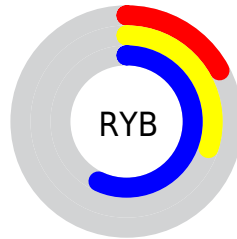
The YIQ color **83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **104.0220, 46.4920, -5.5720**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.8260, -43.0080, 8.5120**, and **38.8920, -43.3740, 4.1300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.3840, -53.5070, 6.0530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2730, -40.0730, 4.8790**.

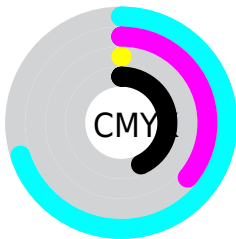
Distribution



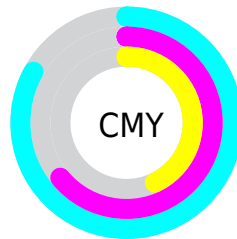
- Red (17%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720 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 83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.9780, -46.4920,
5.5720

■ 83.9780, -46.4920,
5.5720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 54.6560, -57.4490,
0.3990

■ 136.8260,
-43.0080, 8.5120

■ 38.8920, -43.3740,
4.1300

■ 163.3530,
-43.0540, 9.3460

■ 23.8290, -29.8950,
7.6490

■ 191.3530,
-43.0540, 9.3460

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,
12.5250

■ 215.8730,
-33.1950, 1.3730

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 241.5670,
-23.8860, -7.6460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 83.9780, -46.4920,
5.5720

■ 83.9780, -46.4920,
5.5720

■ 75.3840, -53.5070,
6.0530

■ 92.2730, -40.0730,
4.8790

■ 66.5020, -59.6510,
7.2690

■ 101.4540,
-33.3330, 3.8750

■ 58.2070, -66.0700,
7.9620

■ 109.7490,
-26.9140, 3.1820

■ 118.9300,
-20.1740, 2.1780

■ 127.2250,
-13.7550, 1.4850

■ 135.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 144.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 153.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

■ 161.5900, 12.8380,
-1.3860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.4320, -71.7980, -9.3820



83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720



92.7440, -10.1820, 19.3380

Triad

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



83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720



90.7190, 43.6920, 12.1400



79.1300, -24.7540, -24.9620

Complementary

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



83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720



104.0220, 46.4920, -5.5720

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.



85.4510, 5.1390, -21.5570



83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720



89.8350, 39.8890, -1.5430

Square

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



83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720



91.4490, 36.1250, 22.6290



88.1010, 26.9160, -14.2360



71.5360, -58.1320, -25.7800

Rectangle

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



83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720



93.8450, 8.7070, 23.9310



88.1010, 26.9160, -14.2360



81.8170, -13.5670, -23.9590

Sweetspot

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



83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720



165.3000, -18.3400, 1.9800



108.6880, -44.4210, -37.4850



80.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720



93.9120, -72.4890, 8.6550



54.6280, -32.7420, 31.7220



67.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



54.1320, -61.4850, 7.4670



3.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Inverse Universe

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



79.1980, 44.7420, 37.1740



86.4330, 69.7260, 57.9660



133.3720, 32.7420, -31.7220



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.8890, 59.2740, 49.1460



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720 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 83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

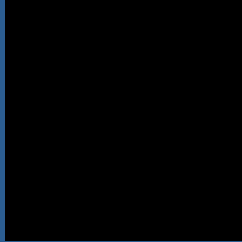
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9780, -46.4920,

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

83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720

Protanopia

89.5460, -27.4200, 12.3560

Deuteranopia

87.4030, -37.3230, 10.1090



Tritanopia

72.3220, -60.1050, -17.5530

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720

Protanomaly

87.2570, -33.9760, 10.0240

Deuteranomaly

86.4950, -40.5780, 8.5260

Tritanomaly

76.2290, -55.1090, -8.9730

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.7840, -16.8270, 2.0930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720 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(43, 93, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 93, 145)  
}
```

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(43, 93, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 93, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720 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(43, 93, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 93, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 93, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 93, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 93, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 93,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.9780, -46.4920, 5.5720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 93, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 93,  
145) }
```

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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