

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.0640, -93.1680,  
14.4800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0464D4
RGB	4, 100, 212
RGB Percent	2%, 39%, 83%
CMY	0.9843, 0.6077, 0.1691
CMYK	0.98, 0.53, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	212°, 96%, 42%
HSV	212°, 98%, 83%
XYZ	16.4796, 13.8953, 64.0239
YIQ	84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

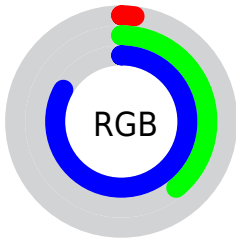
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	4, 70, 212
Decimal	287956
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.08, 19.83, -63.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 66.969, 287.227
Yxy	13.8953, 0.1746, 0.1472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278478036 (0xFF0464D4)
YUV	84.0640, 63.0724, -70.2161
Hunter-Lab	37.2764, 13.6799, -75.7398

# Details

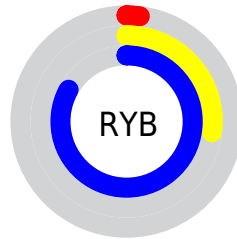
The YIQ color **84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **131.9360, 93.1680, -14.4800**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.6180, -62.3130, 22.4790**, and **50.0690, -65.2010, 19.7510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.6940, -95.0020, 14.6780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.8000, -83.6770, 13.1790**.

# Distribution



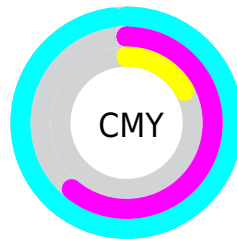
- Red (2%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800 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 84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.0640, -93.1680,  
14.4800

■ 84.0640, -93.1680,  
14.4800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.1750, -80.2390,  
16.9530

■ 147.6180,  
-62.3130, 22.4790

■ 50.0690, -65.2010,  
19.7510

■ 173.0350,  
-50.6660, 15.1420

■ 35.3650, -51.3550,  
22.1250

■ 198.1530,  
-39.6150, 7.5930

■ 21.2480, -37.7840,  
23.9760

■ 223.8580,  
-28.8390, -0.4790

■ 14.8760, -28.1090,  
19.3390

■ 246.6280,  
-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,  
14.4900

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,

8.9060

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.0640, -93.1680,  
14.4800

■ 84.0640, -93.1680,  
14.4800

■ 81.6940, -95.0020,  
14.6780

■ 96.8000, -83.6770,  
13.1790

■ 110.1230,  
-74.4610, 11.3550

■ 123.1580,  
-64.3740, 10.2660

■ 136.4810,  
-55.1580, 8.4420

■ 149.2170,  
-45.6670, 7.1410

■ 161.9530,  
-36.1760, 5.8400

■ 175.2760,  
-26.9600, 4.0160

■ 188.3110,  
-16.8730, 2.9270

■ 201.6340, -7.6570,  
1.1030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.6620, -101.1440, 4.8400



84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800



105.6660, 8.7940, 49.8980

# Triad

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



84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800



95.1520, 84.7730, 11.0210



83.4410, -59.9630, -42.1630

# Complementary

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



84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800



131.9360, 93.1680, -14.4800

# 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.



73.5800, -36.2100, -59.6500



84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800



98.2450, 61.4410, -17.6870

# Square

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



84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800



88.3080, 85.7750, 47.9430



94.1600, 27.2870, -37.4890



90.6400, -78.8560, -24.6480



# Rectangle

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



84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800



98.5690, 45.9760, 58.8720



94.1600, 27.2870, -37.4890



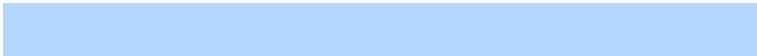
79.9870, -52.9930, -47.3370

# Sweetspot

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



84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800



209.3940, -33.1040, 5.2320



138.7500, -92.8310, -74.2630



99.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800



98.3360, -114.3050, 17.5910



29.8050, -62.5960, 66.1720



100.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



65.8670, -76.6160, 11.8640



16.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130



# Inverse Universe

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



77.1360, 93.1520, 73.9520



89.6970, 114.1020, 90.7580



186.1950, 62.5960, -66.1720



99.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



60.1350, 76.5570, 60.8210



15.1370, 19.2080, 15.3360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800 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 84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

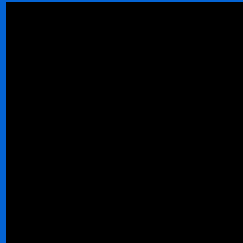
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0640, -93.1680,



# 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

84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800

### Protanopia

87.3530, -86.6120, 16.8120

### Deuteranopia

83.1980, -88.2140, 1.7860



## Tritanopia

81.5270, -71.1080, -21.8920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800

## Protanomaly

86.1570, -88.9960, 15.9640

## Deuteranomaly

83.4630, -90.2780, 6.1540

## Tritanomaly

82.5390, -79.4090, -9.1130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800 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(4, 100, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 100, 212)  
}
```

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(4, 100, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 100, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800 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(4, 100, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 100, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 100, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 100, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 100, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 100,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.0640, -93.1680, 14.4800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 100, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 100,  
212) }
```

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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