

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740)
contains.

YIQ(84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740)	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(84.0970, -37.1820,
-8.9740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B646E
RGB	43, 100, 110
RGB Percent	17%, 39%, 43%
CMY	0.8315, 0.6077, 0.5688
CMYK	0.61, 0.09, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	189°, 44%, 30%
HSV	189°, 61%, 43%
XYZ	8.3667, 10.7568, 16.3758
YIQ	84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

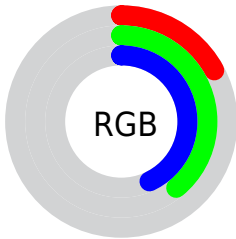
Format	Color
RYB	43, 74, 110
Decimal	2843758
CIELab	39.17, -15.37, -11.24
CIElCh	39, 19.044, 216.183
Yxy	10.7568, 0.2357, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281033838 (0xFF2B646E)
YUV	84.0970, 12.7702, -36.0421
Hunter-Lab	32.7975, -11.8601, -6.6454

Details

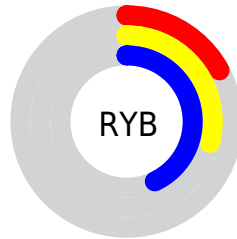
The YIQ color **84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **68.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.8090, -36.3110, -8.2390**, and **38.1790, -34.4770, -8.4370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6340, -43.1880, -10.2600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.5600, -31.1760, -7.6880**.

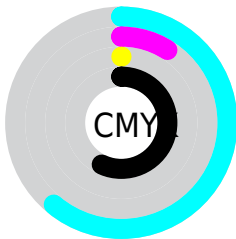
Distribution



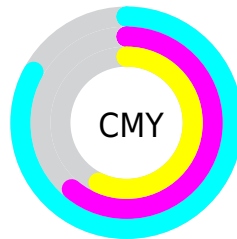
- Red (17%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740 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 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.0970, -37.1820,
-8.9740

84.0970, -37.1820,
-8.9740

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.7050, -41.9500,
-10.6700

135.8090,
-36.3110, -8.2390

38.1790, -34.4770,
-8.4370

162.5100,
-36.9070, -8.4510

23.4580, -21.9610,
-3.9850

189.5100,
-36.9070, -8.4510

2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

218.2110,
-37.5030, -8.6630

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 84.0970, -37.1820,
-8.9740

■ 84.0970, -37.1820,
-8.9740

■ 79.6340, -43.1880,
-10.2600

■ 88.5600, -31.1760,
-7.6880

■ 75.7580, -49.4690,
-12.0690

■ 92.4360, -24.8950,
-5.8790

■ 71.2950, -55.4750,
-13.3550

■ 96.8990, -18.8890,
-4.5930

■ 67.7180, -61.1600,
-14.9520

■ 101.3620,
-12.8830, -3.3070

■ 105.2380, -6.6020,
-1.4980

■ 109.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 113.5770, 5.6850,
1.5970

■ 118.0400, 11.6910,
2.8830

■ 122.5030, 17.6970,
4.1690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.7680, -29.0660, -12.8900



84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740



87.0640, -32.4150, -1.7510

Triad

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



84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740



95.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260



90.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450

Complementary

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



84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740



68.9030, 37.1820, 8.9740

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.



92.4510, 23.4750, -1.4290



84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740



94.5840, 22.1430, 11.7030

Square

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



84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740



94.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740



93.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800



89.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980

Rectangle

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



84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740



89.8310, -24.2090, 3.7190



93.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800



91.7660, 17.9740, -6.3620

Sweetspot

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



84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740



132.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200



83.3550, -21.3140, -32.2420



65.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740



102.5120, -57.5840, -13.6800



65.3130, -28.3820, 7.7620



53.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



73.5540, -66.5700, -16.0260



152.0150, -137.3120, -33.5360

Inverse Universe

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



69.5310, 21.6350, 31.9310



80.1280, 33.7360, 49.4160



87.6870, 28.3820, -7.7620



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



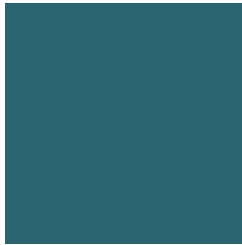
47.5080, 38.7780, 57.1620



97.9070, 79.4810, 117.9850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740 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 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

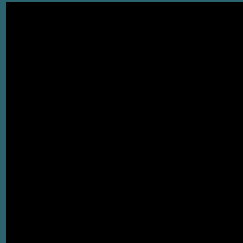
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740.

-8.9740.

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

84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740

Protanopia

92.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranopia

92.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540



Tritanopia

83.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740

Protanomaly

89.0890, -16.3680, -0.7200

Deuteranomaly

89.9580, -17.3770, 1.0470

Tritanomaly

83.6840, -37.4570, -9.4970

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740 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, 100, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 100, 110)  
}
```

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, 100, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 100, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740 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, 100, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 100, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 100, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 100, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 100, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 100,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 100, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 100,  
110) }
```

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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