

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.1300, -32.7810,  
-6.1330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31616E
RGB	49, 97, 110
RGB Percent	19%, 38%, 43%
CMY	0.8079, 0.6195, 0.5688
CMYK	0.55, 0.12, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	193°, 38%, 31%
HSV	193°, 55%, 43%
XYZ	8.3544, 10.3304, 16.2953
YIQ	84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

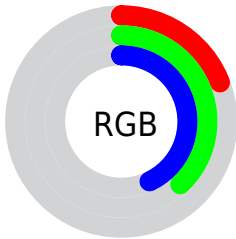
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	49, 76, 110
Decimal	3236206
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.43, -12.30, -12.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 17.422, 225.106
Yxy	10.3304, 0.2388, 0.2953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281426286 (0xFF31616E)
YUV	84.1300, 12.7539, -30.8090
Hunter-Lab	32.1410, -9.8492, -7.5610

# Details

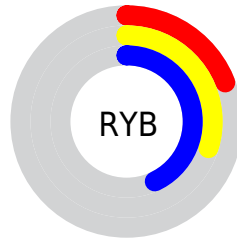
The YIQ color **84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **74.8700, 32.7810, 6.1330**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.2440, -33.1020, -5.8220**, and **37.0050, -33.9270, -7.3910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6670, -38.7870, -7.4190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.5930, -26.7750, -4.8470**.

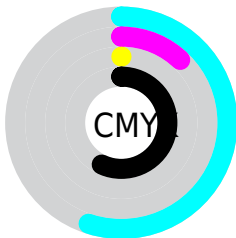
# Distribution



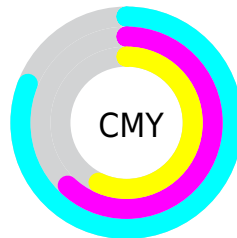
- Red (19%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330 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 84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.1300, -32.7810,  
-6.1330

84.1300, -32.7810,  
-6.1330

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

58.9340, -35.1650,  
-6.9810

135.2440,  
-33.1020, -5.8220

37.0050, -33.9270,  
-7.3910

161.6570,  
-32.8270, -5.2990

22.1700, -21.0900,  
-3.2500

189.2440,  
-33.1020, -5.8220

2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

217.0590,  
-34.0190, -5.7230

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

241.2460,  
-27.4160, -9.7520

249.9170,

-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 84.1300, -32.7810,  
-6.1330

■ 84.1300, -32.7810,  
-6.1330

■ 79.6670, -38.7870,  
-7.4190

■ 88.5930, -26.7750,  
-4.8470

■ 74.6170, -44.5180,  
-8.1820

■ 93.6430, -21.0440,  
-4.0840

■ 70.1540, -50.5240,  
-9.4680

■ 98.1060, -15.0380,  
-2.7980

■ 65.6910, -56.5300,  
-10.7540

■ 102.5690, -9.0320,  
-1.5120

■ 63.6090, -59.2350,  
-11.2910

■ 107.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

■ 112.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

■ 116.5450, 8.7110,  
1.8230

■ 121.5950, 14.4420,  
2.5860

■ 126.0580, 20.4480,  
3.8720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2350, -28.8830, -10.6990



84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330



87.3530, -25.8590, 0.5810

# Triad

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



84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330



92.8050, 14.2110, 12.2830



88.9930, 9.9050, -8.8070

# Complementary

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



84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330



74.8700, 32.7810, 6.1330

# 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.



90.2440, 19.6240, -3.2240



84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330



92.1170, 21.9600, 9.5120

# Square

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



84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330



92.0470, 1.7860, 11.6900



91.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640



87.3550, -2.9780, -12.1140



# Rectangle

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



84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330



89.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



91.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640



89.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120

# Sweetspot

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



84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330



132.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730



86.1750, -20.6270, -28.1710



65.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



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.



84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330



101.9690, -51.4410, -9.3690



66.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570



53.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



68.8580, -64.3700, -11.8420



142.6230, -132.9120, -25.1680



# Inverse Universe

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



72.7110, 20.9480, 27.8600



84.2540, 33.1410, 43.6770



92.4800, 24.5310, -9.5570



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



46.5960, 41.3460, 54.6740

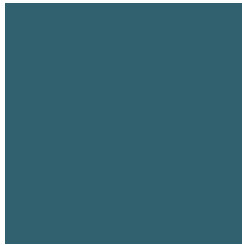


96.0830, 84.6170, 113.0090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330 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 84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

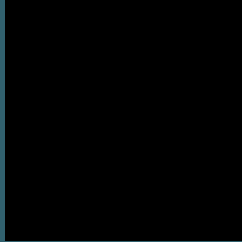
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330.



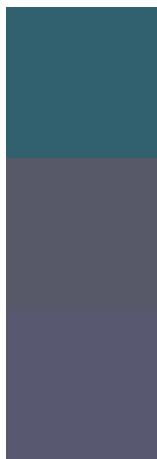
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1300, -32.7810,

-6.1330.

# 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

84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

### Protanopia

90.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

### Deuteranopia

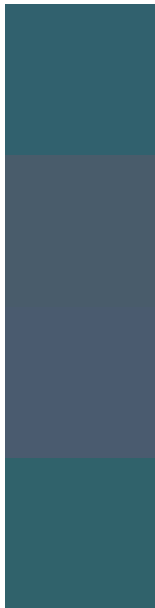
90.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640



## Tritanopia

83.6630, -32.9640, -8.3240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

## Protanomaly

88.0290, -16.1390, 0.6370

## Deuteranomaly

88.1970, -16.5520, 2.6160

## Tritanomaly

84.0760, -32.6890, -7.8010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330 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(49, 97, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 97, 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(49, 97, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 97, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330 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(49, 97, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 97, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 97, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 97, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 97, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 97,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 97, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 97,  
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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