

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.3060, -18.4770,
-1.0450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	425A67
RGB	66, 90, 103
RGB Percent	26%, 35%, 40%
CMY	0.7412, 0.6470, 0.5962
CMYK	0.36, 0.13, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	201°, 22%, 33%
HSV	201°, 36%, 40%
XYZ	8.3501, 9.4507, 14.2104
YIQ	84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

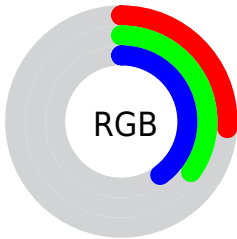
Format	Color
RYB	66, 81, 103
Decimal	4348519
CIELab	36.84, -5.48, -10.35
CIElCh	37, 11.708, 242.112
Yxy	9.4507, 0.2608, 0.2952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282538599 (0xFF425A67)
YUV	84.3060, 9.2161, -16.0544
Hunter-Lab	30.7420, -5.3148, -5.8873

Details

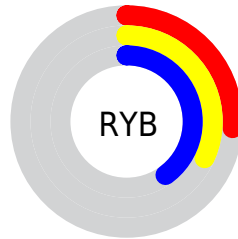
The YIQ color **84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **84.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460**, and **38.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9680, -23.3370, -1.0730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170**.

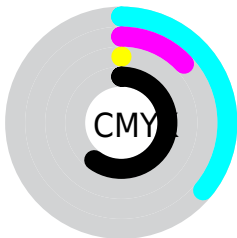
Distribution



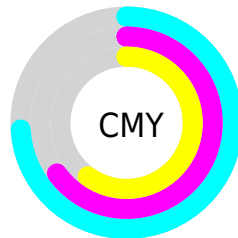
- Red (26%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450 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 84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.3060, -18.4770,
-1.0450

84.3060, -18.4770,
-1.0450

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.1920, -18.1560,
-1.3560

134.1210,
-19.3940, -0.9460

38.1920, -18.1560,
-1.3560

160.2350,
-19.7150, -0.6350

18.0780, -17.8350,
-1.6670

187.8220,
-19.9900, -1.1580

1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

215.0500,
-20.6320, -0.5360

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

242.7960,
-17.1010, -3.9570

254.1030, -1.7880,

-0.6360

■ 84.3060, -18.4770,
-1.0450

■ 84.3060, -18.4770,
-1.0450

■ 78.9680, -23.3370,
-1.0730

■ 89.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 73.9180, -29.0680,
-1.8360

■ 94.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 68.5800, -33.9280,
-1.8640

■ 100.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 63.8290, -39.0630,
-2.4150

■ 104.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 58.1920, -44.5190,
-2.6550

■ 110.1210, 6.9690,
0.3530

■ 52.8540, -49.3790,
-2.6830

■ 115.7580, 12.4250,
0.5930

■ 51.0710, -51.4880,
-3.0080

■ 120.5090, 17.5600,
1.1440

■ 125.8470, 22.4200,
1.1720

■ 131.4840, 27.8760,
1.4120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280



84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450



86.0620, -11.7380, 3.4780

Triad

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



84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450



88.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



85.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700

Complementary

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



84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450



84.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450

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.



86.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140



84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450



88.0190, 16.1840, 4.0560

Square

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



84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450



88.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



87.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150



83.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710

Rectangle

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



84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450



87.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



87.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150



85.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

Sweetspot

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



84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450



124.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420



89.2010, -14.3480, -15.3080



61.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450



104.2170, -28.4720, -1.6240



73.7400, -13.5270, 8.3690



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



57.1350, -57.5400, -3.4600



119.7470, -120.8570, -6.8490

Inverse Universe

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



79.7990, 14.3480, 15.3080



97.2610, 22.0950, 23.5910



95.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



42.9350, 44.4650, 47.7050



90.2560, 93.8350, 100.1310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

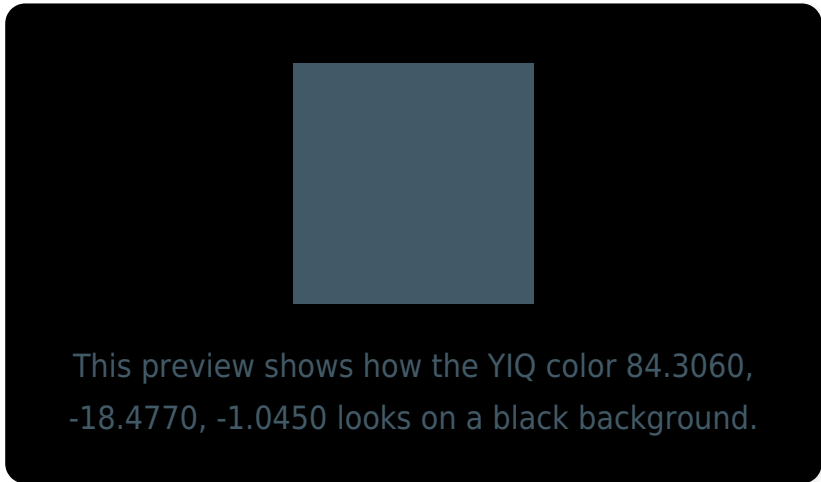
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450.



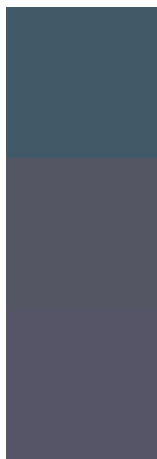
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3060, -18.4770,

-1.0450.

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

84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450

Protanopia

86.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

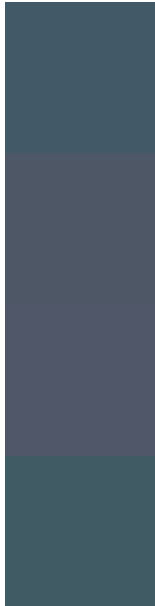
87.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210



Tritanopia

84.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450

Protanomaly

85.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340

Deuteranomaly

86.5460, -10.2250, 3.5910

Tritanomaly

84.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450 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(66, 90, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 90, 103)  
}
```

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(66, 90, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 90, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450 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(66, 90, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 90, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 90, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 90, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 90, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 90,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 90, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 90,  
103) }
```

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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