

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.3590, -35.1640,  
-12.5080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.3590, -35.1640,  
-12.5080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B6666
RGB	43, 102, 102
RGB Percent	17%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.8315, 0.5999, 0.6001
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	180°, 41%, 28%
HSV	180°, 58%, 40%
XYZ	8.1451, 10.9790, 14.2510
YIQ	84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

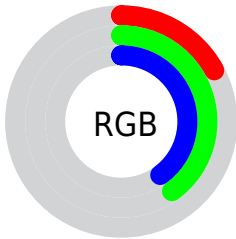
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	43, 73, 102
Decimal	2844262
CIELab	39.55, -18.98, -5.78
CIELCh	40, 19.839, 196.931
Yxy	10.9790, 0.2440, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281034342 (0xFF2B6666)
YUV	84.3590, 8.6970, -36.2718
Hunter-Lab	33.1346, -14.1072, -2.3060

# Details

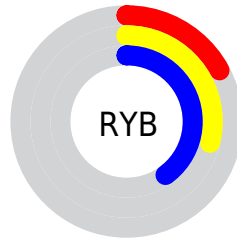
The YIQ color **84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **60.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960**, and **38.5550, -32.7800, -11.6600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.3690, -41.1240, -14.6280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.3490, -29.2040, -10.3880**.

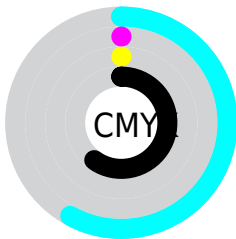
# Distribution



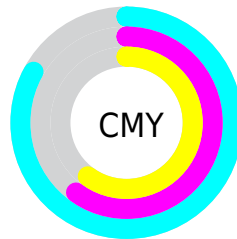
- Red (17%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080 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 84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.3590, -35.1640,  
-12.5080

84.3590, -35.1640,  
-12.5080

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

58.2660, -39.3360,  
-13.9920

135.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

38.5550, -32.7800,  
-11.6600

162.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

23.2470, -19.9890,  
-6.6850

190.2450,  
-34.8430, -12.8190

1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

217.9460,  
-35.4390, -13.0310

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.7510,  
-30.3960, -10.8120

248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 84.3590, -35.1640,  
-12.5080

■ 84.3590, -35.1640,  
-12.5080

■ 81.3690, -41.1240,  
-14.6280

■ 87.3490, -29.2040,  
-10.3880

■ 78.3790, -47.0840,  
-16.7480

■ 90.3390, -23.2440,  
-8.2680

■ 75.0900, -53.6400,  
-19.0800

■ 93.6280, -16.6880,  
-5.9360

■ 72.1000, -59.6000,  
-21.2000

■ 96.6180, -10.7280,  
-3.8160

■ 71.5020, -60.7920,  
-21.6240

■ 99.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 102.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 105.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

■ 108.8770, 13.7080,  
4.8760

■ 111.8670, 19.6680,  
6.9960

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.9060, -20.7670, -14.6150



84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



84.7810, -39.1080, -7.1080

# Triad

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



84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



95.5850, 3.2070, 13.4710



93.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560

# Complementary

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



84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



60.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080

# 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.



93.7660, 27.1420, 3.7020



84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



95.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770

# Square

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



84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



93.5550, -14.4440, 8.4680



94.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840



91.2380, 10.5930, -10.2630



# Rectangle

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



84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



87.5800, -33.9280, -1.8640



94.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840



93.3370, 23.7960, -1.7400

# Sweetspot

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



84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



126.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760



77.9320, -15.6290, -30.6450



62.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



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.



84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080



105.4920, -54.8320, -19.5040



67.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



80.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



169.6420, -144.2320, -51.3040



# Inverse Universe

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



60.6410, 35.1640, 12.5080



68.5080, 54.8320, 19.5040



77.6640, 27.1890, -2.6590



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800

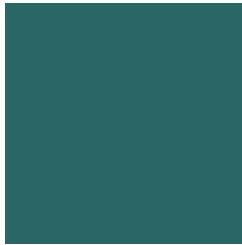


72.3580, 144.2320, 51.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080 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 84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

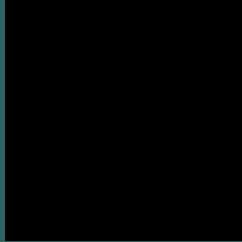
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3590, -35.1640,

-12.5080.

# 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

84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080

### Protanopia

92.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

### Deuteranopia

93.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



## Tritanopia

85.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080

## Protanomaly

89.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300

## Deuteranomaly

89.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050

## Tritanomaly

84.8260, -34.9810, -10.3170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080 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, 102, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 102, 102)  
}
```

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, 102, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 102, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080 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, 102, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 102, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 102, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 102, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 102, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 102,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 102, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 102,  
102) }
```

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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