

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.3770, -17.2390,
-1.4550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	435A65
RGB	67, 90, 101
RGB Percent	26%, 35%, 40%
CMY	0.7373, 0.6470, 0.6040
CMYK	0.34, 0.11, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	199°, 20%, 33%
HSV	199°, 34%, 40%
XYZ	8.3189, 9.4460, 13.6917
YIQ	84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

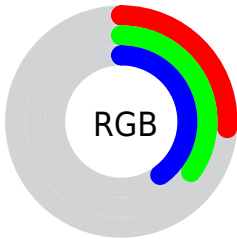
Format	Color
R_{YB}	67, 81, 101
Decimal	4414053
CIE _{Lab}	36.83, -5.72, -9.11
CIE _{LCh}	37, 10.758, 237.905
Yxy	9.4460, 0.2645, 0.3003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282604133 (0xFF435A65)
YUV	84.3770, 8.1951, -15.2396
Hunter-Lab	30.7344, -5.4705, -4.8987

Details

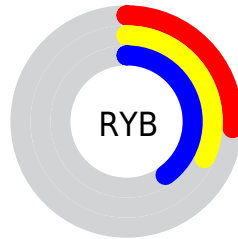
The YIQ color **84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **83.6230, 17.2390, 1.4550**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560**, and **38.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6260, -22.3740, -2.0060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040**.

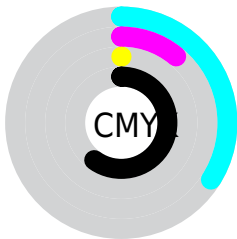
Distribution



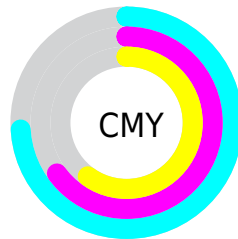
- Red (26%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (40%)



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



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550 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 84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.3770, -17.2390,
-1.4550

■ 84.3770, -17.2390,
-1.4550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.2630, -16.9180,
-1.7660

■ 134.1920,
-18.1560, -1.3560

■ 38.2630, -16.9180,
-1.7660

■ 160.3060,
-18.4770, -1.0450

■ 17.8500, -17.1930,
-2.2890

■ 187.8930,
-18.7520, -1.5680

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 215.0070,
-19.0730, -1.2570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.7960,
-17.1010, -3.9570

254.4020, -1.1920,

-0.4240

■ 84.3770, -17.2390,
-1.4550

■ 84.3770, -17.2390,
-1.4550

■ 79.6260, -22.3740,
-2.0060

■ 89.1280, -12.1040,
-0.9040

■ 74.2880, -27.2340,
-2.0340

■ 94.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 69.5370, -32.3690,
-2.5850

■ 99.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 64.7860, -37.5040,
-3.1360

■ 103.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 59.7360, -43.2350,
-3.8990

■ 108.7190, 8.1610,
0.7770

■ 54.3980, -48.0950,
-3.9270

■ 114.3560, 13.6170,
1.0170

■ 51.4300, -51.1210,
-4.1530

■ 119.1070, 18.7520,
1.5680

■ 123.8580, 23.8870,
2.1190

■ 128.6090, 29.0220,
2.6700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910



84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



86.2360, -12.2880, 2.4320

Triad

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



84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



88.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410



85.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460

Complementary

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



84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



83.6230, 17.2390, 1.4550

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.



86.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910



84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



87.9480, 14.9460, 4.4660

Square

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



84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



88.0810, 4.4460, 7.5340



87.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950



84.6200, -5.0420, -7.7460

Rectangle

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



84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



87.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630



87.1280, 14.2590, 0.3950



85.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980

Sweetspot

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



84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



123.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640



88.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610



62.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



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.



84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550



104.4730, -26.3170, -2.1330



74.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



58.8960, -58.3650, -5.0290



123.8560, -122.7820, -10.5100

Inverse Universe

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



79.7880, 12.8810, 14.3610



97.5380, 19.7570, 21.9090



93.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



43.2770, 43.5020, 48.6380



91.0540, 91.5880, 102.3080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550 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

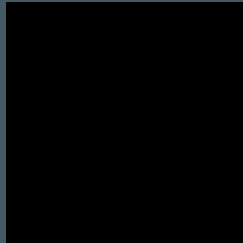
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3770, -17.2390,

-1.4550.

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

84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550

Protanopia

86.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

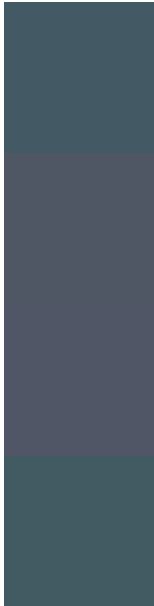
86.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340



Tritanopia

84.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550

Protanomaly

85.6770, -9.2160, 1.8240

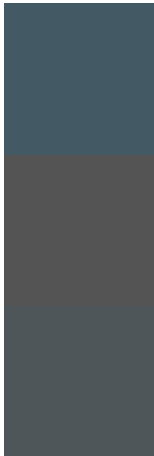
Deuteranomaly

86.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Tritanomaly

84.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550 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(67, 90, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 90, 101)  
}
```

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(67, 90, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 90, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550 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(67, 90, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 90, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 90, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 90, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 90, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 90,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 90, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 90,  
101) }
```

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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