

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.4350, -23.1540,  
1.1180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F5A70
RGB	63, 90, 112
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 44%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6470, 0.5609
CMYK	0.44, 0.20, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	207°, 28%, 34%
HSV	207°, 44%, 44%
XYZ	8.6293, 9.5398, 16.7077
YIQ	84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

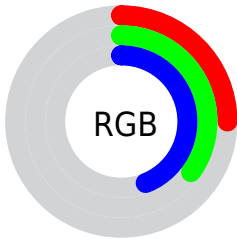
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	63, 80, 112
Decimal	4151920
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.00, -3.74, -15.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 16.128, 256.592
Yxy	9.5398, 0.2474, 0.2735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282342000 (0xFF3F5A70)
YUV	84.4350, 13.5895, -18.7985
Hunter-Lab	30.8866, -4.1812, -10.4515

# Details

The YIQ color **84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **90.5650, 23.1540, -1.1180**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.6630, -23.7960, 1.7400**, and **37.5980, -25.1710, -0.8750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.2110, -28.3350, 1.4010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6590, -17.9730, 0.8350**.

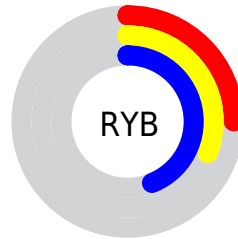
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (35%)

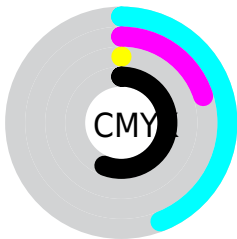
Blue (44%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (44%)

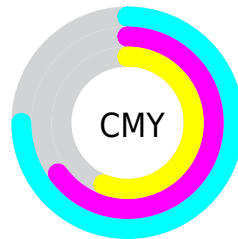


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180 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 84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.4350, -23.1540,  
1.1180

■ 84.4350, -23.1540,  
1.1180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 60.9080, -23.1080,  
0.2840

■ 134.6630,  
-23.7960, 1.7400

■ 37.5980, -25.1710,  
-0.8750

■ 160.7770,  
-24.1170, 2.0510

■ 18.8760, -20.0820,  
0.5100

■ 187.8910,  
-24.4380, 2.3620

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

■ 215.5920,  
-25.0340, 2.1500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 242.1980,  
-18.2930, -4.3810

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,

-0.8480

■ 84.4350, -23.1540,  
1.1180

■ 84.4350, -23.1540,  
1.1180

■ 78.2110, -28.3350,  
1.4010

■ 90.6590, -17.9730,  
0.8350

■ 71.9870, -33.5160,  
1.6840

■ 96.8830, -12.7920,  
0.5520

■ 65.4640, -39.2930,  
1.7550

■ 103.4060, -7.0150,  
0.4810

■ 59.2400, -44.4740,  
2.0380

■ 109.6300, -1.8340,  
0.1980

■ 53.0160, -49.6550,  
2.3210

■ 115.8540, 3.3470,  
-0.0850

■ 49.1620, -53.0020,  
2.4060

■ 122.0780, 8.5280,  
-0.3680

■ 128.3020, 13.7090,  
-0.6510

■ 134.8250, 19.4860,  
-0.7220

■ 141.0490, 24.6670,  
-1.0050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.5110, -29.4800, -5.3840



84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180



87.4690, -11.3260, 7.0260

# Triad

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



84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180



88.6930, 20.2180, 8.0420



83.9960, -3.3450, -10.9690

# Complementary

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



84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180



90.5650, 23.1540, -1.1180

# 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.



85.9220, 8.6670, -8.3970



84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180



88.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510

# Square

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



84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180



88.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370



86.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260



82.3520, -16.0910, -11.2510



# Rectangle

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



84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180



88.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950



86.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260



84.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190

# Sweetspot

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



84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180



134.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



94.1570, -20.2160, -19.0960



67.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180



102.6170, -35.3500, 1.8820



70.3470, -16.5540, 13.6700



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



52.4220, -56.6700, 2.8020



107.9900, -116.6870, 5.6890



# Inverse Universe

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



80.7290, 20.5370, 18.7850



97.0990, 31.5390, 28.6510



104.6530, 16.5540, -13.6700



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.4040, 50.3340, 45.9660

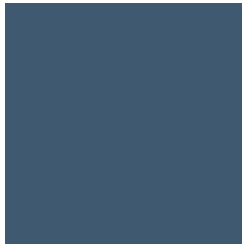


89.3570, 103.5560, 94.6600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

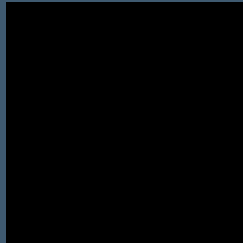
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

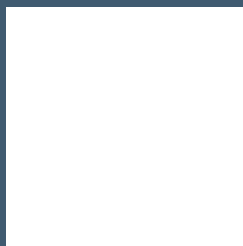
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180.



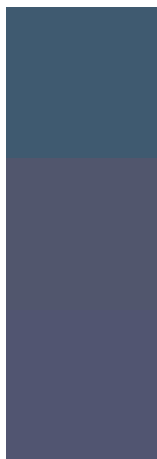
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4350, -23.1540,



# 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

84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180

### Protanopia

87.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

### Deuteranopia

86.9960, -11.3720, 7.8600



## Tritanopia

83.0450, -22.2360, -4.5080

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180

## Protanomaly

85.7350, -15.1310, 4.3970

## Deuteranomaly

86.0770, -16.0940, 5.3300

## Tritanomaly

83.2130, -22.6490, -2.5290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180

## Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180 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(63, 90, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 90, 112)  
}
```

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(63, 90, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 90, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180 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(63, 90, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 90, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 90, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 90, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 90, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 90,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 90, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 90,  
112) }
```

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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