

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.5450, -79.5460,
-12.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.5450, -79.5460,
-12.1380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	017298
RGB	1, 114, 152
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 60%
CMY	0.9962, 0.5527, 0.4043
CMYK	0.99, 0.25, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	195°, 99%, 30%
HSV	195°, 99%, 60%
XYZ	11.6947, 14.3155, 31.8148
YIQ	84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

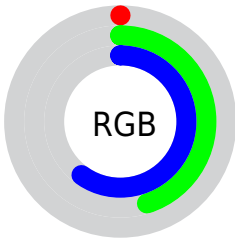
Format	Color
RYB	1, 66, 152
Decimal	94872
CIELab	44.68, -12.87, -28.09
CIElCh	45, 30.900, 245.379
Yxy	14.3155, 0.2022, 0.2476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278284952 (0xFF017298)
YUV	84.5450, 33.2553, -73.2690
Hunter-Lab	37.8359, -11.0401, -23.3696

Details

The YIQ color **84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **68.4550, 79.5460, 12.1380**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.3410, -61.1160, -4.7320**, and **50.2560, -50.5710, -3.1070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.2460, -80.1420, -12.3500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3780, -71.7060, -11.0500**.

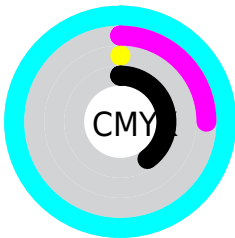
Distribution



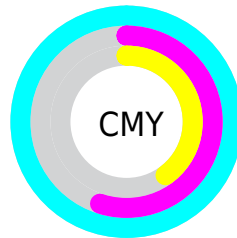
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380 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 84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.5450, -79.5460,
-12.1380

84.5450, -79.5460,
-12.1380

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.1940, -65.1960,
-7.8840

146.3410,
-61.1160, -4.7320

50.2560, -50.5710,
-3.1070

174.4660,
-59.9700, -3.4740

34.6060, -36.8170,
0.9350

201.8530,
-56.8060, -5.7500

20.8310, -24.2090,
3.7190

227.5470,
-47.4970, -14.7690

4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

239.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

248.1230,

0.0000, 0.0000,

-13.7080, -4.8760

0.0000

■ 84.5450, -79.5460,
-12.1380

■ 84.5450, -79.5460,
-12.1380

■ 84.2460, -80.1420,
-12.3500

■ 91.3780, -71.7060,
-11.0500

■ 98.2110, -63.8660,
-9.9620

■ 104.7560,
-55.1550, -8.1390

■ 111.5890,
-47.3150, -7.0510

■ 118.4220,
-39.4750, -5.9630

■ 125.2550,
-31.6350, -4.8750

■ 132.0880,
-23.7950, -3.7870

■ 138.9210,
-15.9550, -2.6990

■ 145.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.6560, -75.7850, -19.7290



84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380



102.5340, -36.3140, 8.3420

Triad

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



84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380



107.5690, 35.6670, 19.9150



100.4230, 2.3420, -20.4260

Complementary

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



84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380



68.4550, 79.5460, 12.1380

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.



103.2470, 23.5690, -14.1510



84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380



106.1810, 42.2710, 10.3590

Square

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



84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380



108.7060, 19.3440, 23.8880



105.2260, 37.2300, -2.9140



95.1840, -24.8460, -23.2940

Rectangle

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



84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380



107.1130, -15.7750, 16.0730



105.2260, 37.2300, -2.9140



101.6690, 10.4570, -18.8150

Sweetspot

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



84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380



170.1410, -31.3140, -5.1860



93.9690, -53.7230, -67.1550



83.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380



108.6330, -103.3410, -15.9250



40.5200, -58.9210, 27.0870



73.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



77.5950, -73.8150, -11.3750



7.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Inverse Universe

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



59.0310, 53.7230, 67.1550



75.3620, 69.6290, 87.2690



112.4800, 58.9210, -27.0870



72.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



53.8300, 49.7350, 62.3350



5.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380 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 84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

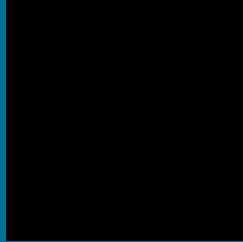
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380.

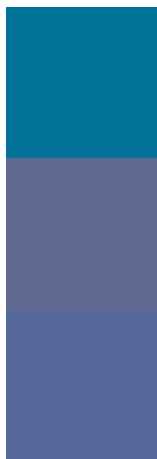


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.5450, -79.5460,

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

84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380

Protanopia

105.5700, -18.8000, 10.3200

Deuteranopia

104.6060, -27.6490, 10.9990



Tritanopia

83.0430, -72.6210, -22.0050

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380

Protanomaly

98.0940, -41.1270, 1.9530

Deuteranomaly

96.9840, -46.6290, 2.5470

Tritanomaly

83.4820, -75.2350, -18.6830

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.9240, -29.2050, -4.8610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380 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(1, 114, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 114, 152)  
}
```

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(1, 114, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 114, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380 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(1, 114, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 114, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 114, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 114, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 114, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 114,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.5450, -79.5460, -12.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 114, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 114,  
152) }
```

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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