

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(84.6350, 133.8670,  
68.4510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF0435
RGB	255, 4, 53
RGB Percent	100%, 2%, 21%
CMY	0.0000, 0.9845, 0.7917
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.79, 0.00
HSL	348°, 100%, 51%
HSV	348°, 98%, 100%
XYZ	41.9278, 21.6027, 5.3433
YIQ	84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

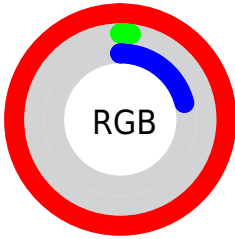
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	255, 4, 53
Decimal	16712757
CIELab	53.60, 80.61, 46.78
CIELCh	54, 93.199, 30.130
Yxy	21.6027, 0.6088, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294902837 (0xFFFF0435)
YUV	84.6350, -15.5961, 149.4101
Hunter-Lab	46.4788, 79.6843, 25.7191

# Details

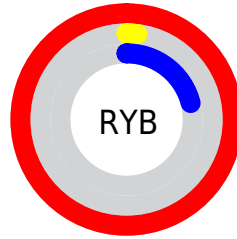
The YIQ color **84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0033**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **174.3650, -133.8670, -68.4510**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.1710, 92.9300, 33.9060**, and **57.3520, 108.8380, 42.9660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.9450, 135.9300, 69.6100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.7040, 120.2510, 61.9070**.

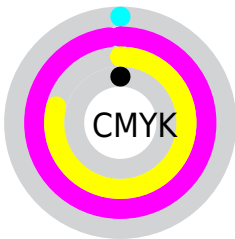
# Distribution



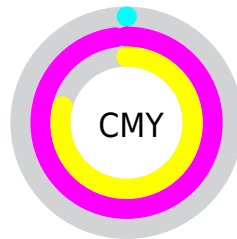
- Red (100%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (79%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510 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 84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 84.6350, 133.8670,  
68.4510


 84.6350, 133.8670,  
68.4510


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 69.9120, 122.3610,  
56.7050


 145.2850, 92.6090,  
34.2170


 57.3520, 108.8380,  
42.9660


 166.9190, 75.7840,  
25.2560


 46.3450, 92.3800,  
32.8600


 187.4930, 59.1880,  
17.6520

 36.8910, 72.9870,  
26.3870

 208.7680, 41.9960,  
9.8360

 27.6650, 52.9520,  
20.5360

 229.4560, 25.0790,  
2.5430

 18.2820, 34.7970,  
13.6530

 250.9590, 7.2450,

 6.5780, 13.1120,

-4.6510

4.6640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 84.6350, 133.8670,  
68.4510

■ 84.6350, 133.8670,  
68.4510

■ 81.9450, 135.9300,  
69.6100

■ 101.7040,  
120.2510, 61.9070

■ 119.2460,  
106.6810, 54.5290

■ 136.3150, 93.0650,  
47.9850

■ 153.8570, 79.4950,  
40.6070

■ 170.9260, 65.8790,  
34.0630

■ 188.4680, 52.3090,  
26.6850

■ 205.5370, 38.6930,  
20.1410

■ 223.0790, 25.1230,  
12.7630

■ 240.1480, 11.5070,  
6.2190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.2930, 109.6080, 95.1120



84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510



116.8270, 104.2610, -0.7550

# Triad

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



84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510



95.0890, -54.1810, -69.8690



111.2500, -120.3550, 6.0850

# Complementary

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



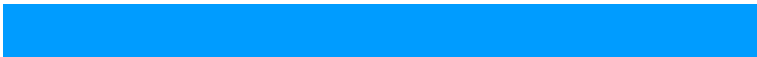
84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510



174.3650, -133.8670, -68.4510

# 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.



120.6420, -124.7550, -2.2830



84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510



108.2840, -84.4460, -44.4940

# Square

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



84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510



107.2300, 2.7620, -61.0940



117.6320, -110.7680, -18.9920



123.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510



# Rectangle

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



84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510



120.7270, 74.4630, -22.4090



117.6320, -110.7680, -18.9920



115.3590, -122.2800, 2.4240

# Sweetspot

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



84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510



203.3200, 40.8020, 20.4660



92.7130, 39.2250, 120.6730



96.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510



81.9450, 135.9300, 69.6100



123.0740, 128.9710, 13.9870



119.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



61.3270, 101.9590, 51.9990



20.5040, 34.2920, 17.3000



# Inverse Universe

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



84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510



81.9450, 135.9300, 69.6100



135.9260, -128.9710, -13.9870



119.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



61.3270, 101.9590, 51.9990



20.5040, 34.2920, 17.3000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510 looks on a black 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

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

# YIQ 84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6350, 133.8670,



# 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

84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510

### Protanopia

127.2300, 22.2390, -12.0730

### Deuteranopia

124.6290, 51.4920, -19.1000



## Tritanopia

90.1310, 143.1330, 43.6850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510

## Protanomaly

111.9340, 62.2600, 17.0440

## Deuteranomaly

110.3520, 81.3340, 12.7740

## Tritanomaly

87.9600, 139.6010, 52.6330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.1470, 48.7790, 24.5790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510 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(255, 4, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 4, 53)  
}
```

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(255, 4, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 4, 53) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510 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(255, 4, 53) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 4, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 4, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 4, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 4, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 4, 53)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.6350, 133.8670, 68.4510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 4, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 4,  
53) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor