

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.6800, -48.8290,  
-1.6370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	256388
RGB	37, 99, 136
RGB Percent	15%, 39%, 53%
CMY	0.8550, 0.6117, 0.4669
CMYK	0.73, 0.27, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	202°, 57%, 34%
HSV	202°, 73%, 53%
XYZ	9.6660, 11.0973, 24.9040
YIQ	84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

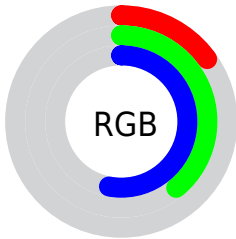
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 75, 136
Decimal	2450312
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.74, -6.89, -26.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 27.092, 255.266
Yxy	11.0973, 0.2117, 0.2430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280640392 (0xFF256388)
YUV	84.6800, 25.3008, -41.8154
Hunter-Lab	33.3127, -6.5034, -21.0053

# Details

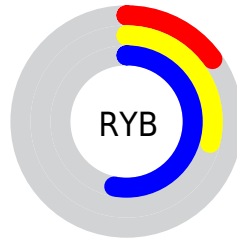
The YIQ color **84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **88.3200, 48.8290, 1.6370**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.1150, -45.6200, 0.7800**, and **40.9150, -42.1810, -0.9730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5590, -55.7980, -1.9900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8010, -41.8600, -1.2840**.

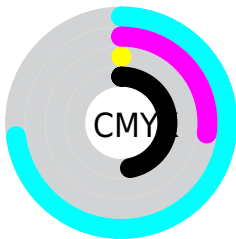
# Distribution



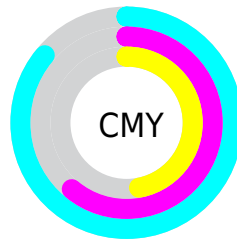
- Red (15%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370 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 84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.6800, -48.8290,  
-1.6370

84.6800, -48.8290,  
-1.6370

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

56.5650, -55.9350,  
-5.0150

138.0010,  
-45.2990, 0.4690

40.9150, -42.1810,  
-0.9730

164.8270,  
-44.7490, 1.5150

25.8520, -28.7020,  
2.5460

192.9410,  
-45.0700, 1.8260

6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

218.7750,  
-38.9710, -4.0830

2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 84.6800, -48.8290,  
-1.6370

■ 84.6800, -48.8290,  
-1.6370

■ 77.5590, -55.7980,  
-1.9900

■ 91.8010, -41.8600,  
-1.2840

■ 70.7370, -62.1710,  
-2.1310

■ 98.6230, -35.4870,  
-1.1430

■ 65.3990, -67.0310,  
-2.1590

■ 105.7440,  
-28.5180, -0.7900

■ 112.5660,  
-22.1450, -0.6490

■ 119.6870,  
-15.1760, -0.2960

■ 126.8080, -8.2070,  
0.0570

■ 134.2170, -2.1090,  
-0.3250

■ 141.3380, 4.8600,  
0.0280

■ 148.1600, 11.2330,  
0.1690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.1840, -68.4040, -15.8280



84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370



93.1290, -21.8720, 10.9280

# Triad

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



84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370



94.7380, 33.5130, 14.8970



87.8830, -4.7650, -18.2770

# Complementary

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



84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370



88.3200, 48.8290, 1.6370

# 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.



91.0550, 15.3620, -14.0940



84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370



93.8980, 35.5780, 5.0020

# Square

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



84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370



96.0390, 22.6000, 19.9440



93.0400, 28.8860, -5.8820



83.5410, -30.1650, -20.5090



# Rectangle

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



84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370



95.5010, -5.1840, 16.8640



93.0400, 28.8860, -5.8820



89.1180, 1.8830, -17.6130

# Sweetspot

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



84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370



156.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



99.2170, -38.7810, -40.5810



77.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370



96.7940, -75.5130, -2.6250



55.9170, -35.3540, 23.9900



65.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



63.8830, -65.5180, -2.0460



2.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



# Inverse Universe

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



73.6690, 39.1020, 40.2700



79.6910, 60.3720, 62.2920



117.0830, 35.3540, -23.9900



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.2290, 52.6250, 54.0090



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370 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 84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370 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 84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370.



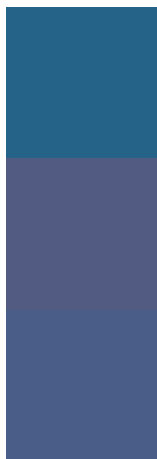
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6800, -48.8290,

-1.6370.

# 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

84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370

### Protanopia

93.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980

### Deuteranopia

92.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



## Tritanopia

78.0020, -56.2080, -16.5920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370

## Protanomaly

90.5470, -29.1610, 5.3590

## Deuteranomaly

89.6220, -33.7460, 5.8540

## Tritanomaly

80.2460, -53.7790, -11.0510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370 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(37, 99, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 99, 136)  
}
```

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(37, 99, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 99, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370 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(37, 99, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 99, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 99, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 99, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 99, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 99,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.6800, -48.8290, -1.6370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 99, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 99,  
136) }
```

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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