

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.8250, -59.6030,
-4.6190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19688F
RGB	25, 104, 143
RGB Percent	10%, 41%, 56%
CMY	0.9021, 0.5920, 0.4395
CMYK	0.83, 0.27, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	200°, 70%, 33%
HSV	200°, 83%, 56%
XYZ	10.3063, 12.0946, 27.7509
YIQ	84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

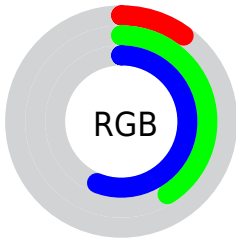
Format	Color
RYB	25, 72, 143
Decimal	1665167
CIELab	41.37, -8.84, -27.90
CIELCh	41, 29.265, 252.420
Yxy	12.0946, 0.2055, 0.2412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279855247 (0xFF19688F)
YUV	84.8250, 28.6803, -52.4665
Hunter-Lab	34.7773, -7.9614, -22.9670

Details

The YIQ color **84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **83.1750, 59.6030, 4.6190**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.3530, -52.2220, -0.7180**, and **43.9470, -45.2070, -1.1990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.7040, -66.5720, -4.9720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660**.

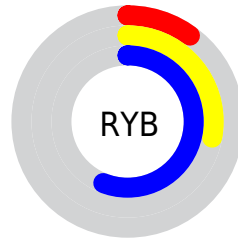
Distribution



Red (10%)

Green (41%)

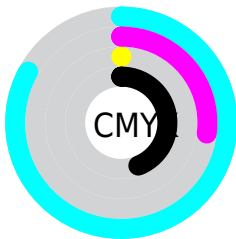
Blue (56%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (56%)

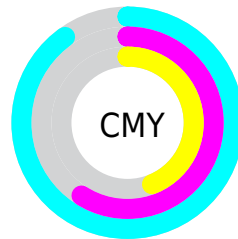


Cyan (83%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (90%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190 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 84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.8250, -59.6030,
-4.6190

■ 84.8250, -59.6030,
-4.6190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.2980, -59.5570,
-5.4530

■ 140.3530,
-52.2220, -0.7180

■ 43.9470, -45.2070,
-1.1990

■ 167.7660,
-51.9470, -0.1950

■ 28.9980, -32.0490,
2.6310

■ 195.5920,
-51.3970, 0.8510

■ 12.8750, -18.3410,
7.5070

■ 221.1010,
-43.0050, -8.0690

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 239.7510,
-30.3960, -10.8120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 84.8250, -59.6030,
-4.6190

■ 84.8250, -59.6030,
-4.6190

■ 77.7040, -66.5720,
-4.9720

■ 91.9460, -52.6340,
-4.2660

■ 72.6540, -72.3030,
-5.7350

■ 98.7790, -44.7940,
-3.1780

■ 105.9000,
-37.8250, -2.8250

■ 113.0210,
-30.8560, -2.4720

■ 120.1420,
-23.8870, -2.1190

■ 126.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 134.0960, -9.0780,
-0.6780

■ 141.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 148.0500, 5.7310,
0.7630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.6890, -71.3840, -16.8880



84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190



96.3780, -27.0070, 10.3770

Triad

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



84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190



98.8740, 36.1260, 17.1020



91.9000, -3.4350, -20.3550

Complementary

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



84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190



83.1750, 59.6030, 4.6190

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.



94.4960, 18.4340, -14.7020



84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190



97.8060, 38.8330, 6.5850

Square

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



84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190



100.2070, 22.1870, 21.9230



96.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



86.1880, -30.6690, -22.3890

Rectangle

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



84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190



99.6470, -8.5310, 16.9490



96.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



93.1460, 4.6800, -18.7440

Sweetspot

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



84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190



163.4410, -23.2910, -1.9070



98.4840, -44.3270, -50.2070



80.3450, -14.2130, -1.2290



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190



95.1770, -92.8890, -7.1050



51.3660, -43.9280, 25.1920



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



68.8070, -68.3600, -5.6080



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



69.2880, 44.9690, 49.5850



71.0380, 70.1810, 77.2610



116.6340, 43.9280, -25.1920



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.7390, 51.2490, 56.9210



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190 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 84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

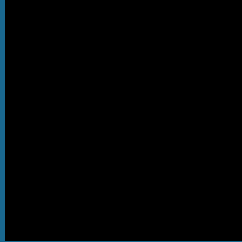
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190.

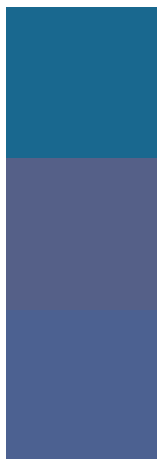


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8250, -59.6030,

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

84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190

Protanopia

97.2710, -19.3960, 10.1080

Deuteranopia

96.1930, -27.9240, 10.4760



Tritanopia

76.6200, -66.9360, -20.4080

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190

Protanomaly

92.7960, -34.2960, 4.8080

Deuteranomaly

92.1590, -39.7520, 4.5680

Tritanomaly

79.8640, -64.5070, -14.8670

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190 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(25, 104, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 104, 143)  
}
```

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(25, 104, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 104, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190 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(25, 104, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 104, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 104, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 104, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 104, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 104,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.8250, -59.6030, -4.6190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 104, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 104,  
143) }
```

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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