

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.8810, -44.8410,  
3.1830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2C5F8C
RGB	44, 95, 140
RGB Percent	17%, 37%, 55%
CMY	0.8275, 0.6274, 0.4512
CMYK	0.69, 0.32, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	208°, 52%, 36%
HSV	208°, 69%, 55%
XYZ	9.8615, 10.6151, 26.3191
YIQ	84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

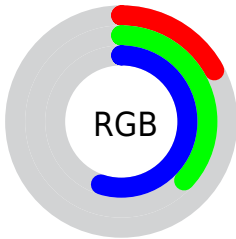
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	44, 77, 140
Decimal	2908044
CIELab	38.92, -1.80, -29.89
CIElCh	39, 29.942, 266.561
Yxy	10.6151, 0.2107, 0.2268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281098124 (0xFF2C5F8C)
YUV	84.8810, 27.1737, -35.8526
Hunter-Lab	32.5808, -2.9886, -25.0885

# Details

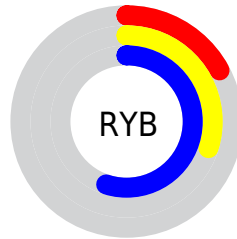
The YIQ color **84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **99.1190, 44.8410, -3.1830**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.4300, -41.9530, 5.9110**, and **39.0230, -42.3650, 2.3630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5860, -51.2600, 3.8760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.1760, -38.4220, 2.4900**.

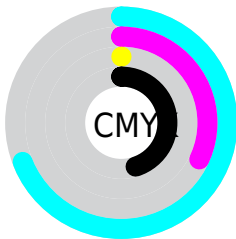
# Distribution



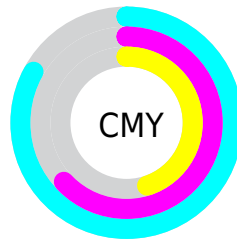
- Red (17%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830 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 84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.8810, -44.8410,  
3.1830

84.8810, -44.8410,  
3.1830

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

55.8580, -55.2020,  
-1.7780

137.4300,  
-41.9530, 5.9110

38.9090, -42.0440,  
2.0520

164.5440,  
-42.2740, 6.2220

24.5470, -29.1610,  
5.3590

191.9570,  
-41.9990, 6.7450

6.7770, -14.9490,  
12.1150

217.3350,  
-34.6160, -0.4080

3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

242.4420,  
-25.0320, -8.9040

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

251.1130, -7.7480,

-2.7560

■ 84.8810, -44.8410,  
3.1830

■ 84.8810, -44.8410,  
3.1830

■ 76.5860, -51.2600,  
3.8760

■ 93.1760, -38.4220,  
2.4900

■ 68.8780, -57.9540,  
4.0460

■ 100.8840,  
-31.7280, 2.3200

■ 60.5830, -64.3730,  
4.7390

■ 109.1790,  
-25.3090, 1.6270

■ 59.3980, -65.2900,  
4.8380

■ 116.8870,  
-18.6150, 1.4570

■ 125.1820,  
-12.1960, 0.7640

■ 132.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

■ 141.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 148.8930, 7.6110,  
-0.2690

■ 157.1880, 14.0300,  
-0.9620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.3350, -70.1470, -11.7710



84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



92.4830, -13.9410, 15.8750

# Triad

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



84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



91.9080, 38.7860, 12.9460



83.6150, -15.8140, -21.7820

# Complementary

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



84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



99.1190, 44.8410, -3.1830

# 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.



87.7120, 8.8980, -18.0940



84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



91.4480, 36.7250, 0.7330

# Square

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



84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



93.4590, 30.1650, 20.5090



89.6220, 27.0070, -10.3770



71.6780, -55.6560, -26.6000



# Rectangle

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



84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



94.3990, 4.0310, 20.5670



89.6220, 27.0070, -10.3770



84.9320, -6.4610, -20.5810

# Sweetspot

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



84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



159.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580



105.4820, -40.8450, -36.2130



78.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830



96.2450, -69.2330, 4.7110



56.7050, -31.6410, 28.2870



65.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



56.8390, -62.2180, 4.2300



2.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



# Inverse Universe

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



78.5180, 40.8450, 36.2130



86.2580, 62.8490, 55.9450



127.2950, 31.6410, -28.2870



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.8610, 56.4770, 50.2770



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830 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 84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830 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 84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.8810, -44.8410,



# 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

84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830

### Protanopia

91.0580, -23.1100, 11.3380

### Deuteranopia

89.2250, -30.9500, 10.2500



## Tritanopia

78.2910, -49.6520, -14.2600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830

## Protanomaly

88.7580, -31.1330, 8.0590

## Deuteranomaly

87.4200, -35.9930, 8.0310

## Tritanomaly

80.7630, -47.8650, -8.0970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830 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(44, 95, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 95, 140)  
}
```

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(44, 95, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 95, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830 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(44, 95, 140) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 95, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 95, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 95, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 95, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 95,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.8810, -44.8410, 3.1830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 95, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 95,  
140) }
```

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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