

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.9790, -12.7020,
9.9380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F5274
RGB	79, 82, 116
RGB Percent	31%, 32%, 45%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6784, 0.5452
CMYK	0.32, 0.29, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	235°, 19%, 38%
HSV	235°, 32%, 45%
XYZ	9.3934, 8.9577, 17.7510
YIQ	84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

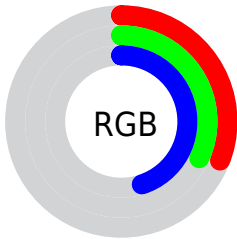
Format	Color
R_{YB}	79, 82, 116
Decimal	5198452
CIE _{Lab}	35.90, 7.45, -19.77
CIE _{LCh}	36, 21.127, 290.651
Yxy	8.9577, 0.2602, 0.2481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283388532 (0xFF4F5274)
YUV	84.9790, 15.2934, -5.2436
Hunter-Lab	29.9294, 3.6459, -14.2139

Details

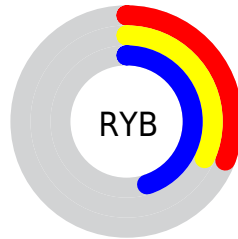
The YIQ color **84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **110.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.6200, -13.0690, 11.0830**, and **39.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.9340, -16.8290, 13.1470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290**.

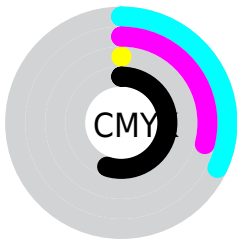
Distribution



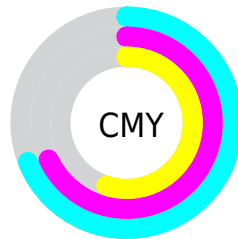
- Red (31%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380 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 84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.9790, -12.7020,
9.9380

■ 84.9790, -12.7020,
9.9380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.4520, -12.6560,
9.1040

■ 134.6200,
-13.0690, 11.0830

■ 39.6260, -13.2060,
8.0580

■ 160.7340,
-13.3900, 11.3940

■ 18.0990, -13.1600,
7.2240

■ 188.1470,
-13.1150, 11.9170

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 215.9620,
-14.0320, 12.0160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 84.9790, -12.7020,
9.9380

■ 84.9790, -12.7020,
9.9380

■ 74.9340, -16.8290,
13.1470

■ 95.0240, -8.5750,
6.7290

■ 65.7750, -20.6350,
16.0450

■ 104.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 55.7300, -24.7620,
19.2540

■ 114.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 45.9840, -28.2930,
22.6750

■ 123.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

■ 36.5260, -32.6950,
25.3610

■ 133.4320, 7.2910,
-5.4850

■ 26.4810, -36.8220,
28.5700

■ 143.4770, 11.4180,
-8.6940

■ 18.5070, -39.7110,
31.3690

■ 153.2230, 14.9490,
-12.1150

■ 162.6810, 19.3510,

-14.8010

■ 172.4270, 22.8820,
-18.2220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.5420, -30.7650, 1.3870



84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



86.8950, 5.2700, 14.6300

Triad

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



84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



85.1250, 27.5090, 2.5570



76.6390, -24.3890, -15.0530

Complementary

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



84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



110.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380

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.



79.9200, -6.1870, -14.5310



84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



84.1470, 21.2750, -5.6130

Square

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



84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



85.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630



82.1130, 9.4470, -11.5210



73.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

Rectangle

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



84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



86.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



82.1130, 9.4470, -11.5210



78.1620, -18.6120, -15.1240

Sweetspot

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



84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



137.8840, -5.3650, 3.6190



104.5950, -21.0890, -8.7770



68.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380



102.4330, -19.6720, 15.1120



87.7030, -2.9370, 14.6870



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



19.7780, -41.9120, 32.7120



40.2400, -85.7500, 67.2900

Inverse Universe

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



90.4050, 21.0890, 8.7770



110.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



107.2970, 2.9370, -14.6870



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



37.6180, 69.5020, 28.9740



77.0300, 142.5800, 59.2200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

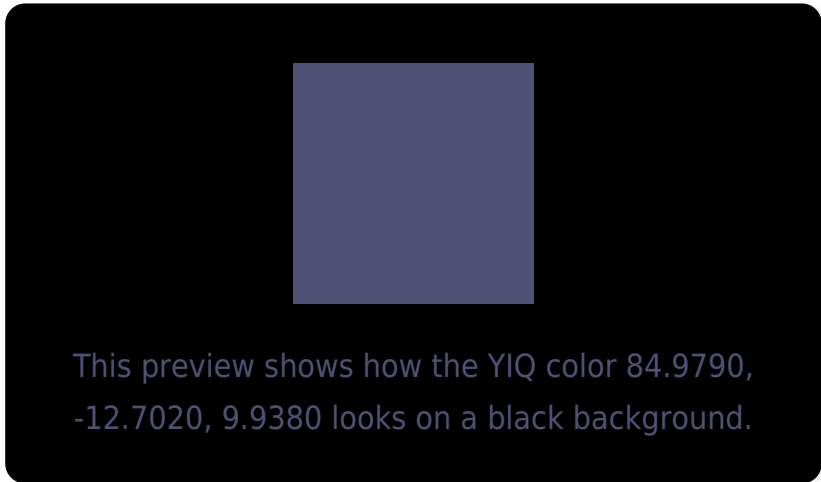
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

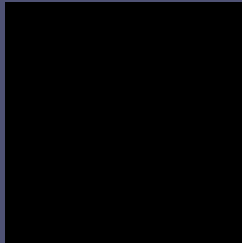
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9790, -12.7020,

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

84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380

Protanopia

84.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660

Deuteranopia

84.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



Tritanopia

83.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380

Protanomaly

84.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900

Deuteranomaly

84.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790

Tritanomaly

84.1330, -10.5000, 3.0680

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380 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(79, 82, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 82, 116)  
}
```

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(79, 82, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 82, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380 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(79, 82, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 82, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 82, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 82, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 82, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 82,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.9790, -12.7020, 9.9380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 82, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 82,  
116) }
```

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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