

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.1650, -22.6940,
-7.2220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B6062
RGB	59, 96, 98
RGB Percent	23%, 38%, 38%
CMY	0.7687, 0.6235, 0.6158
CMYK	0.40, 0.02, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	183°, 25%, 31%
HSV	183°, 40%, 38%
XYZ	8.1901, 10.1791, 13.0826
YIQ	85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

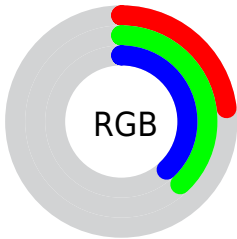
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 78, 98
Decimal	3891298
CIE Lab	38.16, -12.61, -5.31
CIE LCh	38, 13.683, 202.823
Yxy	10.1791, 0.2604, 0.3236
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282081378 (0xFF3B6062)
YUV	85.1650, 6.3277, -22.9467
Hunter-Lab	31.9047, -10.0114, -1.9787

Details

The YIQ color **85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **71.8350, 22.6940, 7.2220**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460**, and **38.2680, -24.4820, -7.8580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.1750, -28.6540, -9.3420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250**.

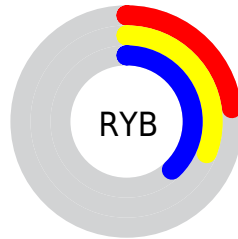
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (38%)

Blue (38%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (38%)

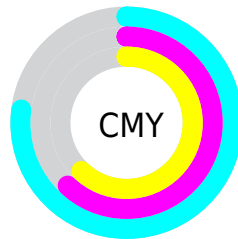


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220 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 85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.1650, -22.6940,
-7.2220

85.1650, -22.6940,
-7.2220

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.1650, -22.6940,
-7.2220

135.5670,
-23.8860, -7.6460

38.2680, -24.4820,
-7.8580

161.5670,
-23.8860, -7.6460

20.5570, -17.9260,
-5.5260

189.2680,
-24.4820, -7.8580

0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

216.9690,
-25.0780, -8.0700

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,

-2.1200

■ 85.1650, -22.6940,
-7.2220

■ 85.1650, -22.6940,
-7.2220

■ 82.1750, -28.6540,
-9.3420

■ 88.7420, -17.0090,
-5.6250

■ 78.5980, -34.3390,
-10.9390

■ 91.7320, -11.0490,
-3.5050

■ 75.9070, -39.7030,
-12.8470

■ 94.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 72.3300, -45.3880,
-14.4440

■ 98.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.3400, -51.3480,
-16.5640

■ 100.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

■ 65.7630, -57.0330,
-18.1610

■ 104.5670, 11.6450,
3.7170

■ 107.5570, 17.6050,
5.8370

■ 110.8350, 22.6940,
7.2220

■ 113.8250, 28.6540,
9.3420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710



85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



86.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640

Triad

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



85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



91.5480, 4.6290, 9.7250



89.6070, 14.1680, -3.4640

Complementary

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



85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



71.8350, 22.6940, 7.2220

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.



90.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560



85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



91.6260, 13.1570, 9.3570

Square

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



85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



90.5080, -7.0620, 6.8420



91.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



88.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890

Rectangle

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



85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



87.8760, -20.0820, 0.5100



91.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



90.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940

Sweetspot

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



85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



122.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



82.1210, -11.3670, -19.7750



60.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220



107.1140, -35.8520, -11.0520



74.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



75.5770, -65.3770, -21.1290



161.1960, -139.7400, -44.6040

Inverse Universe

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



74.8790, 11.3670, 19.7750



91.1500, 18.3340, 31.1820



82.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



45.6860, 32.4050, 57.0210



97.7520, 69.8520, 121.7880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220 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 85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220 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 85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220.



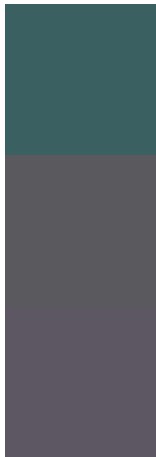
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.1650, -22.6940,

-7.2220.

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

85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220

Protanopia

89.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Deuteranopia

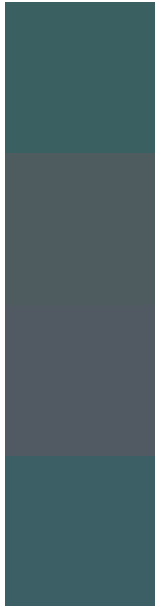
90.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



Tritanopia

85.4470, -23.4280, -4.9320

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220

Protanomaly

88.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

Deuteranomaly

88.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Tritanomaly

85.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220 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(59, 96, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 96, 98)  
}
```

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(59, 96, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 96, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220 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(59, 96, 98) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 96, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 96, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 96, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 96, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 96, 98)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 96, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 96,  
98) }
```

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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