

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970)
contains.

YIQ(85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(85.2380, -32.9650,
-2.7970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	346075
RGB	52, 96, 117
RGB Percent	20%, 38%, 46%
CMY	0.7962, 0.6235, 0.5413
CMYK	0.56, 0.18, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	199°, 38%, 33%
HSV	199°, 56%, 46%
XYZ	8.8082, 10.3820, 18.3578
YIQ	85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

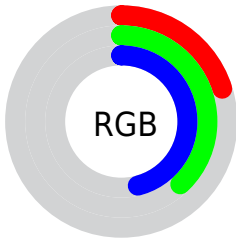
Format	Color
RYB	52, 78, 117
Decimal	3432565
CIELab	38.52, -8.73, -16.49
CIElCh	39, 18.658, 242.097
Yxy	10.3820, 0.2346, 0.2765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281622645 (0xFF346075)
YUV	85.2380, 15.6587, -29.1497
Hunter-Lab	32.2212, -7.5910, -11.2252




Details

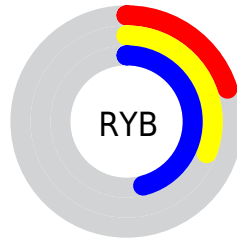
The YIQ color **85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **83.7620, 32.9650, 2.7970**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.6510, -32.6900, -2.2740**, and **37.2160, -35.8990, -4.6910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.3020, -39.0170, -3.2490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.1740, -26.9130, -2.3450**.

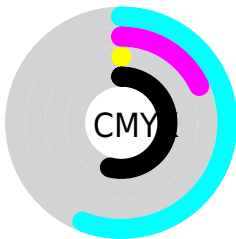
Distribution







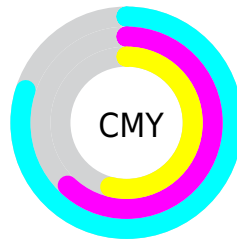
-  Red (20%)
-  Green (38%)
-  Blue (46%)






-  Red (20%)
-  Yellow (31%)
-  Blue (46%)



-  Cyan (56%)
-  Magenta (18%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (54%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (62%)
-  Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970 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 85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.2380, -32.9650,
-2.7970

■ 85.2380, -32.9650,
-2.7970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.2270, -34.4320,
-3.7440

■ 136.6510,
-32.6900, -2.2740

■ 37.2160, -35.8990,
-4.6910

■ 162.7650,
-33.0110, -1.9630

■ 22.2670, -22.7410,
-0.8610

■ 189.8790,
-33.3320, -1.6520

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 218.5800,
-33.9280, -1.8640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

-2.7560

■ 85.2380, -32.9650,
-2.7970

■ 85.2380, -32.9650,
-2.7970

■ 79.3020, -39.0170,
-3.2490

■ 91.1740, -26.9130,
-2.3450

■ 73.6650, -44.4730,
-3.4890

■ 96.8110, -21.4570,
-2.1050

■ 68.3160, -50.8000,
-4.4640

■ 102.1600,
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 62.3800, -56.8520,
-4.9160

■ 108.0960, -9.0780,
-0.6780

■ 59.7110, -59.2820,
-4.9300

■ 113.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 119.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 125.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 130.9540, 14.8090,
1.4410

■ 136.5910, 20.2650,
1.6810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950



85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



89.6250, -20.6330, 4.9910

Triad

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



85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



92.5130, 20.9050, 12.1130



88.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620

Complementary

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



85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



83.7620, 32.9650, 2.7970

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.



89.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100



85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



91.9770, 25.1700, 6.4020

Square

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



85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



93.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



90.9780, 23.4290, -0.5950



86.2230, -11.4140, -13.4140

Rectangle

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



85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



91.2350, -10.5470, 9.4290



90.9780, 23.4290, -0.5950



88.5690, 8.1630, -10.2770

Sweetspot

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



85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



140.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



92.5490, -24.6160, -27.4640



69.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770



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.



85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970



102.8320, -52.3130, -4.5770



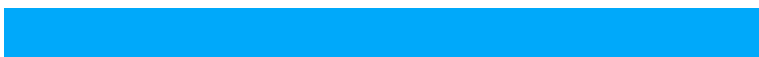
66.4540, -24.1650, 13.9390



56.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



62.6290, -61.9870, -5.4670



127.7030, -126.7250, -10.6370

Inverse Universe

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



76.4510, 24.6160, 27.4640



88.7770, 38.9180, 43.6060



102.5460, 24.1650, -13.9390



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



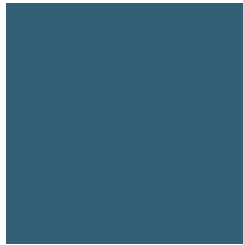
45.9400, 46.0690, 51.6770



94.0160, 94.7510, 105.5590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970 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 85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970 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 85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.2380, -32.9650,

-2.7970.

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

85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970

Protanopia

90.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

Deuteranopia

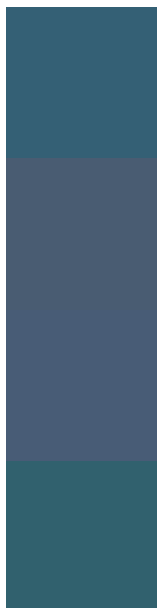
90.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700



Tritanopia

83.9620, -32.3680, -8.1120

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970

Protanomaly

88.8270, -18.3860, 2.8140

Deuteranomaly

88.9840, -20.2660, 3.8460

Tritanomaly

84.1300, -32.7810, -6.1330

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970 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(52, 96, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 96, 117)  
}
```

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(52, 96, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 96, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970 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(52, 96, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 96, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 96, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 96, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 96, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 96,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.2380, -32.9650, -2.7970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 96, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 96,  
117) }
```

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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