

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.3810, -23.0620,  
-0.5500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F5C6E
RGB	63, 92, 110
RGB Percent	25%, 36%, 43%
CMY	0.7530, 0.6392, 0.5687
CMYK	0.43, 0.16, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	203°, 27%, 34%
HSV	203°, 43%, 43%
XYZ	8.6902, 9.8379, 16.1851
YIQ	85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

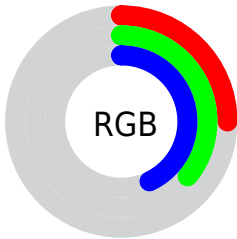
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	63, 81, 110
Decimal	4152430
CIELab	37.55, -5.57, -13.62
CIELCh	38, 14.712, 247.763
Yxy	9.8379, 0.2503, 0.2834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282342510 (0xFF3F5C6E)
YUV	85.3810, 12.1372, -19.6281
Hunter-Lab	31.3654, -5.4339, -8.6388

# Details

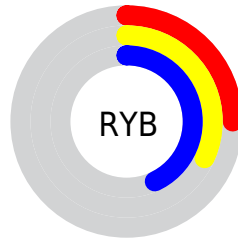
The YIQ color **85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **87.6190, 23.0620, 0.5500**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.6090, -23.7040, 0.0720**, and **38.2560, -24.2080, -1.8080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7440, -28.5180, -0.7900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100**.

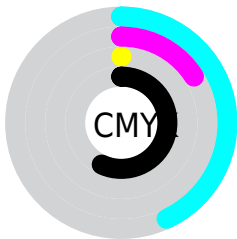
# Distribution



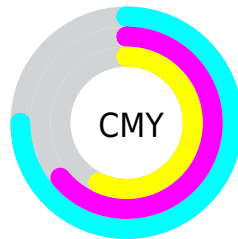
- Red (25%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 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 85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 85.3810, -23.0620,  
-0.5500

■ 85.3810, -23.0620,  
-0.5500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 61.9680, -23.3370,  
-1.0730

■ 135.6090,  
-23.7040, 0.0720

■ 38.2560, -24.2080,  
-1.8080

■ 162.3100,  
-24.3000, -0.1400

■ 19.8220, -19.9900,  
-1.1580

■ 189.3100,  
-24.3000, -0.1400

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 217.1250,  
-25.2170, -0.0410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 243.0730,  
-19.4390, -5.6390

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,

-1.0600

■ 85.3810, -23.0620,  
-0.5500

■ 85.3810, -23.0620,  
-0.5500

■ 79.7440, -28.5180,  
-0.7900

■ 91.0180, -17.6060,  
-0.3100

■ 74.1070, -33.9740,  
-1.0300

■ 96.6550, -12.1500,  
-0.0700

■ 67.8830, -39.1550,  
-0.7470

■ 102.8790, -6.9690,  
-0.3530

■ 62.2460, -44.6110,  
-0.9870

■ 108.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 56.6090, -50.0670,  
-1.2270

■ 114.1530, 3.9430,  
0.1270

■ 52.4560, -54.0100,  
-1.3540

■ 119.7900, 9.3990,  
0.3670

■ 125.4270, 14.8550,  
0.6070

■ 131.6510, 20.0360,  
0.3240

■ 137.2880, 25.4920,  
0.5640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800



85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



87.7460, -13.6640, 5.3440

# Triad

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



85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



90.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500



86.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850

# Complementary

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



85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



87.6190, 23.0620, 0.5500

# 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.



87.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040



85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



89.4710, 20.7230, 4.3950

# Square

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



85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



90.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



88.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580



84.2170, -11.2770, -10.3890



# Rectangle

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



85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



89.5190, -5.5950, 7.7890



88.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580



86.4700, 4.1280, -8.7360

# Sweetspot

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



85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



133.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



92.5270, -18.3820, -19.2940



65.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



104.7370, -35.8080, -0.8320



71.8800, -16.7370, 11.4790



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



57.1180, -58.8700, -1.3820



117.9690, -121.3620, -3.2020



# Inverse Universe

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



80.3590, 18.7030, 18.9830



96.9570, 29.0630, 29.4710



101.1200, 16.7370, -11.4790



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.3160, 47.7660, 48.4540



91.2950, 98.0990, 99.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

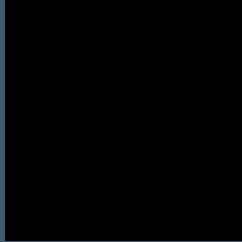
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.3810, -23.0620,

-0.5500.

# 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

85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

### Protanopia

88.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840

### Deuteranopia

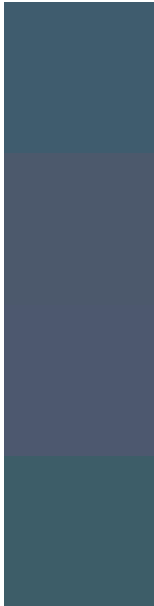
88.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630



## Tritanopia

84.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

## Protanomaly

87.2790, -13.8470, 3.1530

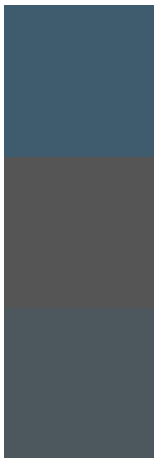
## Deuteranomaly

87.3330, -13.9390, 4.8210

## Tritanomaly

84.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 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(63, 92, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 92, 110)  
}
```

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(63, 92, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 92, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 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(63, 92, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 92, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 92, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 92, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 92, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 92,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 92, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 92,  
110) }
```

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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