

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.6400, -34.1570,  
-3.2210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	336176
RGB	51, 97, 118
RGB Percent	20%, 38%, 46%
CMY	0.8001, 0.6195, 0.5374
CMYK	0.57, 0.18, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	199°, 40%, 33%
HSV	199°, 57%, 46%
XYZ	8.9082, 10.5632, 18.6969
YIQ	85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

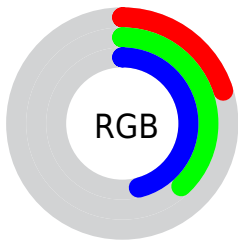
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	51, 78, 118
Decimal	3367286
CIELab	38.83, -9.24, -16.62
CIELCh	39, 19.016, 240.936
Yxy	10.5632, 0.2334, 0.2768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281557366 (0xFF336176)
YUV	85.6400, 15.9535, -30.3793
Hunter-Lab	32.5011, -7.9521, -11.3569

# Details

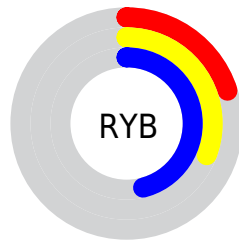
The YIQ color **85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **83.3600, 34.1570, 3.2210**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.0530, -33.8820, -2.6980**, and **37.9170, -36.4950, -4.9030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7040, -40.2090, -3.6730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5760, -28.1050, -2.7690**.

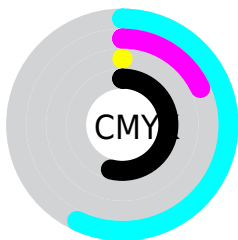
# Distribution



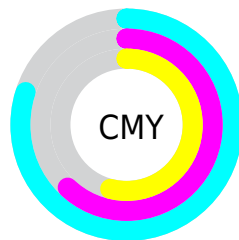
- Red (20%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (46%)



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



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210 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 85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.6400, -34.1570,  
-3.2210

85.6400, -34.1570,  
-3.2210

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

60.3300, -36.2200,  
-4.3800

137.0530,  
-33.8820, -2.6980

37.9170, -36.4950,  
-4.9030

163.1670,  
-34.2030, -2.3870

22.9680, -23.3370,  
-1.0730

191.1670,  
-34.2030, -2.3870

3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

218.9820,  
-35.1200, -2.2880

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

242.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 85.6400, -34.1570,  
-3.2210

■ 85.6400, -34.1570,  
-3.2210

■ 79.7040, -40.2090,  
-3.6730

■ 91.5760, -28.1050,  
-2.7690

■ 74.3550, -46.5360,  
-4.6480

■ 96.9250, -21.7780,  
-1.7940

■ 68.7180, -51.9920,  
-4.8880

■ 102.5620,  
-16.3220, -1.5540

■ 62.7820, -58.0440,  
-5.3400

■ 108.4980,  
-10.2700, -1.1020

■ 60.9990, -60.1530,  
-5.6650

■ 113.8470, -3.9430,  
-0.1270

■ 119.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

■ 125.7190, 8.1610,  
0.7770

■ 131.3560, 13.6170,  
1.0170

■ 136.7050, 19.9440,  
1.9920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.8690, -36.5400, -9.5960



85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210



90.0270, -21.8250, 4.5670

# Triad

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



85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210



93.6270, 20.5840, 12.4240



88.5900, 3.6700, -11.4500

# Complementary

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



85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210



83.3600, 34.1570, 3.2210

# 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.



90.8690, 16.1860, -6.9980



85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210



92.6890, 26.0410, 7.1370

# Square

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



85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210



93.8200, 9.8550, 14.1350



91.6900, 24.3000, 0.1400



86.8100, -11.6890, -13.9370



# Rectangle

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



85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210



91.9360, -11.1430, 9.2170



91.6900, 24.3000, 0.1400



89.4550, 8.4840, -10.5880

# Sweetspot

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



85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210



140.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



92.6090, -24.8450, -28.8210



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.



85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210



102.5330, -52.9090, -4.7890



66.2690, -25.0820, 14.0380



56.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



63.2160, -62.2620, -5.9900



129.4640, -127.5500, -12.2060



# Inverse Universe

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



76.2770, 25.1660, 28.5100



88.1900, 39.1930, 44.1290



102.7310, 25.0820, -14.0380



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.0540, 45.7480, 51.9880

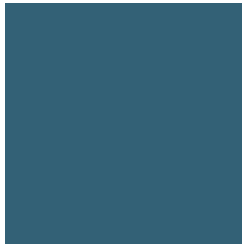


94.3580, 93.7880, 106.4920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210 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 85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210 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 85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6400, -34.1570,

-3.2210.

# 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

85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210

### Protanopia

91.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

### Deuteranopia

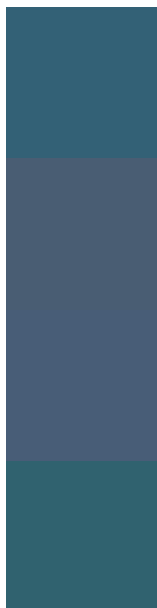
91.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580



## Tritanopia

84.3640, -33.5600, -8.5360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210

## Protanomaly

89.5280, -18.9820, 2.6020

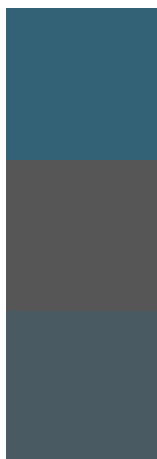
## Deuteranomaly

89.6850, -20.8620, 3.6340

## Tritanomaly

84.5320, -33.9730, -6.5570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210 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(51, 97, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 97, 118)  
}
```

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(51, 97, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 97, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210 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(51, 97, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 97, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 97, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 97, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 97, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 97,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.6400, -34.1570, -3.2210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 97, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 97,  
118) }
```

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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