

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.1000, -5.7330,
10.2910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	524C69
RGB	82, 76, 105
RGB Percent	32%, 30%, 41%
CMY	0.6784, 0.7020, 0.5883
CMYK	0.22, 0.28, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	252°, 16%, 35%
HSV	252°, 28%, 41%
XYZ	8.6139, 7.9824, 14.4483
YIQ	81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

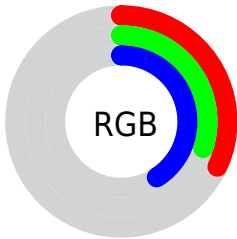
Format	Color
R_{YB}	82, 76, 105
Decimal	5393513
CIE Lab	33.95, 9.30, -15.90
CIE LCh	34, 18.420, 300.339
Yxy	7.9824, 0.2775, 0.2571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283583593 (0xFF524C69)
YUV	81.1000, 11.7827, 0.7893
Hunter-Lab	28.2532, 4.9782, -10.5428

Details

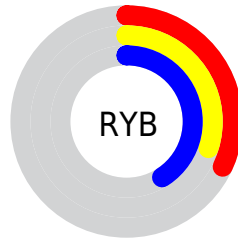
The YIQ color **81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **99.9000, 5.7330, -10.2910**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250**, and **36.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.8380, -7.7510, 13.8250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570**.

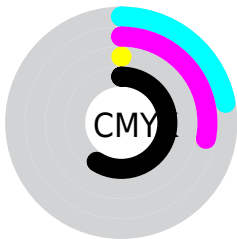
Distribution



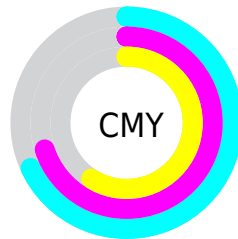
- Red (32%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910 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 81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.1000, -5.7330,
10.2910

81.1000, -5.7330,
10.2910

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.9860, -5.4120,
9.9800

130.6270, -5.7790,
11.1250

36.1600, -5.9620,
8.9340

156.7410, -6.1000,
11.4360

14.4700, -3.8990,
10.0930

183.2680, -6.1460,
12.2700

2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

211.2680, -6.1460,
12.2700

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.9000, -2.2940,
8.5380

81.1000, -5.7330,
10.2910

81.1000, -5.7330,
10.2910

72.8380, -7.7510,
13.8250

89.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

63.6900, -10.0900,
17.6700

98.5100, -1.3760,
2.9120

55.4280, -12.1080,
21.2040

106.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

46.5790, -13.8510,
25.2610

115.6210, 2.3850,
-4.6790

38.0180, -16.4650,
28.5830

124.1820, 4.9990,
-8.0010

29.1690, -18.2080,
32.6400

133.0310, 6.7420,
-12.0580

20.9070, -20.2260,
36.1740

141.2930, 8.7600,
-15.5920

18.5480, -20.5930,

150.4410, 11.0990,

37.3190

-19.4370

■ 158.7030, 13.1170,
-22.9710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.2120, -20.9080, 4.4680



81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



82.1080, 8.9840, 13.4000

Triad

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



81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



80.2060, 22.7870, 0.0270



72.9210, -25.1230, -12.7630

Complementary

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



81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



99.9000, 5.7330, -10.2910

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.



74.9350, -10.5430, -12.6790



81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



79.0970, 15.5440, -6.3760

Square

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



81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



80.9060, 23.9320, 6.8120



77.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



71.0540, -35.6230, -9.6950

Rectangle

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



81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



81.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



77.0030, 3.9450, -10.9270



73.8460, -20.5380, -13.2580

Sweetspot

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



81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



128.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



92.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100



63.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



100.2340, -8.8060, 16.4260



85.2860, 2.6110, 13.2590



48.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



20.5140, -23.2530, 41.4750



43.1790, -48.2490, 87.0070

Inverse Universe

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



87.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



109.8580, 15.8600, 20.9480



95.7140, -2.6110, -13.2590



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.5850, 39.8790, 53.7270



95.3710, 83.7460, 112.2740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

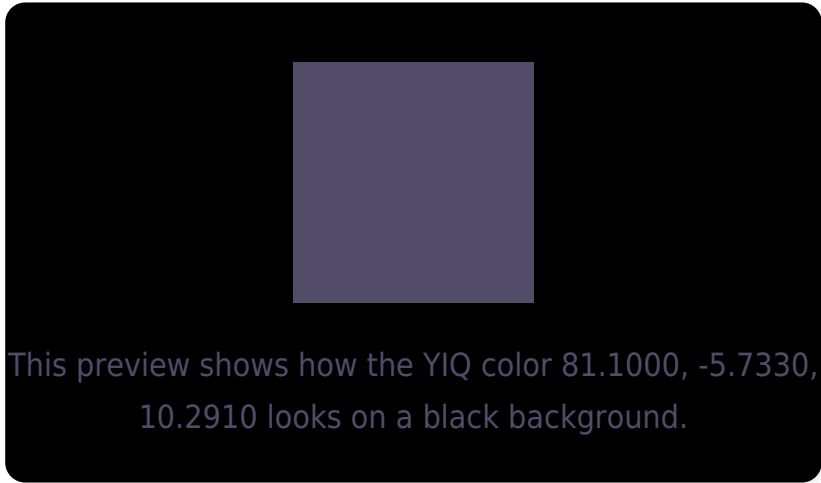
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

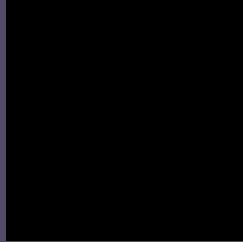
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910.

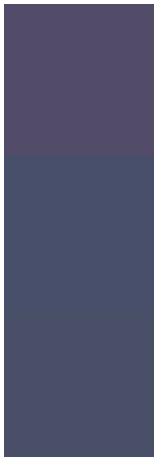


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.1000, -5.7330,

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

81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

Protanopia

80.0990, -13.1600, 7.2240

Deuteranopia

80.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



Tritanopia

80.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

Protanomaly

80.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

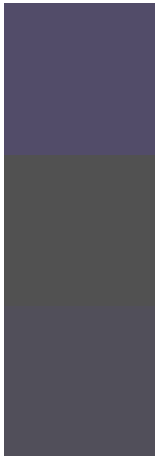
Deuteranomaly

80.6650, -8.9420, 7.8740

Tritanomaly

80.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910 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(82, 76, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 76, 105)  
}
```

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(82, 76, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 76, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910 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(82, 76, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 76, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 76, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 76, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 76, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 76,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 76, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 76,  
105) }
```

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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