

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.4230, 11.5100,
-10.3620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	565533
RGB	86, 85, 51
RGB Percent	34%, 33%, 20%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6667, 0.7999
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.41, 0.66
HSL	58°, 26%, 27%
HSV	58°, 41%, 34%
XYZ	7.6837, 8.7143, 4.4111
YIQ	81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

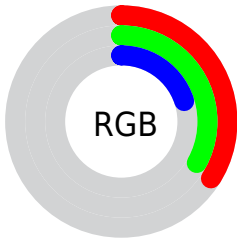
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 86, 51
Decimal	5657907
CIE Lab	35.43, -5.48, 19.98
CIE LCh	35, 20.717, 105.332
Yxy	8.7143, 0.3692, 0.4188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283847987 (0xFF565533)
YUV	81.4230, -14.9985, 4.0140
Hunter-Lab	29.5200, -5.1985, 11.8044

Details

The YIQ color **81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **55.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950**, and **36.1240, 10.9140, -10.5740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630**.

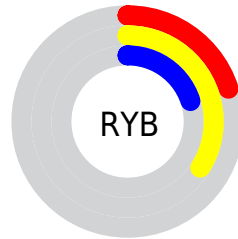
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (33%)

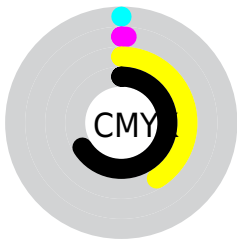
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (20%)

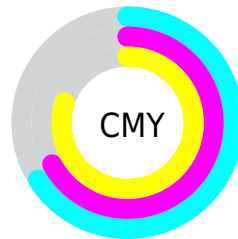


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620 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 81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.4230, 11.5100,
-10.3620

81.4230, 11.5100,
-10.3620

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.2380, 10.5930,
-10.2630

131.0810, 12.4730,
-11.2950

36.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

157.2660, 13.3900,
-11.3940

16.2250, 3.4400,
-7.2800

184.1520, 13.7110,
-11.7050

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.4510, 14.3070,
-11.4930

240.2230, 14.9490,
-12.1150

252.2640, 7.7040,

-7.4640

■ 81.4230, 11.5100,
-10.3620

■ 81.4230, 11.5100,
-10.3620

■ 80.3970, 14.3990,
-13.1610

■ 82.4490, 8.6210,
-7.5630

■ 79.4850, 16.9670,
-15.6490

■ 83.3610, 6.0530,
-5.0750

■ 77.8720, 20.1310,
-17.9250

■ 84.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

■ 76.9600, 22.6990,
-20.4130

■ 85.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 75.9340, 25.5880,
-23.2120

■ 86.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 75.0220, 28.1560,
-25.7000

■ 87.9380, -5.4570,
5.2870

■ 89.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 90.4630, -11.1890,
10.0510

■ 91.3750, -13.7570,
12.5390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.2720, 22.4210, -4.3550



81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620



79.1160, -3.8030, -13.6830

Triad

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



81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620



72.9760, -44.1510, -9.3270



85.9410, 16.8240, 14.4880

Complementary

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



81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620



55.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620

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.



85.5140, 1.9690, 13.8810



81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620



78.2320, -32.8280, 0.2280

Square

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



81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620



72.7500, -37.8230, -13.8790



83.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



84.9110, 25.5360, 10.7840

Rectangle

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



81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620



77.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860



83.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



85.9020, 12.5600, 14.6720

Sweetspot

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



81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620



110.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430



61.5790, 20.5390, 7.7310



55.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620



105.1430, 17.9300, -16.5820



77.2260, 1.6990, -14.2770



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



93.0410, 35.1720, -31.7080



204.1010, 77.3600, -69.4240

Inverse Universe

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



55.5770, -11.5100, 10.3620



64.4440, -18.2050, 16.0590



59.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



13.9590, -35.1720, 31.7080



30.8990, -77.3600, 69.4240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620 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 81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

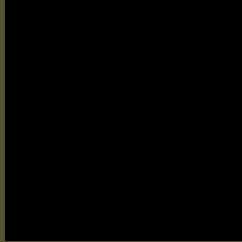
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620.



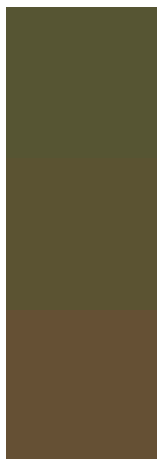
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4230, 11.5100,

-10.3620.

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

81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620

Protanopia

81.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

Deuteranopia

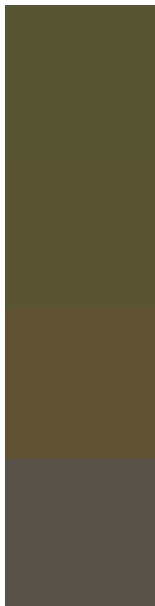
83.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560



Tritanopia

84.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620

Protanomaly

81.6190, 13.8940, -9.5140

Deuteranomaly

82.7660, 17.9740, -6.3620

Tritanomaly

83.1810, 6.7400, -1.0040

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620

Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

80.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620 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(86, 85, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 85, 51)  
}
```

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(86, 85, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 85, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

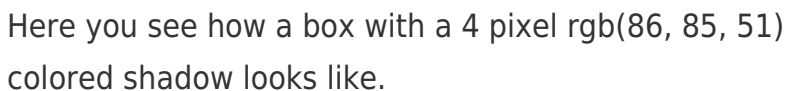
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(86, 85, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 85, 51) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 85, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 85, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 85, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 85, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 85, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 85,  
51) }
```

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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