

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E5353
RGB	78, 83, 83
RGB Percent	31%, 33%, 33%
CMY	0.6941, 0.6745, 0.6745
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	180°, 3%, 32%
HSV	180°, 6%, 33%
XYZ	7.7963, 8.4309, 9.3994
YIQ	81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

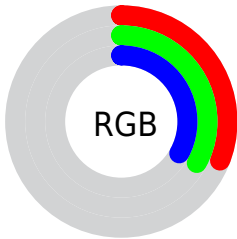
Format	Color
R_YB	78, 81, 83
Decimal	5133139
CIE Lab	34.86, -2.00, -0.69
CIE LCh	35, 2.115, 199.154
Yxy	8.4309, 0.3042, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283323219 (0xFF4E5353)
YUV	81.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739
Hunter-Lab	29.0360, -2.8851, 1.1321

Details

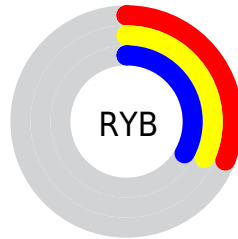
The YIQ color **81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **79.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600**, and **36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360**.

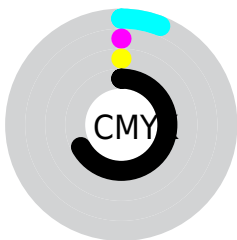
Distribution



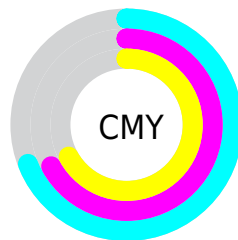
- Red (31%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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 81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 81.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 130.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 36.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 157.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 16.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 183.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 239.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 81.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 81.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 79.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 83.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 76.4220, -13.1120,
-4.6640

■ 86.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 74.0300, -17.8800,
-6.3600

■ 88.9800, 11.9200,
4.2400

■ 71.6380, -22.6480,
-8.0560

■ 91.3720, 16.6880,
5.9360

■ 68.9470, -28.0120,
-9.9640

■ 93.7640, 21.4560,
7.6320

■ 66.5550, -32.7800,
-11.6600

■ 96.4550, 26.8200,
9.5400

■ 64.1630, -37.5480,
-13.3560

■ 98.8470, 31.5880,
11.2360

■ 61.7710, -42.3160,

■ 101.2390, 36.3560,

-15.0520

12.9320

■ 59.0800, -47.6800,
-16.9600

■ 103.9300, 41.7200,
14.8400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



81.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490

Triad

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



81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



82.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



82.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Complementary

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



81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



79.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

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.



81.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



82.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

Square

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



81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



82.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



82.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



81.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

Rectangle

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



81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



81.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



82.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



81.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

Sweetspot

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



81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



106.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



80.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



53.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



104.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



80.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



40.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



73.4910, -62.2590, -22.5710



162.6320, -138.2720, -49.1840

Inverse Universe

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



79.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



102.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



80.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



38.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



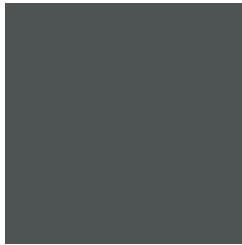
31.3950, 62.5800, 22.2600



69.3680, 138.2720, 49.1840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

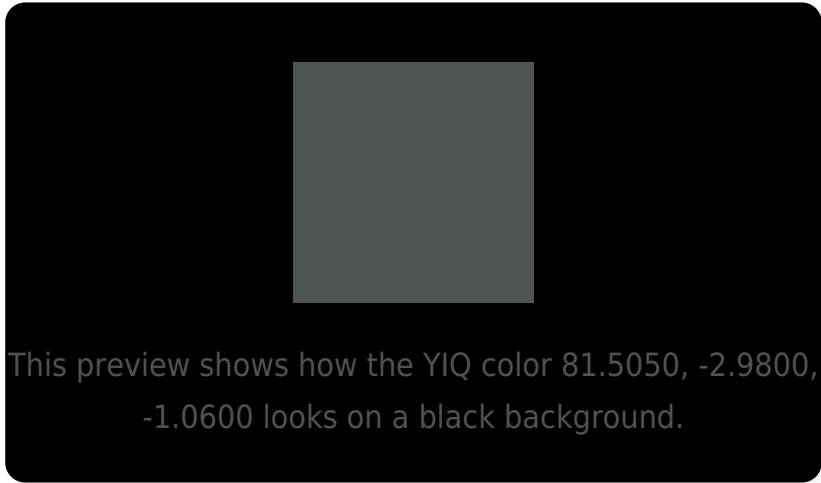
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

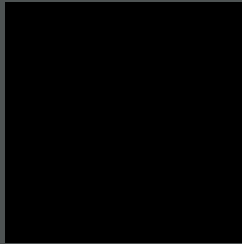
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

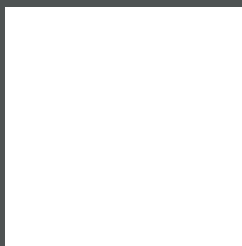
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600.



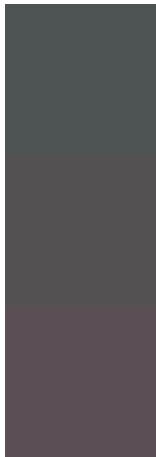
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600.

-1.0600.

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

81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Protanopia

81.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranopia

82.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



Tritanopia

81.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Protanomaly

81.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

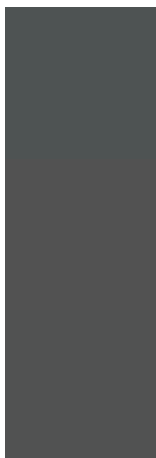
Deuteranomaly

81.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Tritanomaly

81.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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(78, 83, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 83, 83)  
}
```

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(78, 83, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 83, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 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(78, 83, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 83, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(78, 83, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 83, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 83, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 83, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 83, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 83,  
83) }
```

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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