

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	545440
RGB	84, 84, 64
RGB Percent	33%, 33%, 25%
CMY	0.6706, 0.6706, 0.7490
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.24, 0.67
HSL	60°, 14%, 29%
HSV	60°, 24%, 33%
XYZ	7.7519, 8.5956, 6.1026
YIQ	81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

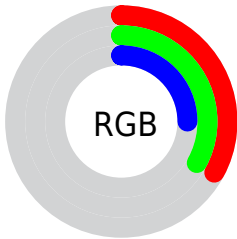
Format	Color
RYB	64, 84, 64
Decimal	5526592
CIELab	35.19, -3.83, 11.73
CIElCh	35, 12.336, 108.083
Yxy	8.5956, 0.3453, 0.3829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283716672 (0xFF545440)
YUV	81.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996
Hunter-Lab	29.3182, -4.1106, 8.1816

Details

The YIQ color **81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **66.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190**, and **36.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320**.

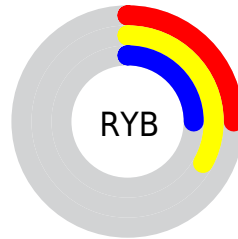
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (33%)

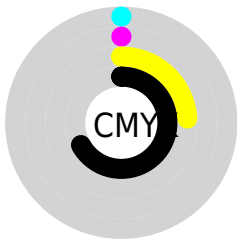
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (25%)

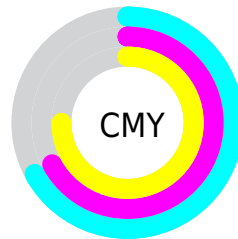


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 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 81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 81.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 130.9050, 7.3370,
-6.3190

■ 36.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 157.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

■ 16.5350, 5.5030,
-6.1210

■ 184.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 211.6770, 7.9790,
-6.9410

■ 240.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 254.0880, 2.5680,

-2.4880

■ 81.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 81.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 80.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 82.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 79.7820, 11.8770,
-11.5070

■ 83.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 78.8700, 14.4450,
-13.9950

■ 84.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 77.8440, 17.3340,
-16.7940

■ 85.5960, -4.4940,
4.3540

■ 76.9320, 19.9020,
-19.2820

■ 86.5080, -7.0620,
6.8420

■ 76.0200, 22.4700,
-21.7700

■ 87.4200, -9.6300,
9.3300

■ 74.9940, 25.3590,
-24.5690

■ 88.4460, -12.5190,
12.1290

■ 74.4240, 26.9640,
-26.1240

■ 89.3580, -15.0870,
14.6170

■ 90.3840, -17.9760,
17.4160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.9490, 13.2050, -2.5310



81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



80.7620, -2.5660, -8.5660

Triad

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



81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



79.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500



84.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090

Complementary

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



81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



66.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

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.



84.2380, 2.5660, 8.5660



81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



81.2570, -16.7810, 1.2590

Square

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



81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



78.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840



83.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730



84.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350

Rectangle

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



81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



79.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



83.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730



84.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950

Sweetspot

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



81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



109.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



69.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400



55.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



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.



81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



106.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520



78.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



40.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



93.0300, 33.7050, -32.6550



205.5520, 74.4720, -72.1520

Inverse Universe

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



66.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



81.6480, -10.2720, 9.9520



69.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



11.9700, -33.7050, 32.6550



26.4480, -74.4720, 72.1520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

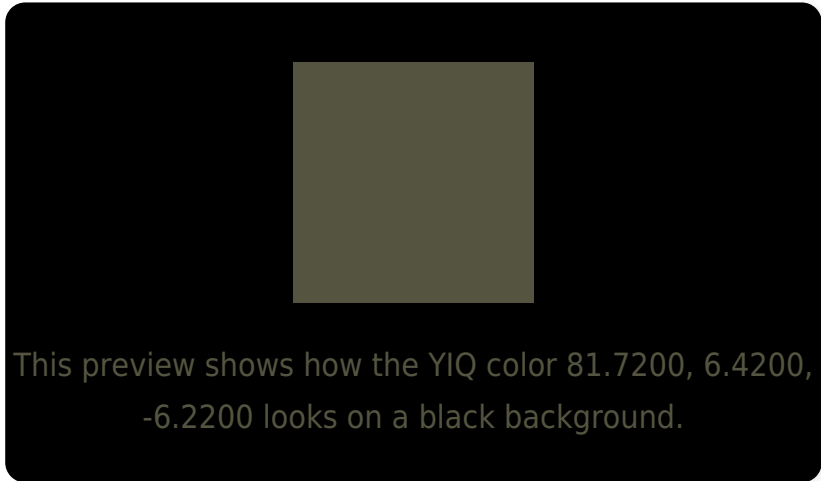
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

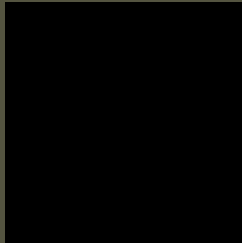
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

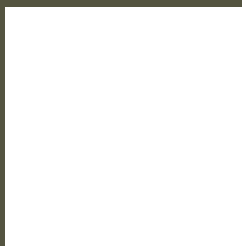
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200.



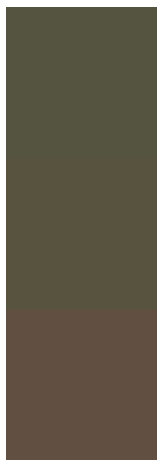
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7200, 6.4200,

-6.2200.

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

81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Protanopia

82.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Deuteranopia

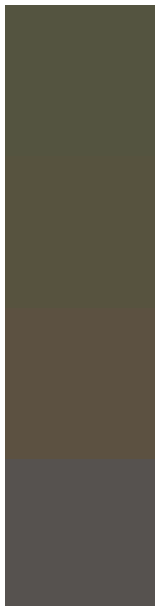
82.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380



Tritanopia

83.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Protanomaly

81.9160, 8.8040, -5.3720

Deuteranomaly

82.4650, 11.6920, -2.6440

Tritanomaly

82.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 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(84, 84, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 84, 64)  
}
```

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(84, 84, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 84, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 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(84, 84, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 84, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 84, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 84, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 84, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 84, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 84, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 84,  
64) }
```

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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