

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C564C
RGB	76, 86, 76
RGB Percent	30%, 34%, 30%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6627, 0.7020
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.12, 0.66
HSL	120°, 6%, 32%
HSV	120°, 12%, 34%
XYZ	7.6125, 8.7142, 8.1181
YIQ	81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

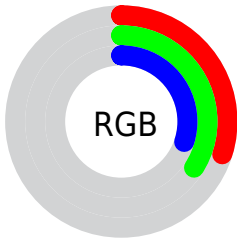
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 86, 86
Decimal	5002828
CIE _{Lab}	35.43, -6.15, 4.49
CIE _{LCh}	35, 7.613, 143.844
Yxy	8.7142, 0.3114, 0.3565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283192908 (0xFF4C564C)
YUV	81.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480
Hunter-Lab	29.5199, -5.6288, 4.3588

Details

The YIQ color **81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **80.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530**, and **37.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230**.

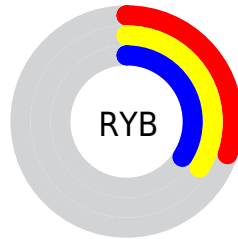
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (34%)

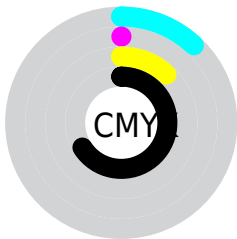
Blue (30%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (34%)

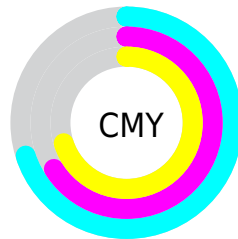


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 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 81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 81.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 131.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 37.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 157.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 16.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 184.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 240.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 81.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 81.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 78.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 85.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 74.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 88.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 71.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 92.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

■ 67.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 95.9120, 6.6000,
12.5520

■ 64.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 99.6290, 9.0750,
17.2590

■ 60.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

■ 103.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660

■ 57.0900, -19.2500,
-36.6100

■ 106.6500, 13.7500,
26.1500

■ 53.3730, -21.7250,

■ 110.3670, 16.2250,

-41.3170

30.8570

■ 50.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

■ 113.6710, 18.4250,
35.0410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440



81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



81.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

Triad

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



81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



82.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130



84.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040

Complementary

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



81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



80.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

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.



84.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580



81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



83.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

Square

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



81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



82.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



84.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



84.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790

Rectangle

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



81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



81.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390



84.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



84.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

Sweetspot

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



81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



110.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



84.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100



55.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



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.



81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



105.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



82.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750



41.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



62.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



137.9450, -64.6250, -122.9050

Inverse Universe

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



80.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



102.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



79.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



96.9410, 64.9460, 122.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

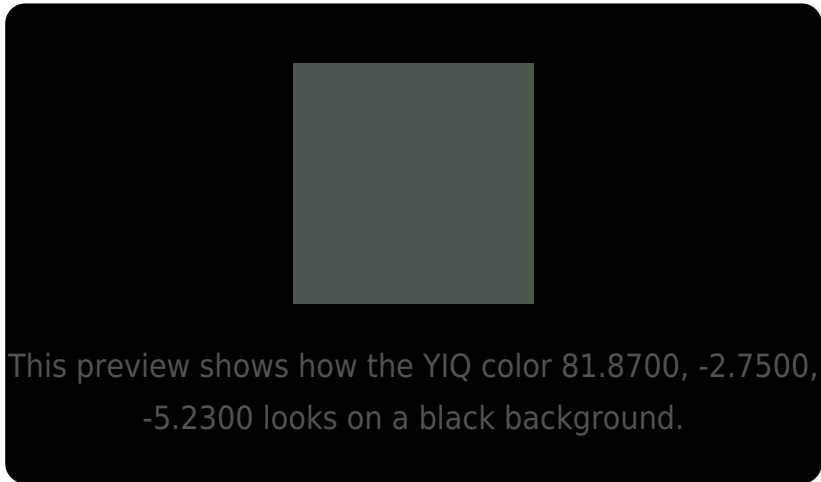
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

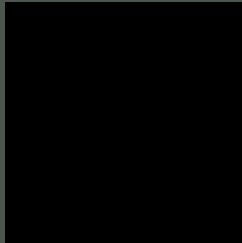
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

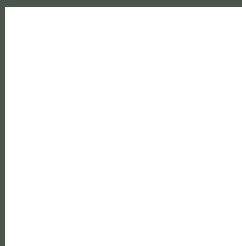
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300.



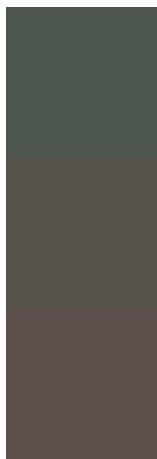
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300.

-5.2300.

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

81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Protanopia

83.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Deuteranopia

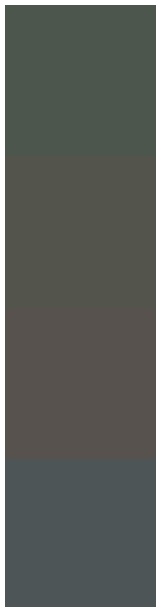
83.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



Tritanopia

83.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Protanomaly

82.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

Deuteranomaly

82.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

Tritanomaly

82.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 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(76, 86, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 86, 76)  
}
```

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(76, 86, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 86, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 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(76, 86, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 86, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 86, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 86, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 86, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 86, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 86, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 86,  
76) }
```

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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