

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.4340, 12.9770,
-9.4150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	595534
RGB	89, 85, 52
RGB Percent	35%, 33%, 20%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6667, 0.7960
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.42, 0.65
HSL	54°, 26%, 28%
HSV	54°, 42%, 35%
XYZ	7.9882, 8.8685, 4.5419
YIQ	82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

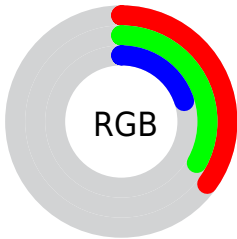
Format	Color
R _Y B	56, 89, 52
Decimal	5854516
CIE Lab	35.73, -3.96, 19.83
CIE LCh	36, 20.219, 101.292
Yxy	8.8685, 0.3733, 0.4144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284044596 (0xFF595534)
YUV	82.4340, -15.0040, 5.7584
Hunter-Lab	29.7801, -4.2344, 11.8035

Details

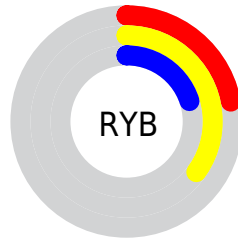
The YIQ color **82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **58.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3910, 14.5360, -10.1360**, and **37.1350, 12.3810, -9.6270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.8210, 16.1410, -11.6910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0470, 9.8130, -7.1390**.

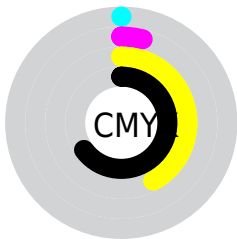
Distribution



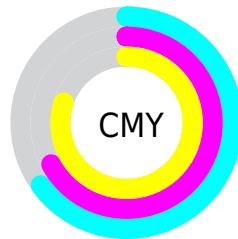
- Red (35%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150 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 82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.4340, 12.9770,
-9.4150

■ 82.4340, 12.9770,
-9.4150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.2490, 12.0600,
-9.3160

■ 132.3910, 14.5360,
-10.1360

■ 37.1350, 12.3810,
-9.6270

■ 158.2770, 14.8570,
-10.4470

■ 17.4210, 5.8240,
-6.4320

■ 185.4620, 15.7740,
-10.5460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.7610, 16.3700,
-10.3340

■ 241.5330, 17.0120,
-10.9560

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 82.4340, 12.9770,
-9.4150

■ 82.4340, 12.9770,
-9.4150

■ 80.8210, 16.1410,
-11.6910

■ 84.0470, 9.8130,
-7.1390

■ 79.2080, 19.3050,
-13.9670

■ 85.6600, 6.6490,
-4.8630

■ 77.5950, 22.4690,
-16.2430

■ 87.2730, 3.4850,
-2.5870

■ 75.9820, 25.6330,
-18.5190

■ 88.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 74.4830, 28.4760,
-20.4840

■ 90.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 72.9840, 31.3190,
-22.4490

■ 91.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

■ 93.6110, -8.8500,
6.2060

■ 95.2240, -12.0140,
8.4820

■ 96.8370, -15.1780,
10.7580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.2120, 22.6500, -2.9980



82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



80.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460

Triad

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



82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



74.3460, -42.3170, -9.5250



86.2720, 14.3940, 14.4740

Complementary

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



82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



58.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150

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.



86.2040, -0.0940, 12.7220



82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



78.9930, -33.6530, -1.3410

Square

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



82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



74.7180, -34.7970, -13.6530



83.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



85.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940

Rectangle

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



82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



78.5110, -12.2850, -14.1490



83.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



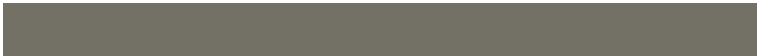
86.2330, 10.1300, 14.6580

Sweetspot

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



82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



112.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080



63.5190, 20.7680, 9.0880



57.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



104.8660, 20.2680, -14.9000



80.5960, 3.5330, -14.4750



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



88.3450, 37.3720, -27.5240



192.9480, 82.5850, -59.4870

Inverse Universe

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



58.5660, -12.9770, 9.4150



67.7210, -20.5430, 14.3770



60.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



19.2420, -37.6470, 27.0010



41.4650, -82.3100, 60.0100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

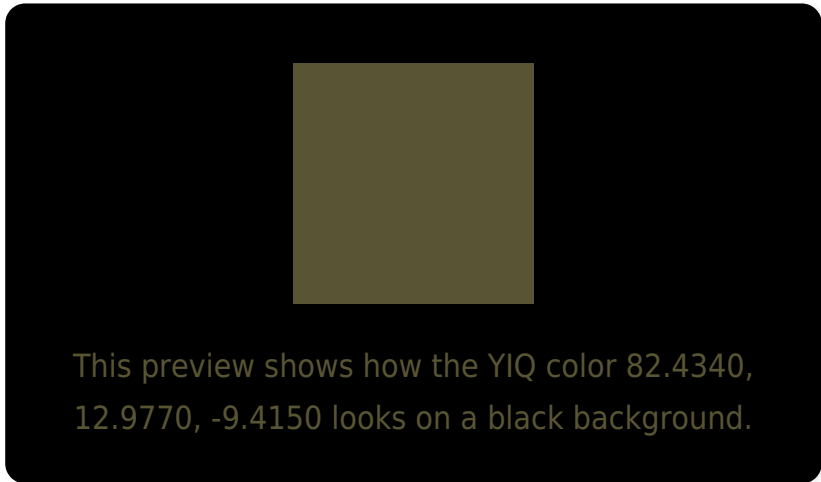
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

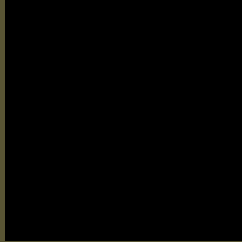
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150.



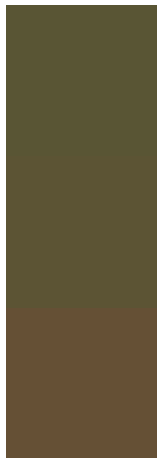
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4340, 12.9770,

-9.4150.

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

82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150

Protanopia

82.7440, 15.0400, -8.2560

Deuteranopia

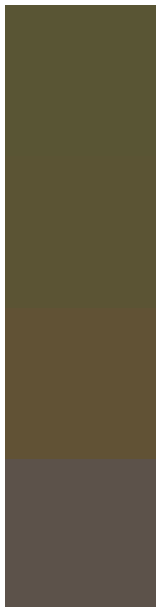
83.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



Tritanopia

85.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150

Protanomaly

82.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranomaly

83.1790, 18.2490, -5.8390

Tritanomaly

84.0780, 8.5280, -0.3680

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150 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(89, 85, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 85, 52)  
}
```

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(89, 85, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 85, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150 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(89, 85, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 85, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 85, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 85, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 85, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 85, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 85, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 85,  
52) }
```

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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