

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140)  
contains.

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**Color**

**YIQ(82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5D4B5D
RGB	93, 75, 93
RGB Percent	36%, 29%, 36%
CMY	0.6352, 0.7059, 0.6353
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	300°, 11%, 33%
HSV	300°, 19%, 36%
XYZ	9.0070, 8.1493, 11.4545
YIQ	82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

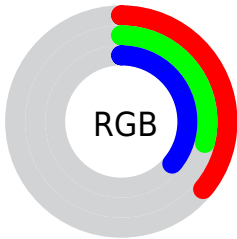
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	93, 75, 93
Decimal	6114141
CIELab	34.29, 11.18, -7.70
CIELCh	34, 13.577, 325.431
Yxy	8.1493, 0.3148, 0.2848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284304221 (0xFF5D4B5D)
YUV	82.4340, 5.2090, 9.2664
Hunter-Lab	28.5471, 6.3620, -3.8072

# Details

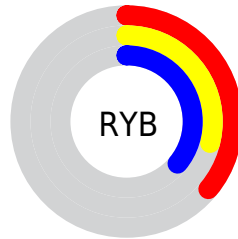
The YIQ color **82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **85.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.8470, 5.2250, 9.9370**, and **37.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1510, 7.4250, 14.1210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070**.

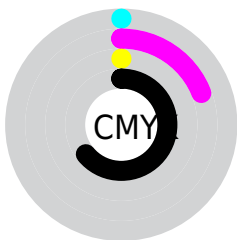
# Distribution



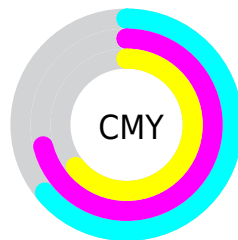
- Red (36%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140 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, 4.9500, 9.4140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

82.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

131.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370

37.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

158.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

15.7330, 5.5460,  
9.6260

184.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

212.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830

241.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

82.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

82.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

77.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

87.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

71.2810, 10.1750,  
19.3510

93.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

65.9980, 12.6500,  
24.0580

98.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

60.7150, 15.1250,  
28.7650

104.1530, -5.2250,  
-9.9370

54.8450, 17.8750,  
33.9950

110.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

49.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020

115.3060,  
-10.4500, -19.8740

44.2790, 22.8250,  
43.4090

120.5890,  
-12.9250, -24.5810

38.9960, 25.3000,

125.8720,

48.1160

-15.4000, -29.2880

■ 38.4090, 25.5750,  
48.6390

■ 131.7420,  
-18.1500, -34.5180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.1060, -5.8700, 7.2660



82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



82.5120, 13.4780, 9.0460

# Triad

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



82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



80.0090, 12.9760, -3.8880



76.1650, -22.6940, -7.2220

# Complementary

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



82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



85.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140

# 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.



76.8190, -15.9080, -9.0600



82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



79.2960, 4.6780, -7.6900

# Square

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



82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



81.3950, 17.8810, 0.8330



77.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030



77.2130, -22.6490, -2.5290



# Rectangle

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



82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



82.1980, 17.2380, 6.9820



77.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030



76.1220, -21.1350, -7.9430

# Sweetspot

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



82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



115.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



77.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980



58.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



103.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440



81.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



45.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300



97.8810, 65.1750, 123.9510



# Inverse Universe

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



82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



103.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440



86.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



45.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300



97.8810, 65.1750, 123.9510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

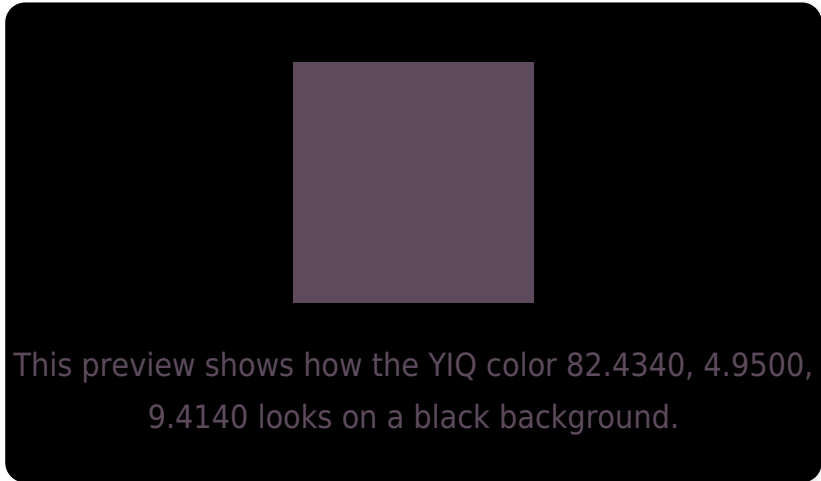
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 4.9500, 9.4140**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140.

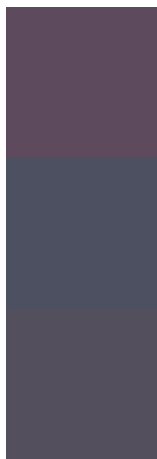


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140.

# 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, 4.9500, 9.4140

### Protanopia

80.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

### Deuteranopia

81.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910



## Tritanopia

82.1690, 7.0140, 5.0460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140

## Protanomaly

81.4330, -2.4770, 6.3470

## Deuteranomaly

82.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620

## Tritanomaly

82.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140 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(93, 75, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 75, 93)  
}
```

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(93, 75, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 75, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140 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(93, 75, 93) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 75, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 75, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 75, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 75, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 75, 93)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 75, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 75,  
93) }
```

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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