

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.8460, 14.9930,
-1.8950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60503F
RGB	96, 80, 63
RGB Percent	38%, 31%, 25%
CMY	0.6235, 0.6863, 0.7529
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.34, 0.62
HSL	31°, 21%, 31%
HSV	31°, 34%, 38%
XYZ	8.5905, 8.5826, 5.9092
YIQ	82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

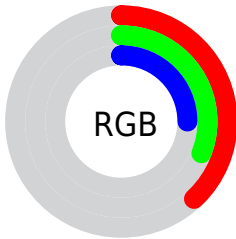
Format	Color
R_{YB}	94, 96, 63
Decimal	6311999
CIE Lab	35.17, 3.84, 12.50
CIE LCh	35, 13.074, 72.942
Yxy	8.5826, 0.3722, 0.3718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284502079 (0xFF60503F)
YUV	82.8460, -9.7841, 11.5361
Hunter-Lab	29.2961, 1.0735, 8.5481

Details

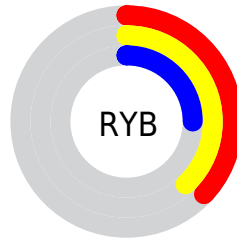
The YIQ color **82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **76.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820**, and **38.0630, 12.8840, -2.2200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.9210, 10.4080, -1.4000**.

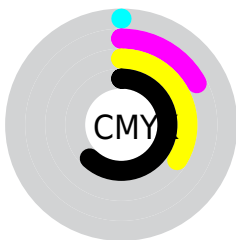
Distribution



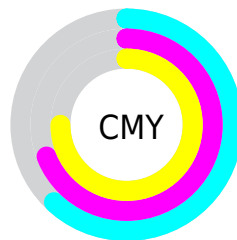
- Red (38%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950 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 82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.8460, 14.9930,
-1.8950

■ 82.8460, 14.9930,
-1.8950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.6610, 14.0760,
-1.7960

■ 132.3300, 16.5060,
-1.7820

■ 38.1770, 12.5630,
-1.9090

■ 158.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

■ 16.5900, 12.8380,
-1.3860

■ 185.7000, 18.3400,
-1.9800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.5860, 18.6610,
-2.2910

■ 240.6890, 16.8730,
-2.9270

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,

-2.7990

■ 82.8460, 14.9930,
-1.8950

■ 82.8460, 14.9930,
-1.8950

■ 78.7710, 19.5780,
-2.3900

■ 86.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000

■ 75.3970, 23.5670,
-3.0970

■ 90.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

■ 71.3220, 28.1520,
-3.5920

■ 94.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 67.3610, 32.4160,
-3.7760

■ 98.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 63.8730, 36.7260,
-4.7940

■ 101.8190, -6.7400,
1.0040

■ 59.7980, 41.3110,
-5.2890

■ 105.8940,
-11.3250, 1.4990

■ 57.4670, 43.7410,
-5.2750

■ 109.8550,
-15.5890, 1.6830

■ 113.3430,
-19.8990, 2.7010

■ 117.3040,
-24.1630, 2.8850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.8620, 18.0640, 3.0240



82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



81.5030, 8.5290, -5.8950

Triad

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



82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



78.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



84.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410

Complementary

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



82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



76.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950

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.



82.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710



82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



78.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090

Square

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



82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



79.1570, -11.0480, -9.0320



80.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230



84.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310

Rectangle

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



82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



81.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270



80.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230



84.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920

Sweetspot

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



82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



119.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



74.8050, 14.2110, 12.2830



60.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950



104.5110, 23.2460, -2.7860



92.2380, 10.5930, -10.2630



46.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



67.5340, 50.8020, -6.5900



143.9610, 109.2150, -13.4490

Inverse Universe

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



76.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950



94.4890, -23.2460, 2.7860



66.7620, -10.5930, 10.2630



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



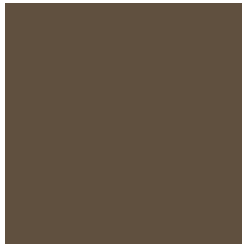
44.4660, -50.8020, 6.5900



95.4520, -108.9400, 13.9720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

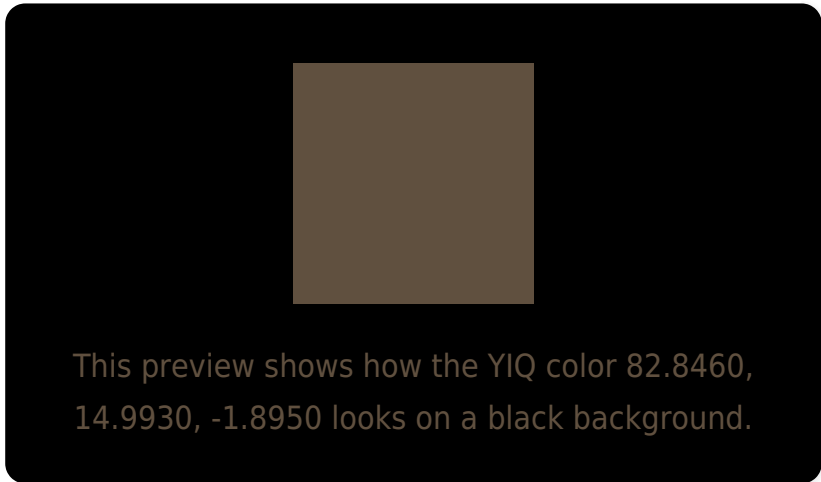
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

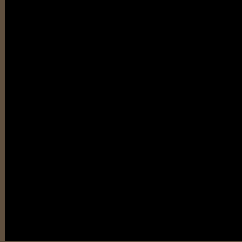
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950.



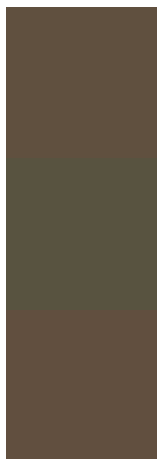
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.8460, 14.9930,

-1.8950.

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

82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950

Protanopia

82.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Deuteranopia

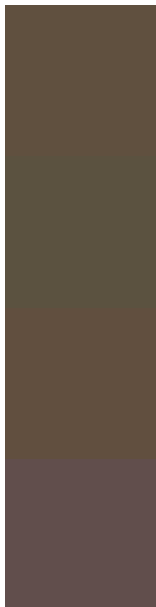
82.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



Tritanopia

83.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950

Protanomaly

82.6390, 11.1420, -3.6900

Deuteranomaly

82.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Tritanomaly

83.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950 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(96, 80, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 80, 63)  
}
```

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(96, 80, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 80, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950 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(96, 80, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 80, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 80, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 80, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 80, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 80, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.8460, 14.9930, -1.8950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 80, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 80,  
63) }
```

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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