

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F5749
RGB	79, 87, 73
RGB Percent	31%, 34%, 29%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6588, 0.7137
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.16, 0.66
HSL	94°, 9%, 31%
HSV	94°, 16%, 34%
XYZ	7.8350, 8.9600, 7.6203
YIQ	83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

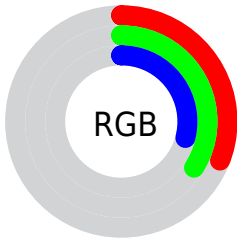
Format	Color
R_YB	73, 87, 81
Decimal	5199689
CIE Lab	35.91, -6.13, 7.07
CIE LCh	36, 9.362, 130.915
Yxy	8.9600, 0.3209, 0.3670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283389769 (0xFF4F5749)
YUV	83.0120, -4.9359, -3.5185
Hunter-Lab	29.9332, -5.6608, 5.8595

Details

The YIQ color **83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **76.9880, 0.2740, 6.0500**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730**, and **38.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.4910, -0.3650, -9.9090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910**.

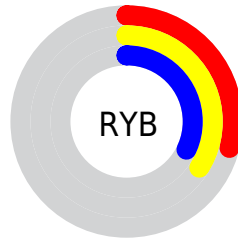
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (34%)

Blue (29%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (32%)

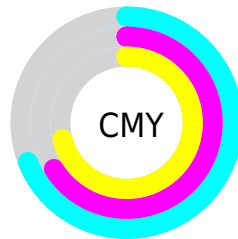


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500 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 83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

83.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

132.5990, -0.5490,
-6.5730

38.4250, 0.0010,
-5.5270

158.4850, -0.2280,
-6.8840

17.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060

185.4850, -0.2280,
-6.8840

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

213.3710, 0.0930,
-7.1950

241.3710, 0.0930,
-7.1950

■ 83.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

■ 83.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

■ 80.4910, -0.3650,
-9.9090

■ 85.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

■ 78.0840, -0.7770,
-13.4570

■ 87.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 75.5630, -0.8680,
-17.3160

■ 90.4610, 0.3200,
5.2160

■ 73.0420, -0.9590,
-21.1750

■ 92.9820, 0.4110,
9.0750

■ 70.6350, -1.3710,
-24.7230

■ 95.5030, 0.5020,
12.9340

■ 68.1140, -1.4620,
-28.5820

■ 97.9100, 0.9140,
16.4820

■ 65.5930, -1.5530,
-32.4410

■ 100.4310, 1.0050,
20.3410

■ 63.0720, -1.6440,

■ 102.9520, 1.0960,

-36.3000

24.2000

■ 62.1320, -1.8730,
-37.6570

■ 105.3590, 1.5080,
27.7480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290



83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



81.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030

Triad

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



83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



83.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290



85.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850

Complementary

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



83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



76.9880, 0.2740, 6.0500

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.



86.2230, 6.9220, 6.7140



83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



84.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170

Square

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



83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



81.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100



85.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



85.1110, 12.9290, 2.4730

Rectangle

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



83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



81.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



85.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



85.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950

Sweetspot

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



83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



110.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



81.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160



55.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



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.



83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



106.0180, -0.4110, -9.0750



81.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



41.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



76.5630, -2.0090, -46.2090



167.8450, -5.0250, -101.7050

Inverse Universe

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



76.9880, 0.2740, 6.0500



96.9820, 0.4110, 9.0750



78.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



30.4370, 2.0090, 46.2090



66.8560, 4.4290, 101.4930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

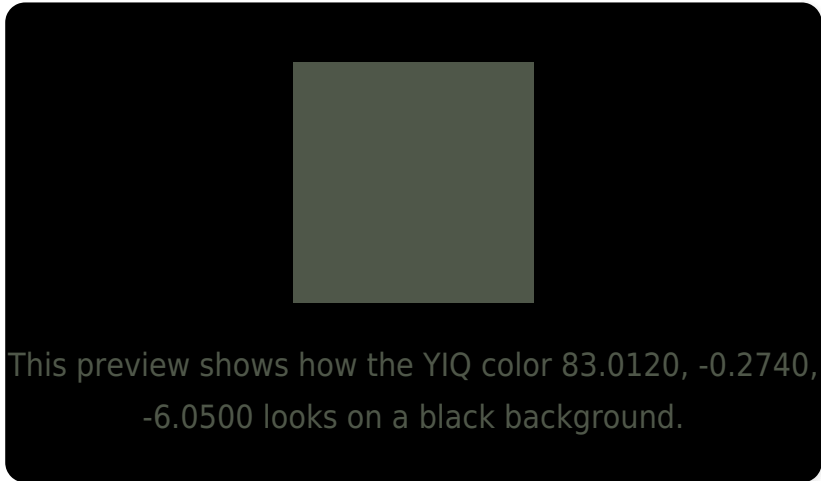
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

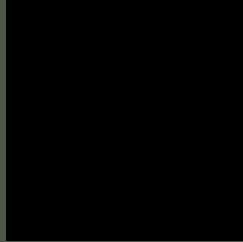
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

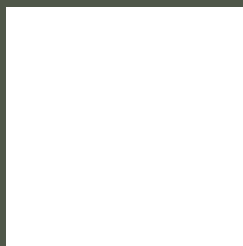
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500.



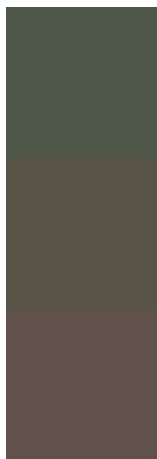
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500.

-6.0500.

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

83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500

Protanopia

84.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

Deuteranopia

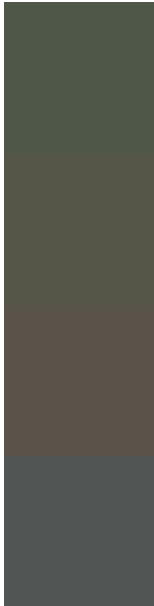
84.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030



Tritanopia

84.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500

Protanomaly

83.5180, 4.1730, -4.0430

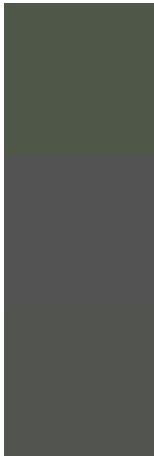
Deuteranomaly

84.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150

Tritanomaly

83.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500 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(79, 87, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 87, 73)  
}
```

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(79, 87, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 87, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500 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(79, 87, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 87, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 87, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 87, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 87, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 87, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 87, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 87,  
73) }
```

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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