

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E545C
RGB	78, 84, 92
RGB Percent	31%, 33%, 36%
CMY	0.6941, 0.6706, 0.6392
CMYK	0.15, 0.09, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	214°, 8%, 33%
HSV	214°, 15%, 36%
XYZ	8.2436, 8.7332, 11.3746
YIQ	83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

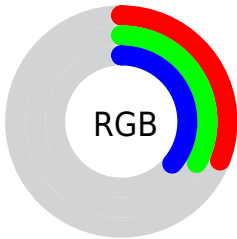
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 82, 92
Decimal	5133404
CIE _{Lab}	35.47, -0.51, -5.46
CIE _{LCh}	35, 5.484, 264.673
Yxy	8.7332, 0.2908, 0.3080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283323484 (0xFF4E545C)
YUV	83.1180, 4.3788, -4.4885
Hunter-Lab	29.5520, -1.9228, -2.1344

Details

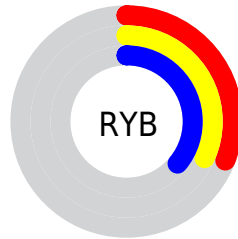
The YIQ color **83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **86.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270**, and **38.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090**.

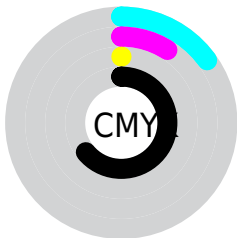
Distribution



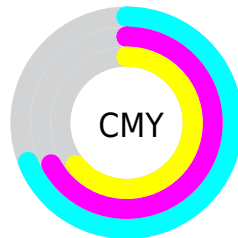
- Red (31%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160 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 83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 83.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 132.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

■ 38.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 158.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 17.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 185.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.0470, -7.3820,
1.6260

■ 241.9330, -7.0610,
1.3150

■ 83.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 83.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 77.4920, -10.1330,
1.9230

■ 88.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 71.8660, -14.1220,
2.6300

■ 94.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 65.3540, -18.4320,
3.6480

■ 100.8820, 6.1440,
-1.2160

■ 59.7280, -22.4210,
4.3550

■ 106.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

■ 54.1020, -26.4100,
5.0620

■ 112.1340, 14.1220,
-2.6300

■ 47.8890, -30.1240,
6.2920

■ 118.3470, 17.8360,
-3.8600

■ 42.2630, -34.1130,
6.9990

■ 123.9730, 21.8250,
-4.5670

■ 36.3380, -38.6980,

■ 129.8980, 26.4100,

7.4940

-5.0620

■ 33.3810, -40.2570,
8.2150

■ 135.5240, 30.3990,
-5.7690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770



83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



83.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Triad

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



83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



84.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



82.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

Complementary

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



83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



86.8820, 6.1440, -1.2160

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.



82.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110



83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



83.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

Square

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



83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



84.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



83.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



81.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880

Rectangle

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



83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



84.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



83.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



82.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480

Sweetspot

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



83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



115.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



87.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



58.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



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.



83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



106.3780, -9.8120, 1.6120



79.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660



42.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



40.1290, -48.2350, 9.6290



86.8920, -104.1270, 20.3610

Inverse Universe

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



82.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



105.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



90.1050, 3.8980, -4.5660



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



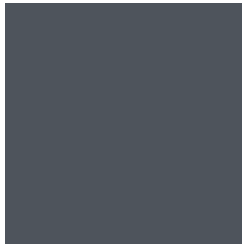
38.2480, 50.4730, 37.9370



82.4910, 108.5100, 81.9660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

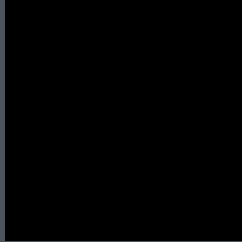
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

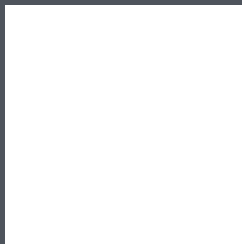
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.1180, -6.1440,

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

83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

Protanopia

83.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Deuteranopia

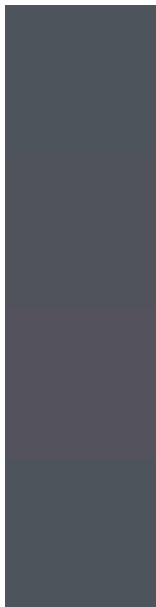
84.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



Tritanopia

83.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

Protanomaly

83.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Deuteranomaly

83.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450

Tritanomaly

83.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160 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(78, 84, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 84, 92)  
}
```

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(78, 84, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 84, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160 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(78, 84, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 84, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 84, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 84, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 84, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 84, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 84, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 84,  
92) }
```

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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