

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	595440
RGB	89, 84, 64
RGB Percent	35%, 33%, 25%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6706, 0.7490
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.28, 0.65
HSL	48°, 16%, 30%
HSV	48°, 28%, 35%
XYZ	8.2158, 8.8345, 6.1247
YIQ	83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

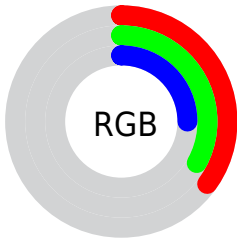
Format	Color
R_{YB}	70, 89, 64
Decimal	5854272
CIE _{Lab}	35.66, -1.61, 12.44
CIE _{LCh}	36, 12.548, 97.385
Yxy	8.8345, 0.3545, 0.3812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284044352 (0xFF595440)
YUV	83.2150, -9.4730, 5.0734
Hunter-Lab	29.7228, -2.6753, 8.5887

Details

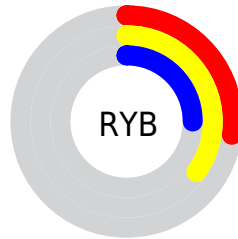
The YIQ color **83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **69.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590**, and **38.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070**.

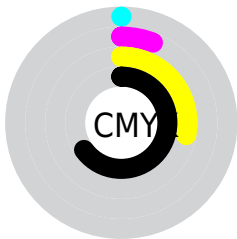
Distribution



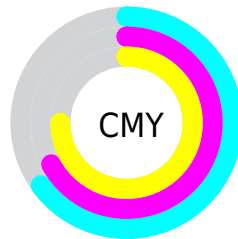
- Red (35%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 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 83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 83.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610

■ 132.4000, 10.3170,
-5.2590

■ 38.1440, 8.1620,
-4.7500

■ 159.1720, 10.9590,
-5.8810

■ 18.0300, 8.4830,
-5.0610

■ 186.1720, 10.9590,
-5.8810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 213.4710, 11.5550,
-5.6690

■ 242.3570, 11.8760,
-5.9800

■ 254.0880, 2.5680,

-2.4880

■ 83.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 83.2150, 9.4000,
-5.1600

■ 81.0150, 12.8390,
-6.9130

■ 85.4150, 5.9610,
-3.4070

■ 78.8150, 16.2780,
-8.6660

■ 87.6150, 2.5220,
-1.6540

■ 77.2020, 19.4420,
-10.9420

■ 89.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 75.0020, 22.8810,
-12.6950

■ 91.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 72.9160, 25.9990,
-14.1370

■ 93.6280, -7.5200,
4.1280

■ 70.7160, 29.4380,
-15.8900

■ 95.7140, -10.6380,
5.5700

■ 69.1030, 32.6020,
-18.1660

■ 97.3270, -13.8020,
7.8460

■ 68.2880, 33.5190,
-18.2650

■ 99.5270, -17.2410,
9.5990

■ 101.7270,
-20.6800, 11.3520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.3730, 14.9470, -1.0610



83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



82.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170

Triad

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



83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



79.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190



85.8750, 8.0220, 8.8060

Complementary

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



83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



69.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

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.



84.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



81.5340, -19.1190, -0.4230

Square

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



83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



79.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280



83.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120



85.6430, 14.4870, 7.2790

Rectangle

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



83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



80.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810



83.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120



85.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800

Sweetspot

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



83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



112.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530



72.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



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.



83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



105.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450



84.0570, 3.8530, -9.2590



41.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



82.4750, 40.1220, -22.2940



180.6210, 88.3600, -48.5040

Inverse Universe

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



69.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



85.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



68.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



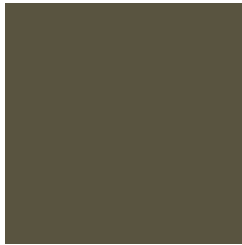
24.5250, -40.1220, 22.2940



54.3790, -88.3600, 48.5040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

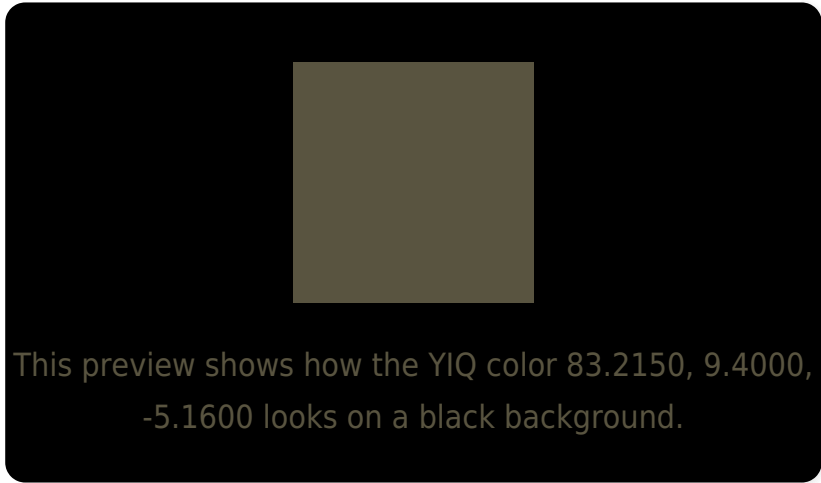
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

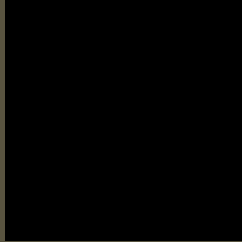
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600.



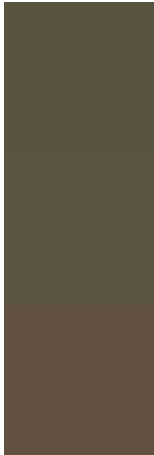
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2150, 9.4000,

-5.1600.

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

83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Protanopia

83.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

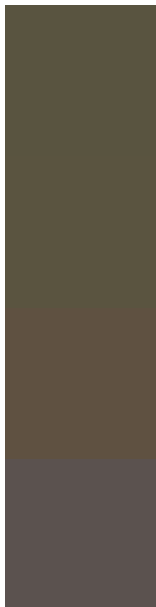
83.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490



Tritanopia

84.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Protanomaly

83.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranomaly

83.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

Tritanomaly

84.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 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, 84, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 84, 64)  
}
```

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, 84, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 84, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 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, 84, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 84, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 84, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 84, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 84, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 84, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 84, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 84,  
64) }
```

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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