

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.3550, -11.0050,
6.7150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D526B
RGB	77, 82, 107
RGB Percent	30%, 32%, 42%
CMY	0.6980, 0.6784, 0.5805
CMYK	0.28, 0.23, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	230°, 16%, 36%
HSV	230°, 28%, 42%
XYZ	8.7311, 8.6739, 15.1195
YIQ	83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

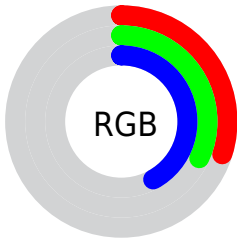
Format	Color
R_{YB}	77, 81, 107
Decimal	5067371
CIE Lab	35.35, 4.27, -15.03
CIE LCh	35, 15.630, 285.866
Yxy	8.6739, 0.2684, 0.2667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283257451 (0xFF4D526B)
YUV	83.3550, 11.6570, -5.5733
Hunter-Lab	29.4515, 1.3773, -9.8216

Details

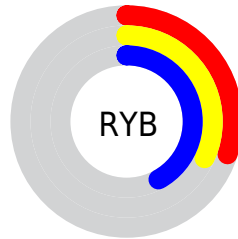
The YIQ color **83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490**, and **37.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400**.

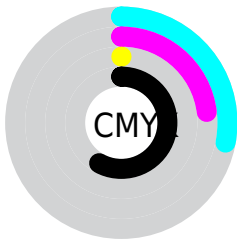
Distribution



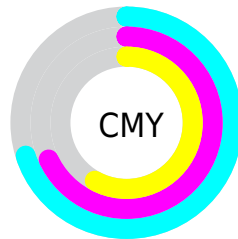
- Red (30%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150 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 83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.3550, -11.0050,
6.7150

■ 83.3550, -11.0050,
6.7150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.2410, -10.6840,
6.4040

■ 132.8820,
-11.0510, 7.5490

■ 37.8280, -10.9590,
5.8810

■ 158.9960,
-11.3720, 7.8600

■ 17.3010, -10.9130,
5.0470

■ 186.1100,
-11.6930, 8.1710

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 213.8110,
-12.2890, 7.9590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.5140, -7.1990,
3.8170

■ 83.3550, -11.0050,
6.7150

■ 83.3550, -11.0050,
6.7150

■ 74.7830, -15.0860,
9.0900

■ 91.9270, -6.9240,
4.3400

■ 66.5100, -18.5710,
11.6770

■ 100.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 57.9380, -22.6520,
14.0520

■ 108.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 49.3660, -26.7330,
16.4270

■ 117.3440, 4.7230,
-2.9970

■ 41.0930, -30.2180,
19.0140

■ 125.6170, 8.2080,
-5.5840

■ 33.1080, -34.5740,
20.8660

■ 133.6020, 12.5640,
-7.4360

■ 24.5360, -38.6550,
23.2410

■ 142.1740, 16.6450,
-9.8110

■ 22.7640, -39.2970,

■ 150.7460, 20.7260,

23.8630

-12.1860

■ 159.0190, 24.2110,
-14.7730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.6200, -22.2370, 1.0190



83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



85.1070, 1.5570, 10.3330

Triad

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



83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



83.8300, 21.0900, 3.2500



78.6510, -15.4950, -11.0390

Complementary

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



83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



100.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150

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.



80.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570



83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



82.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150

Square

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



83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



84.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



81.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



77.0290, -25.3070, -9.4270

Rectangle

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



83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



84.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210



81.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



79.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000

Sweetspot

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



83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



131.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



97.3460, -15.9540, -8.2260



65.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



103.0540, -17.2870, 10.4330



83.1110, -4.2660, 11.2380



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



25.0780, -43.0570, 25.9270



51.9970, -89.9200, 54.7520

Inverse Universe

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



86.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150



107.9650, 25.4440, 12.4520



100.5900, 3.6700, -11.4500



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.2630, 63.3120, 31.0240



77.9290, 132.8590, 64.6910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

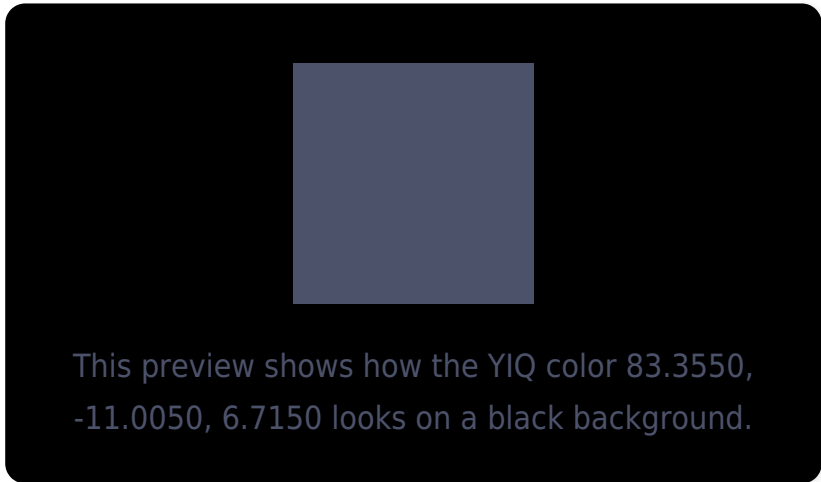
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

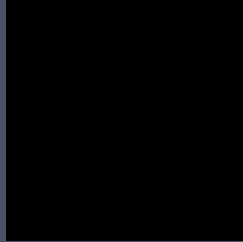
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.3550, -11.0050,

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

83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

Protanopia

83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

Deuteranopia

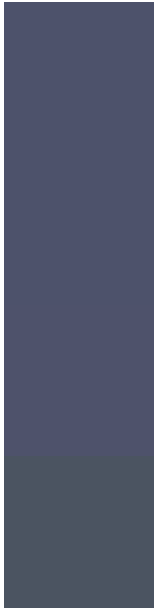
83.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270



Tritanopia

82.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

Protanomaly

83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

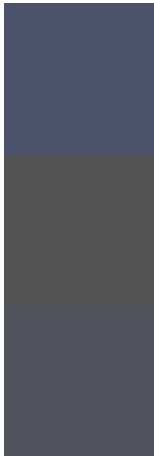
Deuteranomaly

83.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270

Tritanomaly

82.7910, -9.5370, 2.1350

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150 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(77, 82, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 82, 107)  
}
```

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(77, 82, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 82, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150 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(77, 82, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 82, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(77, 82, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 82, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 82, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 82,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 82, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 82,  
107) }
```

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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