

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.4160, -3.8070,
8.4250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	554F66
RGB	85, 79, 102
RGB Percent	33%, 31%, 40%
CMY	0.6666, 0.6902, 0.6000
CMYK	0.17, 0.23, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	256°, 13%, 35%
HSV	256°, 23%, 40%
XYZ	8.9406, 8.4824, 13.7342
YIQ	83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

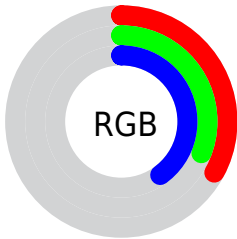
Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 79, 102
Decimal	5590886
CIE Lab	34.97, 7.70, -12.43
CIE LCh	35, 14.621, 301.801
Yxy	8.4824, 0.2870, 0.2722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283780966 (0xFF554F66)
YUV	83.4160, 9.1619, 1.3892
Hunter-Lab	29.1245, 3.8279, -7.5722

Details

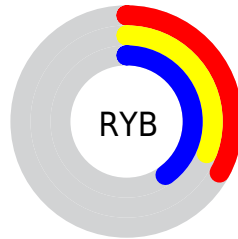
The YIQ color **83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **97.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590**, and **38.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.1540, -5.8250, 11.9590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910**.

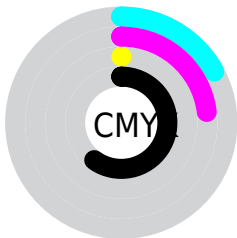
Distribution



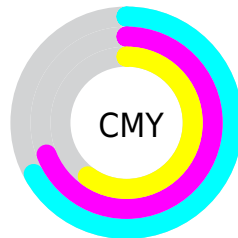
- Red (33%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250 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 83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.4160, -3.8070,
8.4250

■ 83.4160, -3.8070,
8.4250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.3020, -3.4860,
8.1140

■ 132.9430, -3.8530,
9.2590

■ 38.7750, -3.4400,
7.2800

■ 159.0570, -4.1740,
9.5700

■ 17.4870, -2.5690,
8.0150

■ 186.0570, -4.1740,
9.5700

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 213.5840, -4.2200,
10.4040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.4440, -1.0100,
7.2940

■ 83.4160, -3.8070,
8.4250

■ 83.4160, -3.8070,
8.4250

■ 75.1540, -5.8250,
11.9590

■ 91.6780, -1.7890,
4.8910

■ 67.1910, -7.2470,
15.7050

■ 99.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 58.3420, -8.9900,
19.7620

■ 108.4900, 1.3760,
-2.9120

■ 50.3790, -10.4120,
23.5080

■ 116.4530, 2.7980,
-6.6580

■ 42.1170, -12.4300,
27.0420

■ 124.7150, 4.8160,
-10.1920

■ 34.1540, -13.8520,
30.7880

■ 132.6780, 6.2380,
-13.9380

■ 25.8920, -15.8700,
34.3220


■ 140.9400, 8.2560,
-17.4720

■ 19.7010, -16.6500,

■ 149.4900, 9.4030,

37.4460

-21.7410

 157.7520, 11.4210,
-25.2750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.3220, -15.4060, 3.8740



83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



83.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740

Triad

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



83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



82.7540, 18.2480, -0.3120



77.5520, -19.5300, -9.4980

Complementary

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



83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



97.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250

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.



78.8860, -8.8470, -10.3750



83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



81.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

Square

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



83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



83.6990, 20.0810, 5.0170



79.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



76.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140

Rectangle

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



83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



84.0390, 13.4320, 9.8800



79.9860, 2.6150, -8.8490



77.9930, -16.4580, -10.1060

Sweetspot

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



83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



125.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



91.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380



61.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250



103.7950, -6.1920, 13.1040



86.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



22.0800, -19.0350, 42.1250



46.4250, -40.1340, 88.6180

Inverse Universe

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



87.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630



110.7280, 13.1100, 15.7180



94.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



44.0750, 41.2550, 50.8150



92.7640, 86.7730, 106.9730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250 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 83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

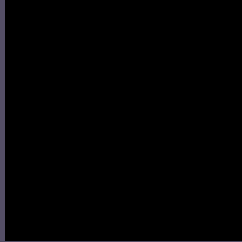
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4160, -3.8070,

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

83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250

Protanopia

82.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

Deuteranopia

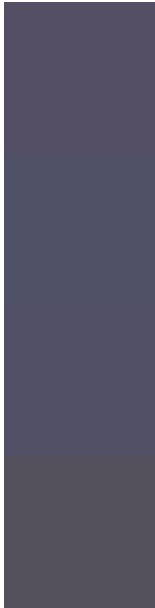
83.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



Tritanopia

82.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250

Protanomaly

82.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

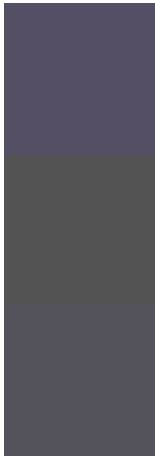
Deuteranomaly

83.1060, -5.8700, 7.2660

Tritanomaly

83.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250 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(85, 79, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 79, 102)  
}
```

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(85, 79, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 79, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250 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(85, 79, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 79, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(85, 79, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 79, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 79, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 79,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.4160, -3.8070, 8.4250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 79, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 79,  
102) }
```

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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