

# Converting Colors

YIQ(83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(83.4170, -14.7160,  
-8.6360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	405D55
RGB	64, 93, 85
RGB Percent	25%, 36%, 33%
CMY	0.7491, 0.6352, 0.6667
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.09, 0.64
HSL	163°, 18%, 31%
HSV	163°, 31%, 36%
XYZ	7.6677, 9.5759, 10.0358
YIQ	83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

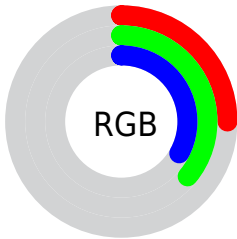
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 81, 93
Decimal	4218197
CIELab	37.07, -12.71, 1.16
CIELCh	37, 12.758, 174.794
Yxy	9.5759, 0.2811, 0.3510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282408277 (0xFF405D55)
YUV	83.4170, 0.7804, -17.0287
Hunter-Lab	30.9449, -9.9238, 2.4331

# Details

The YIQ color **83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **73.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.1180, -15.3120, -8.8480**, and **37.8300, -14.4410, -8.1130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.4500, -10.3150, -5.7950**.

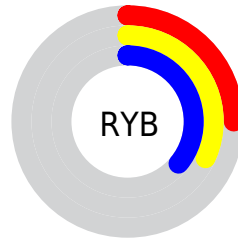
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (36%)

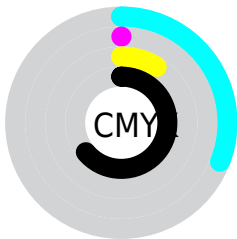
Blue (33%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (36%)

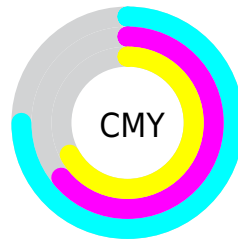


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360 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 83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.4170, -14.7160,  
-8.6360

83.4170, -14.7160,  
-8.6360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.8300, -14.4410,  
-8.1130

133.1180,  
-15.3120, -8.8480

37.8300, -14.4410,  
-8.1130

159.4060,  
-16.1830, -9.5830

18.1290, -13.8450,  
-7.9010

186.4060,  
-16.1830, -9.5830

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

213.9930,  
-16.4580, -10.1060

242.6940,  
-17.0540, -10.3180

253.2060, -3.5760,

-1.2720

■ 83.4170, -14.7160,  
-8.6360

■ 83.4170, -14.7160,  
-8.6360

■ 80.3840, -19.1170,  
-11.4770

■ 86.4500, -10.3150,  
-5.7950

■ 77.1660, -24.4350,  
-14.2190

■ 89.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530

■ 74.1330, -28.8360,  
-17.0600

■ 92.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 71.2140, -33.5580,  
-19.5900

■ 95.6200, 4.1260,  
2.3180

■ 67.8820, -38.5550,  
-22.6430

■ 98.6530, 8.5270,  
5.1590

■ 64.9630, -43.2770,  
-25.1730

■ 101.8710, 13.8450,  
7.9010

■ 62.2290, -47.0820,  
-27.8020

■ 104.9040, 18.2460,  
10.7420

■ 107.9370, 22.6470,  
13.5830

■ 111.1550, 27.9650,  
16.3250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.6800, -5.2710, -9.1030



83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360



83.0620, -20.9060, -6.5860

# Triad

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



83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360



87.9920, -5.5490, 6.9550



88.2100, 16.9640, 0.9320

# Complementary

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



83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360



73.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360

# 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.



88.5570, 17.6050, 5.8370



83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360



89.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910

# Square

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



83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360



86.2680, -15.3140, 2.2060



89.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230



87.1230, 12.6550, -3.5770



# Rectangle

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



83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360



83.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850



89.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230



88.4490, 17.7890, 2.5010

# Sweetspot

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



83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360



116.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



83.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710



58.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



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.



83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360



105.4760, -22.3720, -13.0600



80.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



73.5760, -55.6090, -32.9610



158.7270, -120.3870, -70.4590



# Inverse Universe

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



73.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360



90.5240, 22.3720, 13.0600



76.1930, 15.6340, 3.0100



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



36.3100, 55.9300, 32.6500



78.3870, 120.0660, 70.7700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

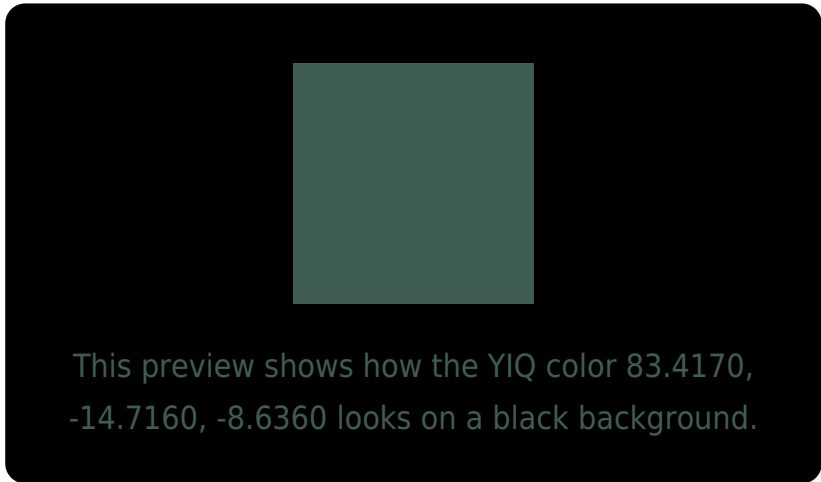
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4170, -14.7160,

-8.6360.

# 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

83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360

### Protanopia

87.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

### Deuteranopia

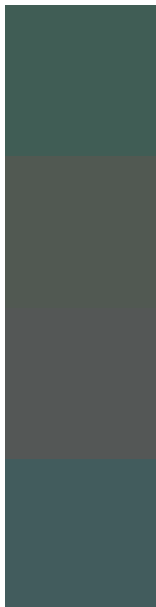
87.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



## Tritanopia

84.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360

## Protanomaly

85.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730

## Deuteranomaly

85.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

## Tritanomaly

84.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360 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(64, 93, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 93, 85)  
}
```

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(64, 93, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 93, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360 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(64, 93, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 93, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 93, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 93, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 93, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 93, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.4170, -14.7160, -8.6360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 93, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 93,  
85) }
```

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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