

# Converting Colors

YIQ(83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(83.4490, 8.6210,  
-7.5630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	57563D
RGB	87, 86, 61
RGB Percent	34%, 34%, 24%
CMY	0.6588, 0.6627, 0.7607
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.30, 0.66
HSL	58°, 18%, 29%
HSV	58°, 30%, 34%
XYZ	8.1006, 9.0186, 5.7306
YIQ	83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

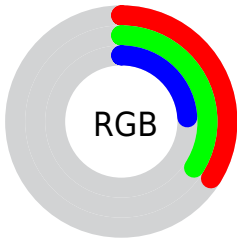
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	62, 87, 61
Decimal	5723709
CIELab	36.02, -4.19, 14.74
CIElCh	36, 15.322, 105.861
Yxy	9.0186, 0.3545, 0.3947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283913789 (0xFF57563D)
YUV	83.4490, -11.0674, 3.1142
Hunter-Lab	30.0311, -4.4057, 9.7078

# Details

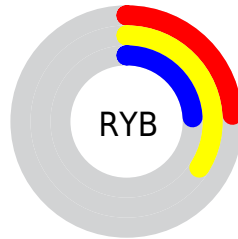
The YIQ color  $83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666633$ . A complement of this color would be  $64.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $133.2210, 9.2630, -8.1850$ , and  $38.3780, 7.3830, -7.1530$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $84.4750, 5.7320, -4.7640$ .

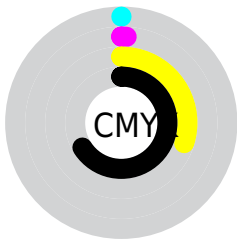
# Distribution



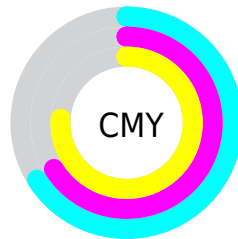
- Red (34%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630 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 83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.4490, 8.6210,  
-7.5630

83.4490, 8.6210,  
-7.5630

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

60.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

133.2210, 9.2630,  
-8.1850

38.3780, 7.3830,  
-7.1530

159.4060, 10.1800,  
-8.2840

18.3070, 6.1450,  
-6.7430

186.2920, 10.5010,  
-8.5950

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

214.1780, 10.8220,  
-8.9060

242.1780, 10.8220,  
-8.9060

253.6320, 3.8520,

-3.7320

■ 83.4490, 8.6210,  
-7.5630

■ 83.4490, 8.6210,  
-7.5630

■ 82.4230, 11.5100,  
-10.3620

■ 84.4750, 5.7320,  
-4.7640

■ 80.9240, 14.3530,  
-12.3270

■ 85.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

■ 79.8980, 17.2420,  
-15.1260

■ 87.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 78.8720, 20.1310,  
-17.9250

■ 88.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 77.3730, 22.9740,  
-19.8900

■ 89.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

■ 76.3470, 25.8630,  
-22.6890

■ 90.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 75.3210, 28.7520,  
-25.4880

■ 91.5770, -11.5100,  
10.3620

■ 93.1900, -14.6740,  
12.6380

■ 94.1020, -17.2420,  
15.1260

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.6890, 16.8730, -2.9270



83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



81.7080, -2.4740, -10.2340

# Triad

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



83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



79.4080, -27.6920, -4.7480



86.6800, 13.0650, 11.0250

# Complementary

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



83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



64.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630

# 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.



86.4060, 2.1530, 10.5450



83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



82.5060, -21.9160, 0.7080

# Square

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



83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



79.3280, -24.7110, -9.2150



85.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040



86.5080, 19.3010, 8.1410



# Rectangle

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



83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



80.9890, -10.6350, -11.0110



85.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040



86.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100

# Sweetspot

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



83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



110.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100



68.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



55.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630



106.8530, 13.1150, -11.9170



80.4480, 1.1940, -10.6300



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



92.4540, 35.4470, -31.1850



202.9270, 77.9100, -68.3780



# Inverse Universe

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



64.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630



77.1470, -13.1150, 11.9170



67.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



14.5460, -35.4470, 31.1850



32.0730, -77.9100, 68.3780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

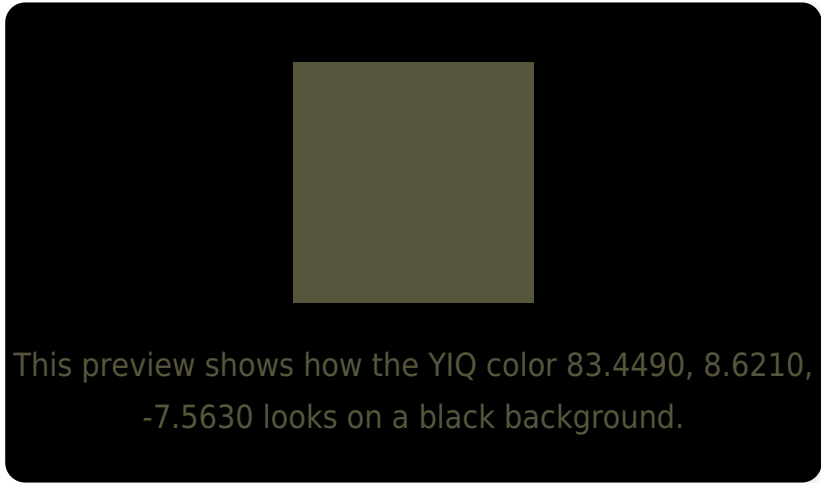
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

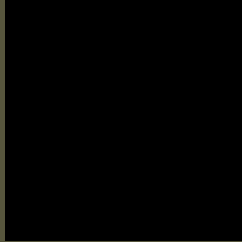
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630.



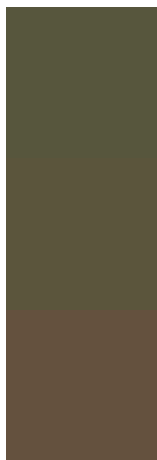
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.4490, 8.6210,

-7.5630.

# 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

83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630

### Protanopia

83.9440, 11.6010, -6.5030

### Deuteranopia

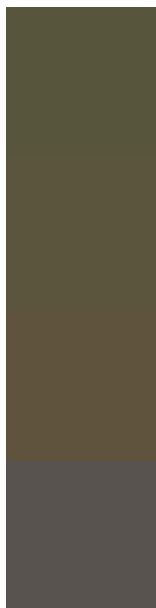
84.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810



## Tritanopia

85.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630

## Protanomaly

83.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150

## Deuteranomaly

84.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870

## Tritanomaly

84.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

82.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630 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(87, 86, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 86, 61)  
}
```

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(87, 86, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 86, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630 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(87, 86, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 86, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 86, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 86, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 86, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 86, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.4490, 8.6210, -7.5630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 86, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 86,  
61) }
```

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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