

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	515263
RGB	81, 82, 99
RGB Percent	32%, 32%, 39%
CMY	0.6823, 0.6784, 0.6118
CMYK	0.18, 0.17, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	237°, 10%, 35%
HSV	237°, 18%, 39%
XYZ	8.6625, 8.6848, 13.0218
YIQ	83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

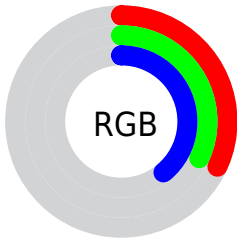
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 82, 99
Decimal	5329507
CIE Lab	35.37, 3.59, -9.97
CIE LCh	35, 10.594, 289.801
Yxy	8.6848, 0.2852, 0.2860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283519587 (0xFF515263)
YUV	83.6390, 7.5730, -2.3144
Hunter-Lab	29.4699, 0.8968, -5.5693

Details

The YIQ color **83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **96.3610, 6.0530, -5.0750**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970**, and **38.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880**.

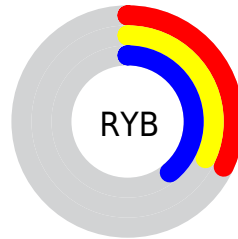
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (32%)

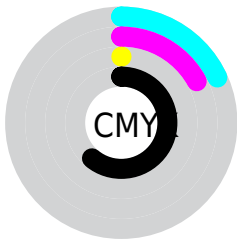
Blue (39%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (39%)

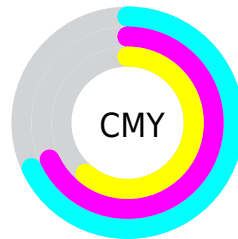


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750 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 83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 83.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 132.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 38.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

■ 159.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 18.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 186.2800, -6.4200,
6.2200

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 213.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 83.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 83.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 75.3660, -9.5380,
7.6620

■ 91.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 66.5060, -12.7480,
10.7720

■ 100.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 58.2330, -16.2330,
13.3590

■ 109.0450, 4.1270,
-3.2090

■ 49.9600, -19.7180,
15.9460

■ 117.3180, 7.6120,
-5.7960

■ 41.3990, -22.3320,
19.2680

■ 125.8790, 10.2260,
-9.1180

■ 33.1260, -25.8170,
21.8550

■ 134.1520, 13.7110,
-11.7050

■ 24.8530, -29.3020,
24.4420

■ 142.4250, 17.1960,
-14.2920

■ 15.9930, -32.5120,

■ 151.2850, 20.4060,

27.5520

-17.4020

■ 14.2210, -33.1540,
28.1740

■ 159.5580, 23.8910,
-19.9890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



84.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090

Triad

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



83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



84.0680, 14.4880, 1.7520



80.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520

Complementary

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



83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



96.3610, 6.0530, -5.0750

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.



81.4030, -2.9330, -7.4210



83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



83.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330

Square

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



83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



84.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990



82.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870



80.0410, -16.4130, -5.4130

Rectangle

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



83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



84.9350, 7.7930, 7.4490



82.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870



80.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610

Sweetspot

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



83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



121.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



93.5040, -10.4070, -4.1270



60.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750



103.4800, -9.8590, 7.9730



85.4440, -1.0100, 7.2940



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



16.2900, -37.6020, 31.6940



34.9910, -80.6150, 67.8410

Inverse Universe

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



86.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



107.8990, 16.6420, 6.7700



94.5560, 1.0100, -7.2940



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



34.1720, 64.8260, 25.6100



73.2420, 138.8670, 54.9230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750 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 83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

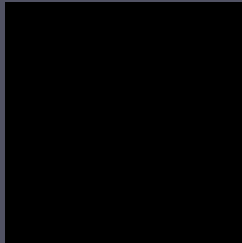
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750.

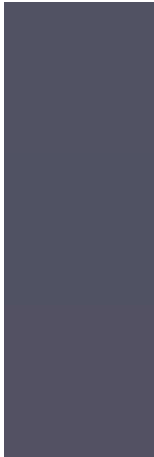


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.6390, -6.0530,

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

83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Protanopia

83.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

Deuteranopia

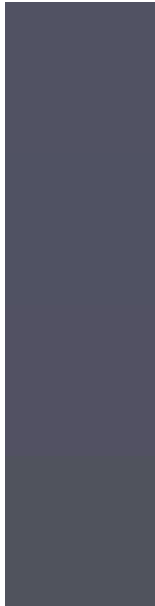
83.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



Tritanopia

83.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Protanomaly

83.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

Deuteranomaly

83.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

Tritanomaly

83.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750 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(81, 82, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 82, 99)  
}
```

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(81, 82, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 82, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750 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(81, 82, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 82, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 82, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 82, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 82, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 82, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 82, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 82,  
99) }
```

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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