

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55525B
RGB	85, 82, 91
RGB Percent	33%, 32%, 36%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6784, 0.6431
CMYK	0.07, 0.10, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	260°, 5%, 34%
HSV	260°, 10%, 36%
XYZ	8.6520, 8.7211, 11.1242
YIQ	83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

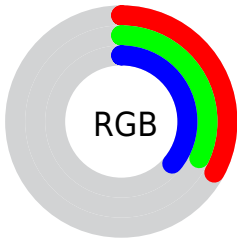
Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 82, 91
Decimal	5591643
CIE Lab	35.44, 3.19, -4.80
CIE LCh	35, 5.767, 303.574
Yxy	8.7211, 0.3036, 0.3060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283781723 (0xFF55525B)
YUV	83.9230, 3.4890, 0.9445
Hunter-Lab	29.5316, 0.6158, -1.6618

Details

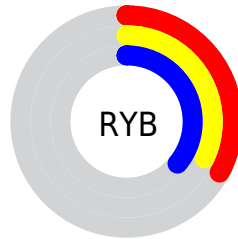
The YIQ color **83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **89.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580**, and **38.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.8460, -2.2020, 6.8700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

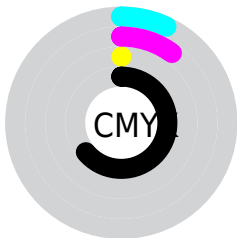
Distribution



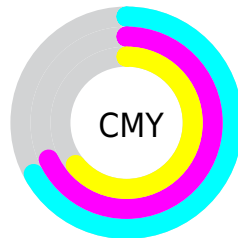
- Red (33%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350 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 83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 83.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 133.3360, -0.8260,
3.9580

■ 38.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 159.3360, -0.8260,
3.9580

■ 18.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 186.4500, -1.1470,
4.2690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.4500, -1.1470,
4.2690

■ 242.4500, -1.1470,
4.2690

■ 83.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 83.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 76.8460, -2.2020,
6.8700

■ 91.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.7690, -3.3030,
10.3050

■ 98.0770, 1.1010,
-3.4350

■ 62.6920, -4.4040,
13.7400

■ 105.1540, 2.2020,
-6.8700

■ 55.6150, -5.5050,
17.1750

■ 112.2310, 3.3030,
-10.3050

■ 48.5380, -6.6060,
20.6100

■ 119.3080, 4.4040,
-13.7400

■ 40.8740, -7.4320,
24.5680

■ 126.9720, 5.2300,
-17.6980

■ 33.7970, -8.5330,
28.0030

■ 134.0490, 6.3310,
-21.1330

■ 26.7200, -9.6340,

■ 141.4250, 8.0280,

31.4380

-24.3560

■ 19.3440, -11.3310,
34.6610

■ 148.5020, 9.1290,
-27.7910

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.4170, -5.5480, 1.4280



83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



84.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850

Triad

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



83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



83.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



81.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780

Complementary

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



83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



89.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

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.



82.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



83.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

Square

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



83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



84.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



82.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



82.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

Rectangle

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



83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



84.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



82.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



81.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880

Sweetspot

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



83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



114.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



86.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



56.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



106.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140



85.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



23.6030, -13.2580, 42.0540



50.6390, -28.9930, 90.4550

Inverse Universe

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



85.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



108.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780



87.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.2120, 42.1270, 46.0230



88.8750, 90.5340, 99.3820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350 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 83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

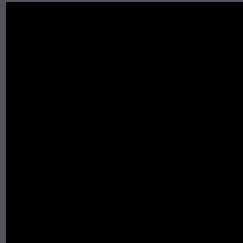
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.9230, -1.1010,

3.4350.

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

83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Protanopia

83.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Deuteranopia

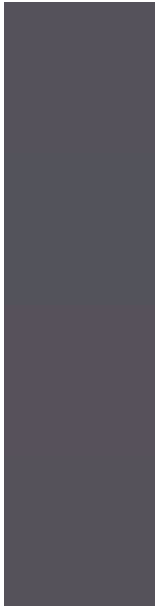
84.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



Tritanopia

83.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Protanomaly

83.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

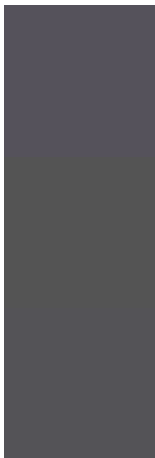
Deuteranomaly

83.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820

Tritanomaly

83.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350 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, 82, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 82, 91)  
}
```

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, 82, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 82, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350 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, 82, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 82, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 82, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 82, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 82, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 82, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 82, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 82,  
91) }
```

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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