

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	455D4D
RGB	69, 93, 77
RGB Percent	27%, 36%, 30%
CMY	0.7295, 0.6352, 0.6981
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.17, 0.64
HSL	140°, 15%, 32%
HSV	140°, 26%, 36%
XYZ	7.7076, 9.6308, 8.4727
YIQ	84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

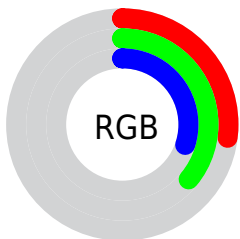
Format	Color
R _Y B	69, 87, 93
Decimal	4545869
CIE Lab	37.17, -12.77, 6.29
CIE LCh	37, 14.233, 153.775
Yxy	9.6308, 0.2986, 0.3731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282735949 (0xFF455D4D)
YUV	84.0000, -3.4510, -13.1550
Hunter-Lab	31.0335, -9.9757, 5.5362

Details

The YIQ color **84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **78.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870**, and **38.8260, -8.6180, -9.0180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.6250, -12.6060, -13.8380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900**.

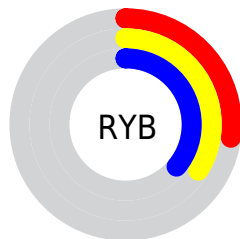
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (36%)

Blue (30%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (36%)

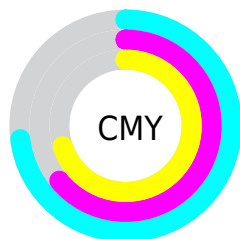


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 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 84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 84.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.4130, -8.8930,
-9.5410

■ 133.5870, -9.4430,
-10.5870

■ 38.8260, -8.6180,
-9.0180

■ 159.8750,
-10.3140, -11.3220

■ 16.9890, -10.6350,
-11.0110

■ 186.8750,
-10.3140, -11.3220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.4620,
-10.5890, -11.8450

■ 243.3480,
-10.2680, -12.1560

254.7010, -0.5960,

-0.2120

■ 84.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 84.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 80.6250, -12.6060,
-13.8380

■ 87.3750, -5.7300,
-6.2900

■ 76.9510, -16.6400,
-17.8240

■ 91.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 73.4620, -19.7570,
-21.9090

■ 94.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

■ 70.0870, -23.1950,
-25.6830

■ 97.9130, 4.8590,
5.5550

■ 66.4130, -27.2290,
-29.6690

■ 101.2880, 8.2970,
9.3290

■ 63.0380, -30.6670,
-33.4430

■ 104.9620, 12.3310,
13.3150

■ 59.6630, -34.1050,
-37.2170

■ 108.3370, 15.7690,
17.0890

■ 58.1250, -35.5260,
-38.9980

■ 111.8260, 18.8860,
21.1740

■ 115.5000, 22.9200,
25.1600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



82.6660, -19.8510, -9.1870

Triad

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



84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



86.9200, -14.2140, 4.2980



88.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050

Complementary

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



84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



78.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640

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.



89.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



88.6010, -2.8900, 8.3260

Square

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



84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



84.2670, -22.7410, -0.8610



89.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630



87.7540, 18.2480, -0.3120

Rectangle

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



84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



82.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460



89.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630



89.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610

Sweetspot

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



84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



116.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



87.8720, 2.9360, -9.1600



58.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



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.



84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



106.0870, -14.0270, -15.6190



85.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



68.7880, -42.1270, -46.0230



148.1250, -90.5340, -99.3820

Inverse Universe

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



78.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640



96.7990, 14.3480, 15.3080



76.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



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 84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

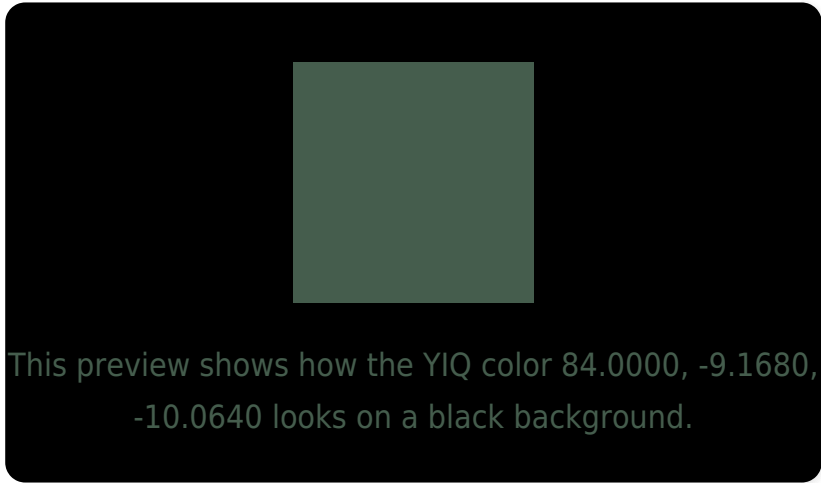
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

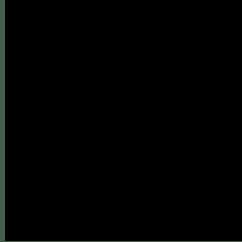
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640.



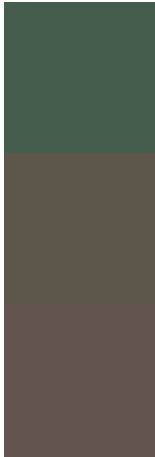
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640.

-10.0640.

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

84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Protanopia

87.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

Deuteranopia

87.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250



Tritanopia

85.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Protanomaly

85.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140

Deuteranomaly

86.2730, 3.4850, -2.5870

Tritanomaly

85.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 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(69, 93, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 93, 77)  
}
```

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(69, 93, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 93, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 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(69, 93, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 93, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(69, 93, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 93, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 93, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 93, 77)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 93, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 93,  
77) }
```

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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