

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.0110, 9.4940,
-17.8820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	525D2B
RGB	82, 93, 43
RGB Percent	32%, 36%, 17%
CMY	0.6785, 0.6353, 0.8313
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.54, 0.64
HSL	73°, 37%, 27%
HSV	73°, 54%, 36%
XYZ	7.8296, 9.7972, 3.7658
YIQ	84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

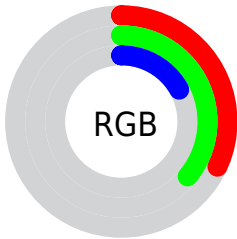
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 93, 54
Decimal	5397803
CIE Lab	37.48, -12.94, 27.04
CIE LCh	37, 29.977, 115.584
Yxy	9.7972, 0.3660, 0.4580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283587883 (0xFF525D2B)
YUV	84.0110, -20.2184, -1.7636
Hunter-Lab	31.3005, -10.1257, 14.7772

Details

The YIQ color **84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **51.9890, -9.4940, 17.8820**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.9680, 11.0530, -18.6030**, and **38.3530, 8.5310, -16.9490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.3870, 11.1910, -21.1050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.6350, 7.7970, -14.6590**.

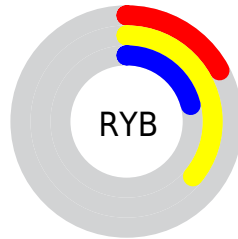
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (36%)

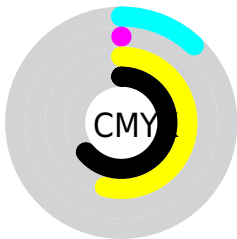
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (21%)

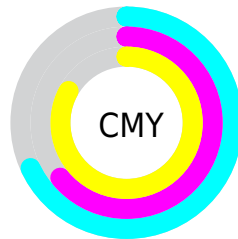


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820 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 84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.0110, 9.4940,
-17.8820

■ 84.0110, 9.4940,
-17.8820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.2390, 8.8520,
-17.2600

■ 133.9680, 11.0530,
-18.6030

■ 38.3530, 8.5310,
-16.9490

■ 160.4410, 11.0990,
-19.4370

■ 18.2410, -2.6570,
-12.4250

■ 187.3270, 11.4200,
-19.7480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.0990, 12.0620,
-20.3700

■ 243.9850, 12.3830,
-20.6810

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,

-9.9520

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 84.0110, 9.4940,
-17.8820

■ 84.0110, 9.4940,
-17.8820

■ 82.3870, 11.1910,
-21.1050

■ 85.6350, 7.7970,
-14.6590

■ 80.6490, 13.2090,
-24.6390

■ 87.3730, 5.7790,
-11.1250

■ 79.0250, 14.9060,
-27.8620

■ 88.9970, 4.0820,
-7.9020

■ 77.4010, 16.6030,
-31.0850

■ 90.6210, 2.3850,
-4.6790

■ 76.1190, 17.3370,
-33.3750

■ 92.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 93.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 95.6070, -3.0270,
5.3010

■ 97.2310, -4.7240,
8.5240

■ 98.9690, -6.7420,
12.0580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.6220, 27.0070, -10.3770



84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820



80.2130, -14.6220, -21.3580

Triad

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



84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820



72.1180, -68.0380, -11.4460



89.6870, 29.5230, 21.1310

Complementary

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



84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820



51.9890, -9.4940, 17.8820

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.



91.0470, 10.9540, 21.7540



84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820



80.5710, -46.9040, 2.0240

Square

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



84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820



71.0120, -62.1680, -18.7120



89.1840, -14.5370, 15.6630



89.0220, 38.4650, 13.2570

Rectangle

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



84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820



74.7250, -36.6750, -23.6750



89.1840, -14.5370, 15.6630



90.5770, 24.0210, 21.7250

Sweetspot

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



84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820



116.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570



64.4070, 26.7750, 4.8470



59.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450



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.



84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820



106.1390, 14.5850, -27.5510



76.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820



45.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



89.9850, 20.4100, -39.5100



194.4340, 45.0850, -84.7310

Inverse Universe

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



51.9890, -9.4940, 17.8820



56.8610, -14.5850, 27.5510



59.4640, 5.4060, 23.1820



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



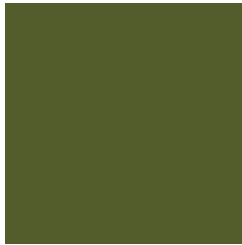
19.7160, -21.0060, 39.2980



42.5660, -45.0850, 84.7310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

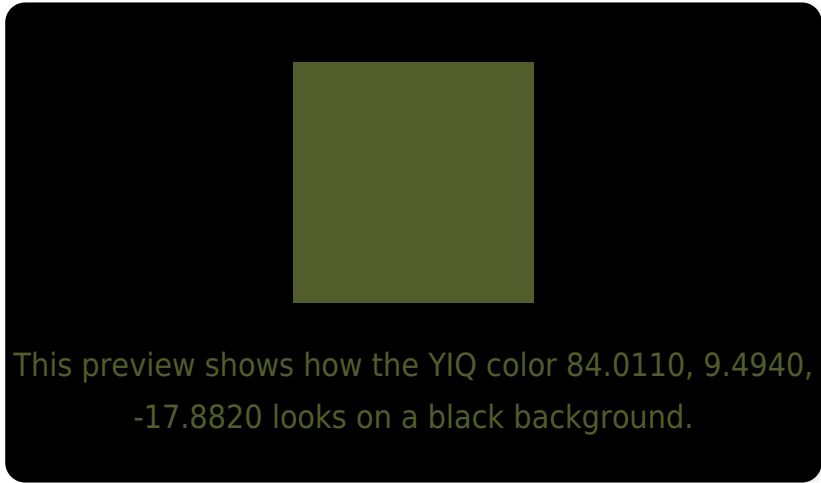
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

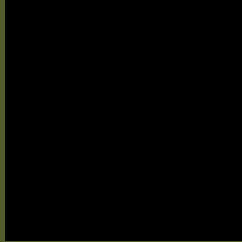
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.0110, 9.4940,

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

84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820

Protanopia

85.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

Deuteranopia

86.7300, 26.8230, -7.0410



Tritanopia

88.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820

Protanomaly

85.1260, 16.6000, -14.5040

Deuteranomaly

85.6860, 20.9550, -10.8290

Tritanomaly

86.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820 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(82, 93, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 93, 43)  
}
```

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(82, 93, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 93, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820 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(82, 93, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 93, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(82, 93, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 93, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 93, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 93, 43)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.0110, 9.4940, -17.8820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 93, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 93,  
43) }
```

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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