

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.1770, 3.3950,
-11.9730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	505B3C
RGB	80, 91, 60
RGB Percent	31%, 36%, 24%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6431, 0.7647
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.34, 0.64
HSL	81°, 21%, 30%
HSV	81°, 34%, 36%
XYZ	7.8646, 9.5143, 5.6982
YIQ	84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

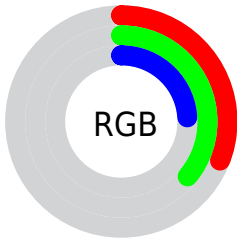
Format	Color
RYB	60, 91, 71
Decimal	5266236
CIELab	36.96, -10.38, 16.49
CIElCh	37, 19.488, 122.182
Yxy	9.5143, 0.3408, 0.4123
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283456316 (0xFF505B3C)
YUV	84.1770, -11.9193, -3.6632
Hunter-Lab	30.8452, -8.4668, 10.6386

Details

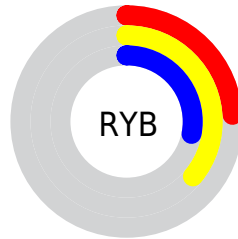
The YIQ color **84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **66.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.9490, 4.0370, -12.5950**, and **38.8180, 3.0280, -10.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.2540, 4.4960, -15.4080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380**.

Distribution



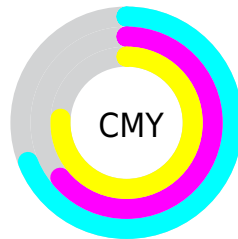
- Red (31%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730 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 84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.1770, 3.3950,
-11.9730

84.1770, 3.3950,
-11.9730

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.2910, 3.0740,
-11.6620

133.9490, 4.0370,
-12.5950

38.8180, 3.0280,
-10.8280

160.4220, 4.0830,
-13.4290

18.2630, 0.2770,
-10.5310

187.3080, 4.4040,
-13.7400

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

214.8950, 4.1290,
-14.2630

243.1940, 4.7250,
-14.0510

253.5180, 4.1730,

-4.0430

■ 84.1770, 3.3950,
-11.9730

■ 84.1770, 3.3950,
-11.9730

■ 82.2540, 4.4960,
-15.4080

■ 86.1000, 2.2940,
-8.5380

■ 80.3310, 5.5970,
-18.8430

■ 88.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

■ 78.1090, 6.1020,
-22.4900

■ 90.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 76.1860, 7.2030,
-25.9250

■ 92.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 74.2630, 8.3040,
-29.3600

■ 94.2050, -1.8350,
5.7250

■ 72.2260, 9.7260,
-33.1060

■ 96.1280, -2.9360,
9.1600

■ 71.0580, 10.1390,
-35.0850

■ 98.3500, -3.4410,
12.8070

■ 100.2730, -4.5420,
16.2420

■ 102.1960, -5.6430,
19.6770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.8690, 16.1860, -6.9980



84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



81.9240, -12.0100, -13.6260

Triad

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



84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



80.4550, -35.0740, -3.1220



88.8120, 21.5010, 12.3250

Complementary

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



84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



66.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730

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.



89.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



85.4400, -21.5500, 5.0900

Square

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



84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



77.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320



88.2250, -4.5870, 11.5490



88.2760, 25.7660, 6.6140

Rectangle

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



84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



79.7640, -23.2430, -13.7950



88.2250, -4.5870, 11.5490



89.4850, 18.1080, 13.2440

Sweetspot

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



84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



114.5500, 1.1470, -4.2690



75.7260, 15.4510, 0.8190



57.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



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.



84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



106.4450, 5.2760, -18.5320



79.6920, -5.5450, -15.1530



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



85.7990, 12.0660, -42.4780



184.8660, 26.0130, -91.5150

Inverse Universe

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



66.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730



79.5550, -5.2760, 18.5320



71.3080, 5.5450, 15.1530



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



24.2010, -12.0660, 42.4780



52.1340, -26.0130, 91.5150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

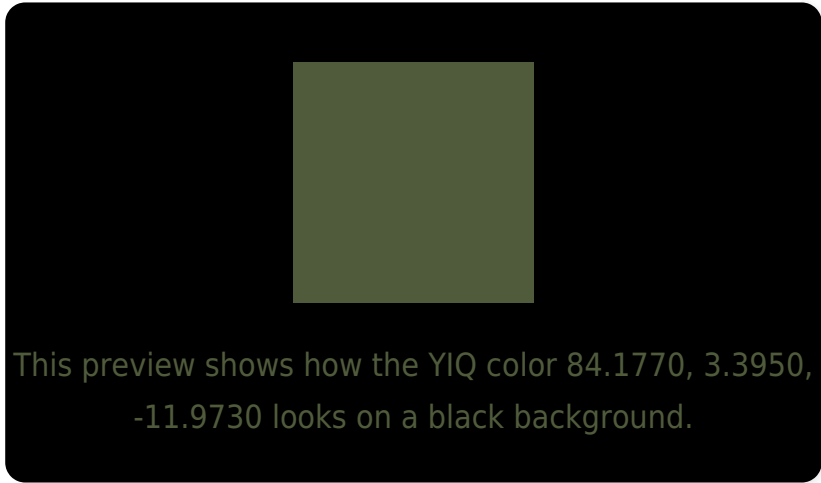
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

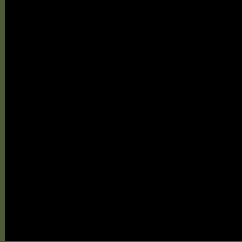
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1770, 3.3950,

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

84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730

Protanopia

85.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350

Deuteranopia

86.5860, 18.6610, -2.2910



Tritanopia

87.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730

Protanomaly

84.9930, 9.9050, -8.8070

Deuteranomaly

85.8410, 13.3890, -5.8670

Tritanomaly

85.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730 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(80, 91, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 91, 60)  
}
```

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(80, 91, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 91, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730 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(80, 91, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 91, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 91, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 91, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 91, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 91, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 91, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 91,  
60) }
```

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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