

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E5756
RGB	78, 87, 86
RGB Percent	31%, 34%, 34%
CMY	0.6941, 0.6588, 0.6628
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.01, 0.66
HSL	173°, 5%, 32%
HSV	173°, 10%, 34%
XYZ	8.2294, 9.1083, 10.1274
YIQ	84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 83, 87
Decimal	5134166
CIE _{Lab}	36.19, -3.77, -0.63
CIE _{LCh}	36, 3.820, 189.505
Yxy	9.1083, 0.2996, 0.3316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283324246 (0xFF4E5756)
YUV	84.1950, 0.8899, -5.4330
Hunter-Lab	30.1799, -4.1416, 1.2301

Details

The YIQ color **84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **80.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310**, and **39.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

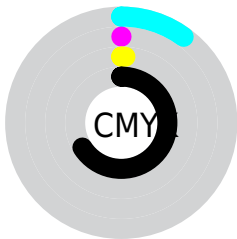
Distribution



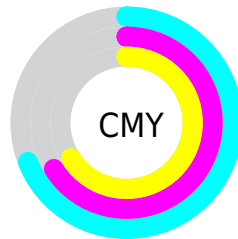
- Red (31%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190 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 84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 84.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 133.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 39.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

■ 159.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 18.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 186.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.5970, -6.2350,
-2.6430

■ 242.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 84.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 84.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 81.3900, -10.0860,
-4.4380

■ 87.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.8840, -14.5330,
-6.4450

■ 89.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 76.0790, -19.5760,
-8.6640

■ 92.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260

■ 73.2740, -24.6190,
-10.8830

■ 95.1160, 14.5330,
6.4450

■ 70.4690, -29.6620,
-13.1020

■ 97.6220, 18.9800,
8.4520

■ 67.9630, -34.1090,
-15.1090

■ 100.4270, 24.0230,
10.6710

■ 65.1580, -39.1520,
-17.3280

■ 103.2320, 29.0660,
12.8900

■ 62.3530, -44.1950,

■ 106.0370, 34.1090,

-19.5470

15.1090

■ 59.8470, -48.6420,
-21.5540

■ 108.5430, 38.5560,
17.1160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



84.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860

Triad

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



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



85.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



85.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

Complementary

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



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



80.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190

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.



85.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



85.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280

Square

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



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



85.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



85.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



84.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420

Rectangle

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



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



85.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



85.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400

Sweetspot

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



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



111.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



83.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



55.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



107.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670



82.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.6390, -59.9200, -26.4160



161.6570, -131.3930, -58.2170

Inverse Universe

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



80.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



103.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



82.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.3610, 59.9200, 26.4160



73.2290, 131.7140, 57.9060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

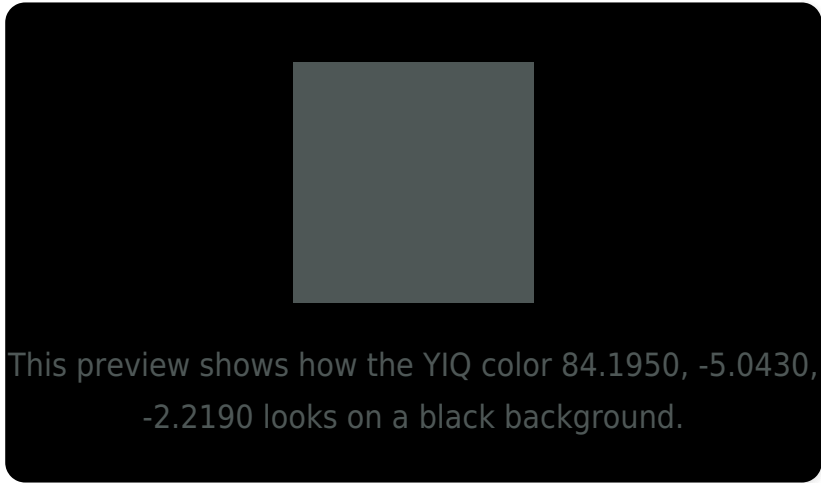
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

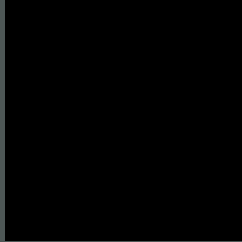
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190.

-2.2190.

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

84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Protanopia

85.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Deuteranopia

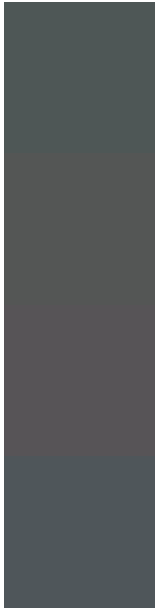
85.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



Tritanopia

84.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Protanomaly

85.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

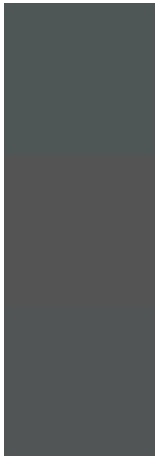
Deuteranomaly

85.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

Tritanomaly

84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190 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(78, 87, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 87, 86)  
}
```

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(78, 87, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 87, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190 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(78, 87, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 87, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(78, 87, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 87, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 87, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 87, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 87, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 87,  
86) }
```

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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