

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C5857
RGB	76, 88, 87
RGB Percent	30%, 35%, 34%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6549, 0.6588
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.01, 0.65
HSL	175°, 7%, 32%
HSV	175°, 14%, 35%
XYZ	8.1901, 9.2045, 10.3604
YIQ	84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

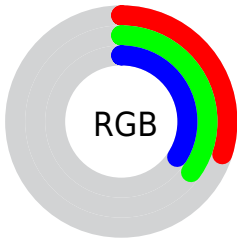
Format	Color
RYB	76, 82, 88
Decimal	5003351
CIELab	36.38, -4.91, -1.00
CIElCh	36, 5.012, 191.564
Yxy	9.2045, 0.2951, 0.3316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283193431 (0xFF4C5857)
YUV	84.2980, 1.3321, -7.2773
Hunter-Lab	30.3389, -4.9065, 0.9904

Details

The YIQ color **84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **79.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133.9990, -7.4270, -3.0670**, and **39.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360**.

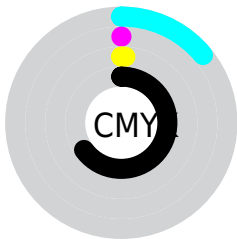
Distribution



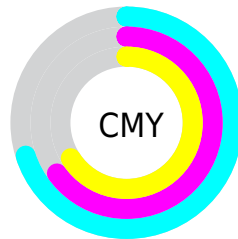
- Red (30%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550 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 84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

■ 84.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

■ 133.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 39.5970, -6.2350,
-2.6430

■ 159.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 17.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 186.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.7000, -8.0230,
-3.2790

■ 243.2870, -8.2980,
-3.8020

■ 84.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

■ 84.2980, -6.8310,
-2.8550

■ 81.4930, -11.8740,
-5.0740

■ 87.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 78.8020, -17.2380,
-6.9820

■ 89.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

■ 76.2960, -21.6850,
-8.9890

■ 92.3000, 8.0230,
3.2790

■ 73.4910, -26.7280,
-11.2080

■ 95.1050, 13.0660,
5.4980

■ 70.6860, -31.7710,
-13.4270

■ 97.9100, 18.1090,
7.7170

■ 67.9950, -37.1350,
-15.3350

■ 100.6010, 23.4730,
9.6250

■ 65.1900, -42.1780,
-17.5540

■ 103.4060, 28.5160,
11.8440

■ 62.6840, -46.6250,

■ 105.9120, 32.9630,

-19.5610

13.8510

■ 60.8900, -50.2010,
-20.8330

■ 108.7170, 38.0060,
16.0700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750



84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



84.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110

Triad

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



84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



86.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



85.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820

Complementary

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



84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



79.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550

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.



85.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990



84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



86.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

Square

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



84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



85.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



86.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



85.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760

Rectangle

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



84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



84.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530



86.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



85.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410

Sweetspot

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



84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



113.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



83.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640



57.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



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.



84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



109.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500



81.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.9810, -60.8830, -25.4830



162.4550, -133.6400, -56.0400

Inverse Universe

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



79.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



101.9090, 10.6820, 4.6500



82.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.0190, 60.8830, 25.4830



72.5450, 133.6400, 56.0400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

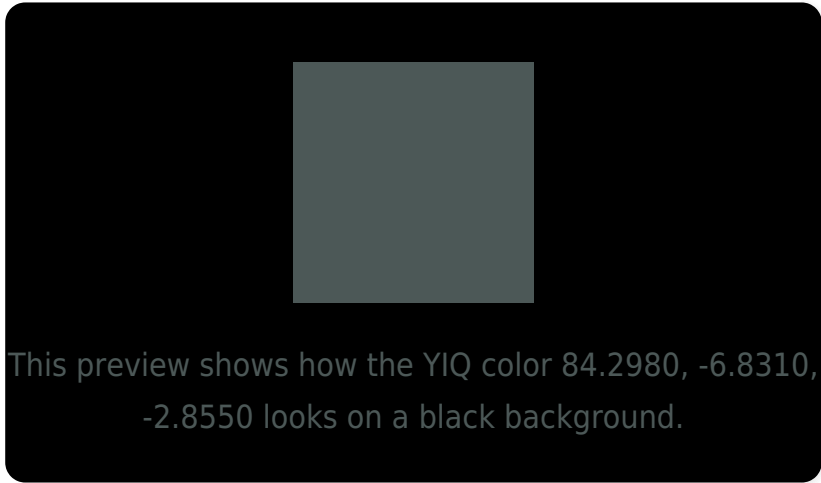
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550.

-2.8550.

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

84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Protanopia

85.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Deuteranopia

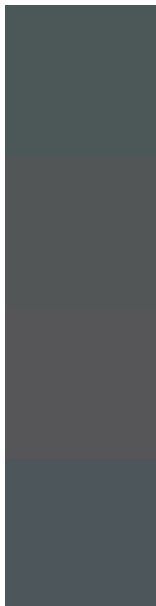
86.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



Tritanopia

84.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Protanomaly

85.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Deuteranomaly

85.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Tritanomaly

84.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550 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(76, 88, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 88, 87)  
}
```

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(76, 88, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 88, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550 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(76, 88, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 88, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 88, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 88, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 88, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 88, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 88, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 88,  
87) }
```

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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