

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400)
contains.

YIQ(84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(84.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F565A
RGB	79, 86, 90
RGB Percent	31%, 34%, 35%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6627, 0.6471
CMYK	0.12, 0.04, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	202°, 7%, 33%
HSV	202°, 12%, 35%
XYZ	8.3974, 9.0562, 10.9769
YIQ	84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

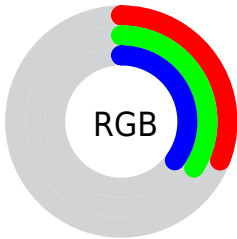
Format	Color
R _Y B	79, 83, 90
Decimal	5199450
CIE Lab	36.09, -1.84, -3.27
CIE LCh	36, 3.753, 240.572
Yxy	9.0562, 0.2954, 0.3185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283389530 (0xFF4F565A)
YUV	84.3630, 2.7790, -4.7034
Hunter-Lab	30.0936, -2.8548, -0.5610

Details

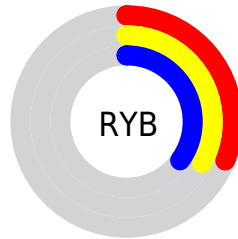
The YIQ color **84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **84.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520**, and **39.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990**.

Distribution



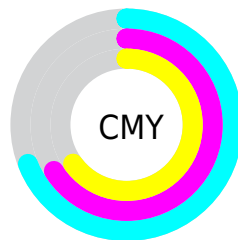
- Red (31%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400 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 84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 84.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 134.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 39.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

■ 160.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 18.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 187.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 243.1780, -6.3730,
-0.1410

■ 84.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 84.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 79.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 88.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 74.8720, -14.2590,
-0.3950

■ 93.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 70.4200, -18.7980,
-0.7340

■ 98.3060, 7.8860,
0.2540

■ 65.9680, -23.3370,
-1.0730

■ 102.7580, 12.4250,
0.5930

■ 61.5160, -27.8760,
-1.4120

■ 107.2100, 16.9640,
0.9320

■ 56.4770, -32.1400,
-1.2280

■ 112.2490, 21.2280,
0.7480

■ 52.0250, -36.6790,
-1.5670

■ 116.7010, 25.7670,
1.0870

■ 47.5730, -41.2180,

■ 121.1530, 30.3060,

-1.9060

1.4260

■ 43.7190, -44.5650,
-1.8210

■ 125.6050, 34.8450,
1.7650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



84.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300

Triad

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



84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



85.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



84.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900

Complementary

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



84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



84.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400

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.



84.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



85.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970

Square

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



84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



85.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



85.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



84.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

Rectangle

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



84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



84.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



85.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280



84.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Sweetspot

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



84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



115.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



85.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090



57.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



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.



84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



108.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660



81.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



53.6300, -54.5600, -2.4000



115.6550, -117.6020, -5.2660

Inverse Universe

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



83.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



106.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



87.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



40.8700, 43.0900, 45.0900



88.0770, 92.7810, 97.2050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

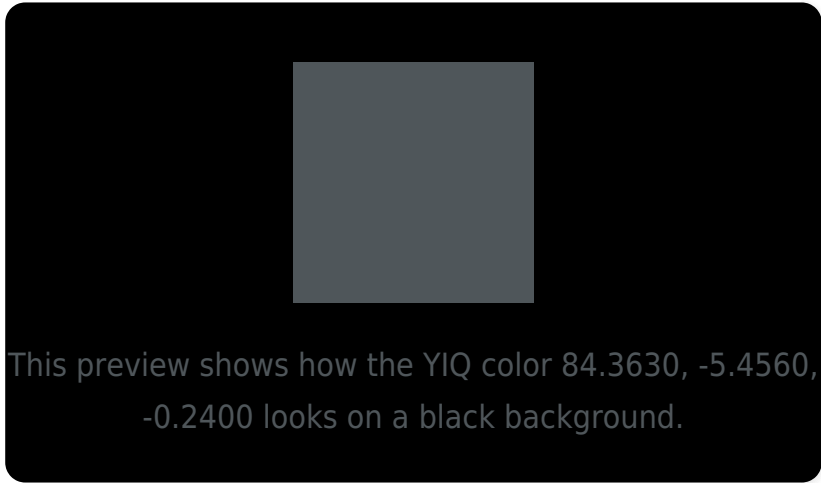
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

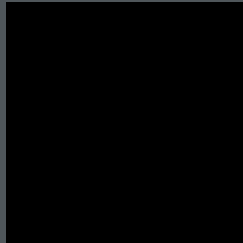
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

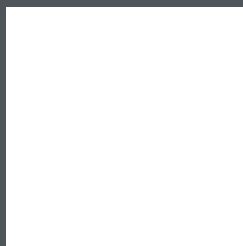
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400.



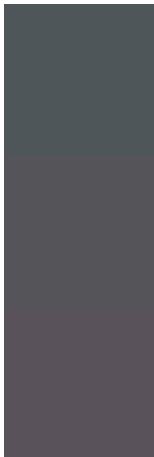
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3630, -5.4560,

-0.2400.

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

84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

Protanopia

84.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Deuteranopia

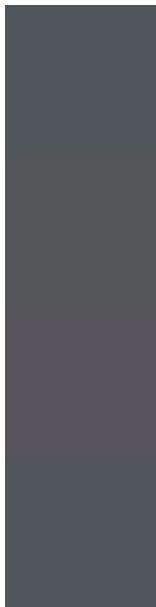
85.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



Tritanopia

84.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

Protanomaly

84.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

Deuteranomaly

84.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Tritanomaly

84.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400 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(79, 86, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 86, 90)  
}
```

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(79, 86, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 86, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400 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(79, 86, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 86, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(79, 86, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 86, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 86, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 86, 90)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 86, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 86,  
90) }
```

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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