

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55535A
RGB	85, 83, 90
RGB Percent	33%, 33%, 35%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6745, 0.6471
CMYK	0.06, 0.08, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	257°, 4%, 34%
HSV	257°, 8%, 35%
XYZ	8.6851, 8.8559, 10.9239
YIQ	84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

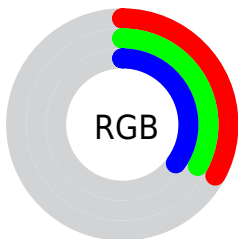
Format	Color
R_YB	85, 83, 90
Decimal	5591898
CIE Lab	35.71, 2.34, -3.79
CIE LCh	36, 4.450, 301.707
Yxy	8.8559, 0.3051, 0.3111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283781978 (0xFF55535A)
YUV	84.3960, 2.7628, 0.5297
Hunter-Lab	29.7589, 0.0167, -0.9330

Details

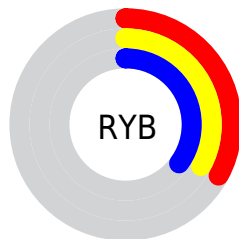
The YIQ color $[84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[88.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010]$, and the grayscale version is $[84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[133.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240]$, and $[39.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[77.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[91.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340]$.

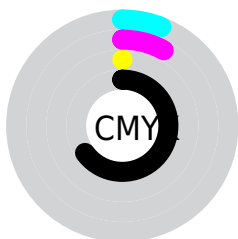
Distribution



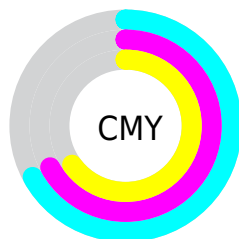
- Red (33%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (35%)



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



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010 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 84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 84.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 133.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 39.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

■ 160.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 19.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

■ 186.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 242.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 84.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 84.3960, -1.0550,
2.6010

■ 77.3190, -2.1560,
6.0360

■ 91.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 69.9430, -3.8530,
9.2590

■ 98.8490, 1.7430,
-4.0570

■ 62.8660, -4.9540,
12.6940

■ 105.9260, 2.8440,
-7.4920

■ 55.4900, -6.6510,
15.9170

■ 113.3020, 4.5410,
-10.7150

■ 48.4130, -7.7520,
19.3520

■ 120.3790, 5.6420,
-14.1500

■ 41.0370, -9.4490,
22.5750

■ 127.7550, 7.3390,
-17.3730

■ 33.9600, -10.5500,
26.0100

■ 134.8320, 8.4400,
-20.8080

■ 26.8830, -11.6510,

■ 141.9090, 9.5410,

29.4450

-24.2430

■ 19.5070, -13.3480,
32.6680

■ 149.2850, 11.2380,
-27.4660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



84.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390

Triad

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



84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



84.5230, 5.7770, -0.0710



82.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420

Complementary

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



84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



88.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010

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.



83.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



84.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Square

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



84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



84.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980



83.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



82.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

Rectangle

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



84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



85.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



83.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



82.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

Sweetspot

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



84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



115.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



86.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



57.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



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.



84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



109.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



85.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



21.8090, -16.8340, 40.7820



47.3500, -35.5490, 88.1230

Inverse Universe

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



85.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



110.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



87.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



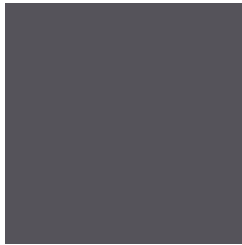
41.7820, 40.5220, 47.5780



90.1290, 87.0030, 102.8030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

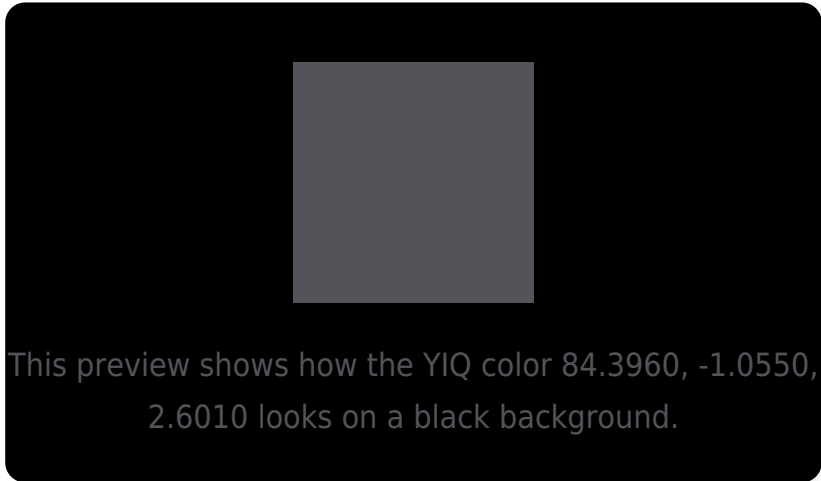
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

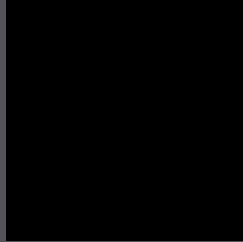
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.3960, -1.0550,

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

84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Protanopia

84.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Deuteranopia

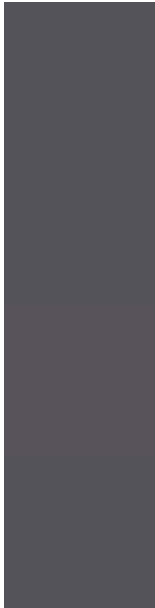
85.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



Tritanopia

84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Protanomaly

84.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

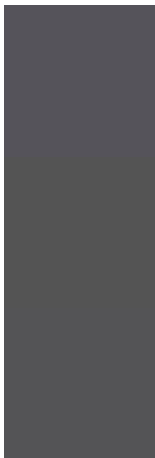
Deuteranomaly

84.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Tritanomaly

84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010 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(85, 83, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 83, 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(85, 83, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 83, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010 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(85, 83, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 83, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 83, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 83, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 83, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 83, 90)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 83, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 83,  
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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