

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	624D57
RGB	98, 77, 87
RGB Percent	38%, 30%, 34%
CMY	0.6156, 0.6981, 0.6588
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.11, 0.62
HSL	331°, 12%, 34%
HSV	331°, 21%, 38%
XYZ	9.4124, 8.5922, 10.1808
YIQ	84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

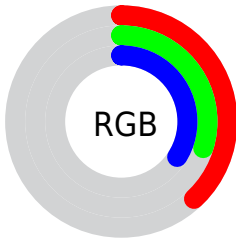
Format	Color
RYB	98, 77, 87
Decimal	6442327
CIELab	35.19, 10.69, -2.52
CIELCh	35, 10.986, 346.726
Yxy	8.5922, 0.3339, 0.3048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284632407 (0xFF624D57)
YUV	84.4190, 1.2724, 11.9105
Hunter-Lab	29.3125, 6.0205, -0.0738




Details

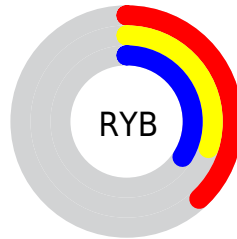
The YIQ color $[84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[90.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620]$, and the grayscale version is $[84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.



A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[134.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970]$, and $[39.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[77.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[90.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870]$.

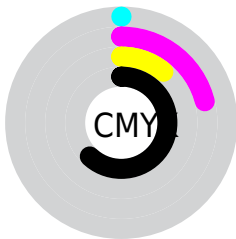
Distribution







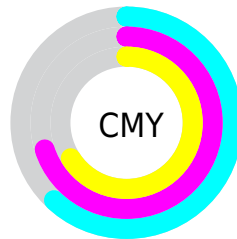
-  Red (38%)
-  Green (30%)
-  Blue (34%)






-  Red (38%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (34%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (21%)
-  Yellow (11%)
-  Black (62%)



-  Cyan (62%)
-  Magenta (70%)
-  Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620 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 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.4190, 9.3060,
7.5620

■ 84.4190, 9.3060,
7.5620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.1200, 8.7100,
7.3500

■ 134.1310, 10.1770,
8.2970

■ 39.4080, 7.8390,
6.6150

■ 160.4300, 10.7730,
8.5090

■ 17.8210, 8.1140,
7.1380

■ 187.4300, 10.7730,
8.5090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.8430, 11.0480,
9.0320

■ 242.2340, 8.3890,
7.6610

■ 84.4190, 9.3060,
7.5620

■ 84.4190, 9.3060,
7.5620

■ 77.9790, 13.6610,
11.2370

■ 90.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 71.5390, 18.0160,
14.9120

■ 97.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 65.6860, 22.0960,
18.0640

■ 103.1520, -3.4840,
-2.9400

■ 59.1320, 26.7720,
21.4280

■ 109.7060, -8.1600,
-6.3040

■ 52.6920, 31.1270,
25.1030

■ 116.1460,
-12.5150, -9.9790

■ 46.2520, 35.4820,
28.7780

■ 122.5860,
-16.8700, -13.6540

■ 39.8120, 39.8370,
32.4530

■ 129.0260,
-21.2250, -17.3290

■ 34.6600, 43.3210,

■ 134.8790,

35.3930

-25.3050, -20.4810

■ 141.3190,
-29.6600, -24.1560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.1130, 1.4200, 7.3080



84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



84.2900, 13.9830, 5.3990

Triad

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



84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



81.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980



79.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360

Complementary

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



84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



90.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620

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.



79.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



80.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090

Square

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



84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



82.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210



79.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860



81.6270, -14.9470, 1.0610

Rectangle

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



84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



84.0080, 14.7170, 3.1090



79.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860



79.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

Sweetspot

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



84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



122.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



82.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630



60.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



105.9900, 15.1280, 12.1840



83.2790, 12.5160, 4.4520



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



39.5300, 49.7390, 40.2270



84.7560, 106.4460, 86.3340

Inverse Universe

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



84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



105.9900, 15.1280, 12.1840



91.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



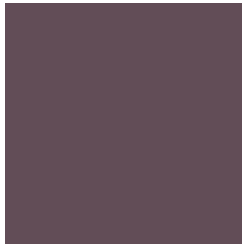
39.5300, 49.7390, 40.2270



84.7560, 106.4460, 86.3340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

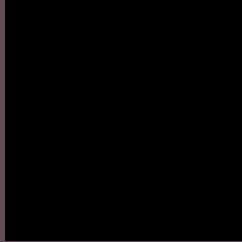
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620.

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

84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620

Protanopia

82.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Deuteranopia

83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



Tritanopia

84.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620

Protanomaly

83.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950

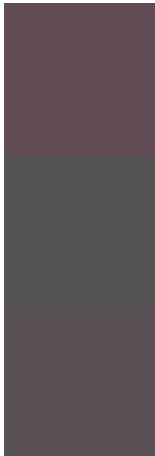
Deuteranomaly

83.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330

Tritanomaly

84.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620 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(98, 77, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 77, 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(98, 77, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 77, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620 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(98, 77, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 77, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 77, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 77, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 77, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 77, 87)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 77, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 77,  
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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