

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.6180, 16.7760,
26.3760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	753F6F
RGB	117, 63, 111
RGB Percent	46%, 25%, 44%
CMY	0.5410, 0.7530, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.05, 0.54
HSL	307°, 30%, 35%
HSV	307°, 46%, 46%
XYZ	11.9875, 8.4851, 16.0471
YIQ	84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

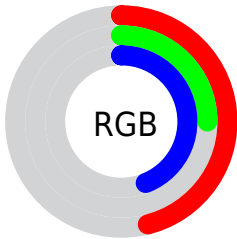
Format	Color
R_{YB}	117, 63, 111
Decimal	7683951
CIE _{Lab}	34.97, 31.03, -17.76
CIE _{LCh}	35, 35.754, 330.220
Yxy	8.4851, 0.3282, 0.2323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285874031 (0xFF753F6F)
YUV	84.6180, 13.0063, 28.3990
Hunter-Lab	29.1292, 22.4817, -12.2721

Details

The YIQ color **84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **95.3820, -16.7760, -26.3760**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1560, 18.1970, 28.1570**, and **36.0200, 15.5840, 25.9520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.4600, 20.3970, 32.3410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.7760, 13.1550, 20.4110**.

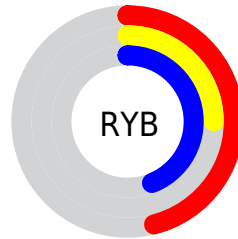
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (25%)

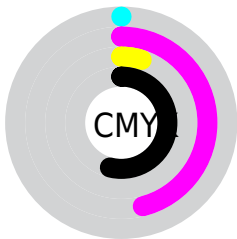
Blue (44%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (44%)

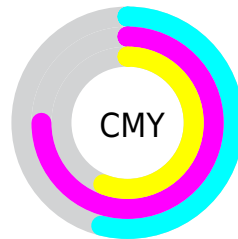


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760 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 84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.6180, 16.7760,
26.3760

84.6180, 16.7760,
26.3760

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.3190, 16.1800,
26.1640

135.1560, 18.1970,
28.1570

36.0200, 15.5840,
25.9520

161.8680, 19.0680,
28.8920

17.8300, 13.0630,
22.0790

189.5800, 19.9390,
29.6270

6.4660, 1.9240,
9.1880

217.5800, 19.9390,
29.6270

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

235.0420, 9.3500,
17.7820

251.4780, 1.6500,

3.1380

■ 84.6180, 16.7760,
26.3760

■ 84.6180, 16.7760,
26.3760

■ 77.4600, 20.3970,
32.3410

■ 91.7760, 13.1550,
20.4110

■ 70.7750, 24.0640,
37.4720

■ 98.4610, 9.4880,
15.2800

■ 63.6170, 27.6850,
43.4370

■ 105.6190, 5.8670,
9.3150

■ 56.4590, 31.3060,
49.4020

■ 112.7770, 2.2460,
3.3500

■ 49.1870, 35.2480,
55.0560

■ 120.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 46.8390, 36.3480,
57.1480

■ 126.6200, -5.0420,
-7.7460

■ 133.7780, -8.6630,
-13.7110

■ 140.9360,
-12.2840, -19.6760

■ 147.6210,
-15.9510, -24.8070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.8900, -13.5290, 19.4230



84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



82.1010, 37.2250, 24.7210

Triad

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



84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



78.9440, 28.7960, -15.2680



68.8920, -61.7100, -15.9980

Complementary

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



84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



95.3820, -16.7760, -26.3760

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.



65.7000, -52.7220, -24.7060



84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



76.2940, 7.0190, -22.5890

Square

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



84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



80.6180, 41.9980, -1.2180



69.5920, -26.1750, -26.7430



68.9380, -67.3510, -7.3750

Rectangle

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



84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



81.7070, 43.9660, 18.1900



69.5920, -26.1750, -26.7430



67.8660, -58.8210, -18.7970

Sweetspot

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



84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



140.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610



70.6510, -14.3540, 17.8540



68.5540, 4.4920, 6.7000



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



102.6660, 25.9890, 41.1330



81.6540, 25.1220, 18.2900



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.9040, 37.7230, 59.7630



100.0580, 77.7380, 122.0420

Inverse Universe

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



84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760



102.6660, 25.9890, 41.1330



98.3460, -25.1220, -18.2900



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



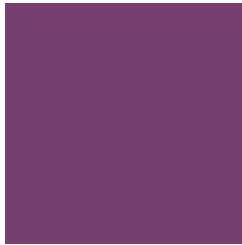
48.9040, 37.7230, 59.7630



100.0580, 77.7380, 122.0420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

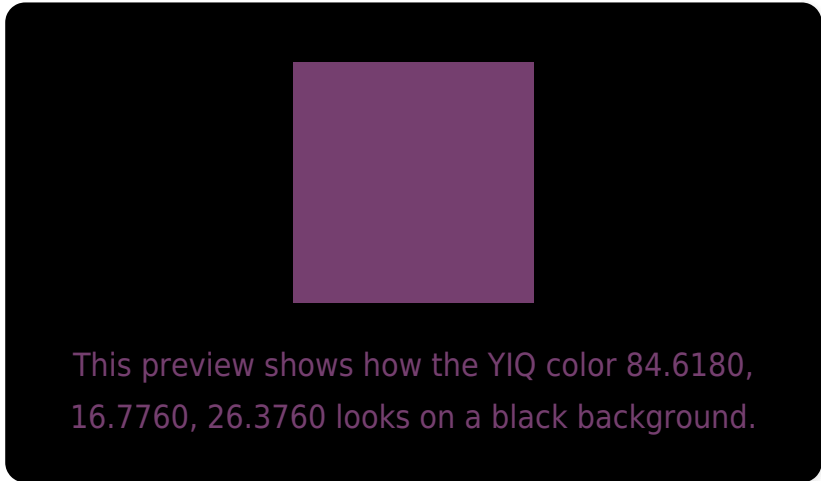
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

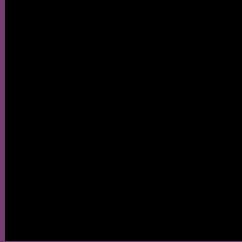
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6180, 16.7760,

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

84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760

Protanopia

81.9440, -22.7890, 11.0270

Deuteranopia

82.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490



Tritanopia

84.1280, 23.4270, 10.4590

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760

Protanomaly

82.6470, -8.5310, 16.9490

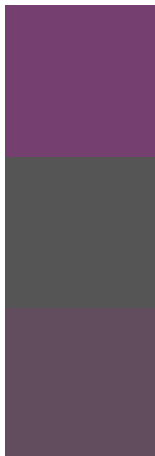
Deuteranomaly

83.3720, -0.5070, 14.7010

Tritanomaly

84.1480, 20.6750, 16.2830

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760 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(117, 63, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 63, 111)  
}
```

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(117, 63, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 63, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760 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(117, 63, 111) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 63, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 63, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 63, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 63, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 63,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.6180, 16.7760, 26.3760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 63, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 63,  
111) }
```

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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