

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.6870, 2.0190,
-9.0610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	515A43
RGB	81, 90, 67
RGB Percent	32%, 35%, 26%
CMY	0.6824, 0.6470, 0.7372
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.26, 0.65
HSL	84°, 15%, 31%
HSV	84°, 26%, 35%
XYZ	8.0624, 9.4672, 6.7136
YIQ	84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

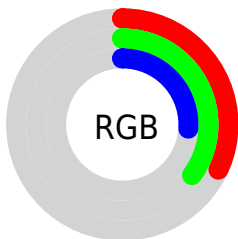
Format	Color
RYB	67, 90, 76
Decimal	5331523
CIELab	36.87, -8.19, 12.14
CIElCh	37, 14.646, 124.010
Yxy	9.4672, 0.3326, 0.3905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283521603 (0xFF515A43)
YUV	84.6870, -8.7197, -3.2335
Hunter-Lab	30.7688, -7.0731, 8.6013

Details

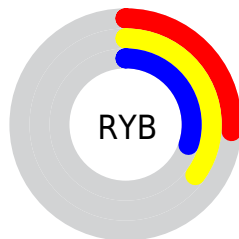
The YIQ color **84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **72.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.1600, 2.0650, -9.8950**, and **39.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.4650, 2.5240, -12.7080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140**.

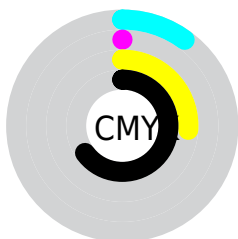
Distribution



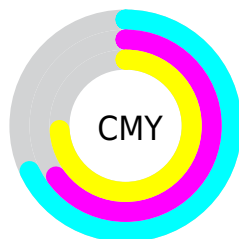
- Red (32%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610 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 84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.6870, 2.0190,
-9.0610

■ 84.6870, 2.0190,
-9.0610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.8010, 1.6980,
-8.7500

■ 134.1600, 2.0650,
-9.8950

■ 39.3280, 1.6520,
-7.9160

■ 160.4590, 2.6610,
-9.6830

■ 18.8720, 2.9360,
-9.1600

■ 187.9320, 2.7070,
-10.5170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 214.9320, 2.7070,
-10.5170

■ 243.8180, 3.0280,
-10.8280

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,

-1.2440

■ 84.6870, 2.0190,
-9.0610

■ 84.6870, 2.0190,
-9.0610

■ 82.4650, 2.5240,
-12.7080

■ 86.9090, 1.5140,
-5.4140

■ 80.5420, 3.6250,
-16.1430

■ 88.8320, 0.4130,
-1.9790

■ 78.3200, 4.1300,
-19.7900

■ 91.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 76.3970, 5.2310,
-23.2250

■ 92.9770, -1.1930,
5.1030

■ 74.1750, 5.7360,
-26.8720

■ 95.1990, -1.6980,
8.7500

■ 72.2520, 6.8370,
-30.3070

■ 97.1220, -2.7990,
12.1850

■ 70.0300, 7.3420,
-33.9540

■ 99.3440, -3.3040,
15.8320

■ 69.2750, 8.0300,
-35.4100

■ 101.2670, -4.4050,
19.2670

■ 103.4890, -4.9100,
22.9140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570



84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



83.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Triad

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



84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



83.6690, -23.9330, -1.2850



88.4800, 16.5040, 9.2720

Complementary

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



84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



72.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

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.



88.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630



84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



86.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

Square

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



84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



81.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140



88.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



87.6990, 20.0810, 5.0170

Rectangle

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



84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



82.1070, -16.7790, -9.7950



88.0140, -2.6150, 8.8490



88.6370, 14.6240, 10.3040

Sweetspot

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



84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



115.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



79.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690



57.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



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.



84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



108.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



81.3980, -4.5370, -11.3930



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



84.6030, 9.6820, -43.3260



182.1750, 20.6490, -93.4230

Inverse Universe

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



72.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610



89.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



75.6020, 4.5370, 11.3930



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



25.3970, -9.6820, 43.3260



54.8250, -20.6490, 93.4230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

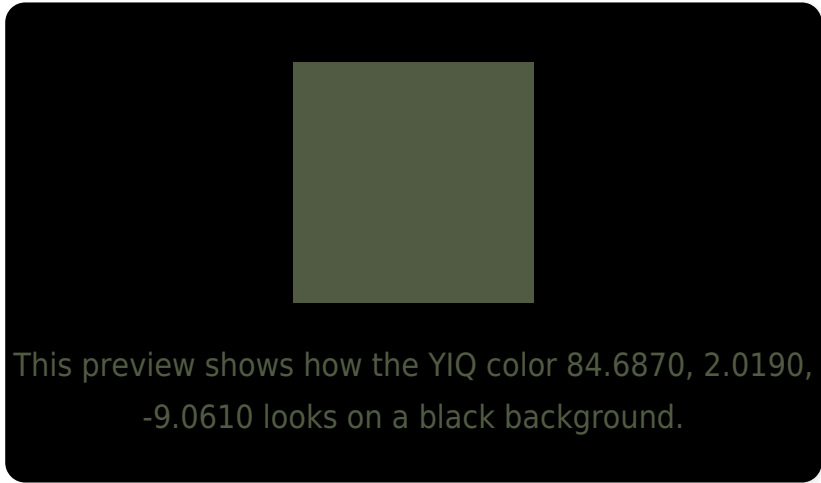
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610.



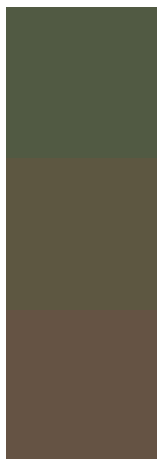
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6870, 2.0190,

-9.0610.

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

84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

Protanopia

86.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700

Deuteranopia

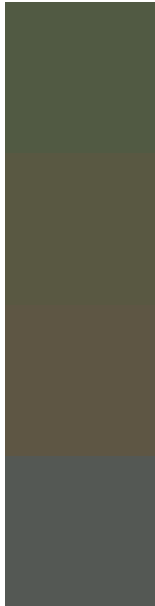
86.6720, 15.5430, -0.8490



Tritanopia

87.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

Protanomaly

85.7910, 7.6580, -6.6300

Deuteranomaly

86.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020

Tritanomaly

86.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610 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(81, 90, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 90, 67)  
}
```

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(81, 90, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 90, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610 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(81, 90, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 90, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 90, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 90, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 90, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 90, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 90, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 90,  
67) }
```

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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