

# Converting Colors

YIQ(84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(84.9110, 7.2000,  
-9.3440)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56593D
RGB	86, 89, 61
RGB Percent	34%, 35%, 24%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6510, 0.7607
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.31, 0.65
HSL	66°, 19%, 29%
HSV	66°, 31%, 35%
XYZ	8.2523, 9.4602, 5.8077
YIQ	84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

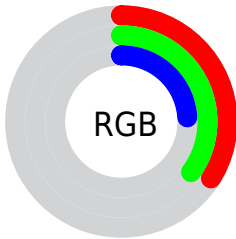
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	61, 89, 64
Decimal	5658941
CIELab	36.86, -6.42, 15.84
CIELCh	37, 17.097, 112.067
Yxy	9.4602, 0.3509, 0.4022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283849021 (0xFF56593D)
YUV	84.9110, -11.7881, 0.9551
Hunter-Lab	30.7574, -5.9332, 10.3348

# Details

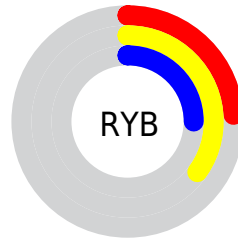
The YIQ color **84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **65.0890, -7.2000, 9.3440**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.6830, 7.8420, -9.9660**, and **39.8400, 5.9620, -8.9340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.5860, 9.4930, -12.3550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330**.

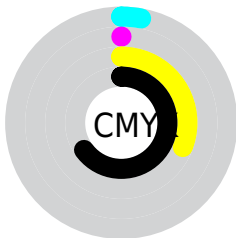
# Distribution



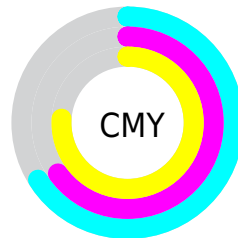
- Red (34%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440 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 84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.9110, 7.2000,  
-9.3440

■ 84.9110, 7.2000,  
-9.3440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 61.7260, 6.2830,  
-9.2450

■ 134.6830, 7.8420,  
-9.9660

■ 39.8400, 5.9620,  
-8.9340

■ 160.5690, 8.1630,  
-10.2770

■ 19.1820, 4.9990,  
-8.0010

■ 187.7540, 9.0800,  
-10.3760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 215.6400, 9.4010,  
-10.6870

■ 244.2270, 9.1260,  
-11.2100

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,

-3.4210

■ 84.9110, 7.2000,  
-9.3440

■ 84.9110, 7.2000,  
-9.3440

■ 83.5860, 9.4930,  
-12.3550

■ 86.2360, 4.9070,  
-6.3330

■ 82.2610, 11.7860,  
-15.3660

■ 87.5610, 2.6140,  
-3.3220

■ 80.9360, 14.0790,  
-18.3770

■ 88.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 79.6110, 16.3720,  
-21.3880

■ 90.2110, -1.9720,  
2.7000

■ 78.4000, 18.3440,  
-24.0880

■ 91.5360, -4.2650,  
5.7110

■ 77.0750, 20.6370,  
-27.0990

■ 92.7470, -6.2370,  
8.4110

■ 75.8640, 22.6090,  
-29.7990

■ 94.0720, -8.5300,  
11.4220

■ 95.3970, -10.8230,  
14.4330

■ 96.7220, -13.1160,  
17.4440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950



84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



82.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170

# Triad

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



84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



81.2550, -31.6350, -4.8750



88.7620, 15.7700, 11.5620

# Complementary

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



84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



65.0890, -7.2000, 9.3440

# 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.



89.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160



84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



84.3750, -22.9250, 2.4750

# Square

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



84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



79.6910, -30.1670, -9.4550



87.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



88.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



# Rectangle

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



84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



82.0100, -15.1280, -12.1840



87.1920, -8.9880, 8.7080



89.3210, 12.6980, 12.1700

# Sweetspot

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



84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



113.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330



71.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



57.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



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.



84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440



108.4890, 11.1440, -14.7440



80.7250, -1.1440, -12.3120



42.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



91.5130, 27.7910, -35.6090



200.4360, 59.9390, -78.5970



# Inverse Universe

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



65.0890, -7.2000, 9.3440



77.5110, -11.1440, 14.7440



69.2750, 1.1440, 12.3120



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



15.7860, -27.1950, 35.8210



34.2650, -60.5350, 78.3850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

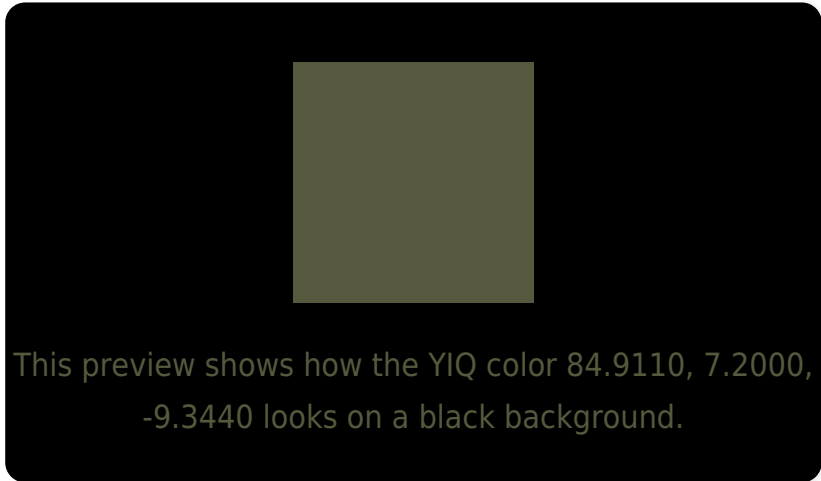
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

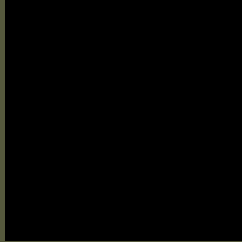
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

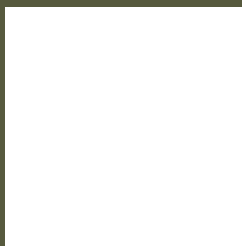
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440.



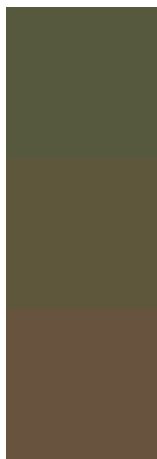
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9110, 7.2000,

-9.3440.

# 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

84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

### Protanopia

86.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

### Deuteranopia

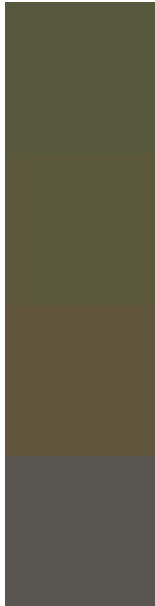
86.5860, 18.6610, -2.2910



## Tritanopia

87.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

## Protanomaly

85.7050, 10.7760, -8.0720

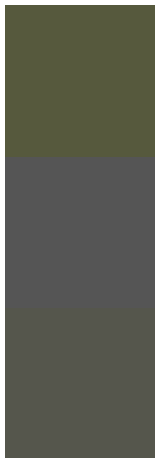
## Deuteranomaly

85.9660, 14.5350, -4.6090

## Tritanomaly

86.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

84.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440 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(86, 89, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 89, 61)  
}
```

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(86, 89, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 89, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440 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(86, 89, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 89, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 89, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 89, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 89, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 89, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.9110, 7.2000, -9.3440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 89, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 89,  
61) }
```

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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