

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	495960
RGB	73, 89, 96
RGB Percent	29%, 35%, 38%
CMY	0.7138, 0.6509, 0.6236
CMYK	0.24, 0.07, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	198°, 14%, 33%
HSV	198°, 24%, 38%
XYZ	8.4306, 9.4063, 12.4344
YIQ	85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

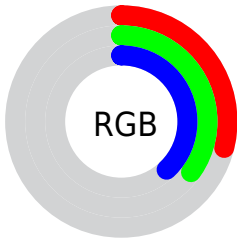
Format	Color
RYB	73, 82, 96
Decimal	4807008
CIELab	36.76, -4.41, -6.08
CIElCh	37, 7.505, 234.047
Yxy	9.4063, 0.2785, 0.3107
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282997088 (0xFF495960)
YUV	85.0140, 5.4161, -10.5363
Hunter-Lab	30.6697, -4.6049, -2.5691

Details

The YIQ color **85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **83.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270**, and **39.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.7650, -6.6480, -0.6640**.

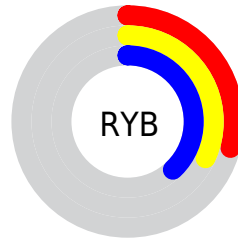
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (35%)

Blue (38%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (38%)

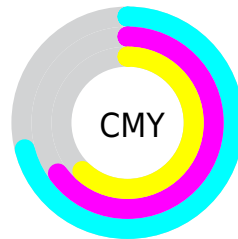


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150 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 85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150

■ 85.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.9000, -11.4620,
-1.5260

■ 134.7150,
-12.3790, -1.4270

■ 39.9000, -11.4620,
-1.5260

■ 160.8290,
-12.7000, -1.1160

■ 18.6010, -12.0580,
-1.7380

■ 187.8290,
-12.7000, -1.1160

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 215.5300,
-13.2960, -1.3280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.0030,
-13.2500, -2.1620

■ 85.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150

■ 85.0140, -11.7830,
-1.2150

■ 80.2630, -16.9180,
-1.7660

■ 89.7650, -6.6480,
-0.6640

■ 75.8110, -21.4570,
-2.1050

■ 94.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 71.0600, -26.5920,
-2.6560

■ 98.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 66.6080, -31.1310,
-2.9950

■ 103.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 61.8570, -36.2660,
-3.5460

■ 108.1710, 12.7000,
1.1160

■ 57.6930, -41.6760,
-4.6200

■ 112.3350, 18.1100,
2.1900

■ 53.2410, -46.2150,
-4.9590

■ 116.7870, 22.6490,
2.5290

■ 50.2730, -49.2410,

■ 121.5380, 27.7840,

-5.1850

3.0800

■ 125.9900, 32.3230,
3.4190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.4330, -11.6450, -3.7170



85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



85.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

Triad

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



85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



87.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580



85.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670

Complementary

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



85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



83.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150

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.



86.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370



85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



87.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810

Square

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



85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



87.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180



87.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



84.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

Rectangle

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



85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



86.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080



87.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



85.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

Sweetspot

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



85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



120.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



87.2990, -8.5720, -9.8520



61.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



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.



85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150



107.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790



78.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380



46.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



58.5540, -57.4020, -5.9620



125.3890, -122.9650, -12.7010

Inverse Universe

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



81.7010, 8.5720, 9.8520



102.6140, 13.4310, 15.4070



90.4430, 8.7580, -4.5380



45.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



42.3800, 41.7140, 48.0020



90.7980, 89.4330, 102.8170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

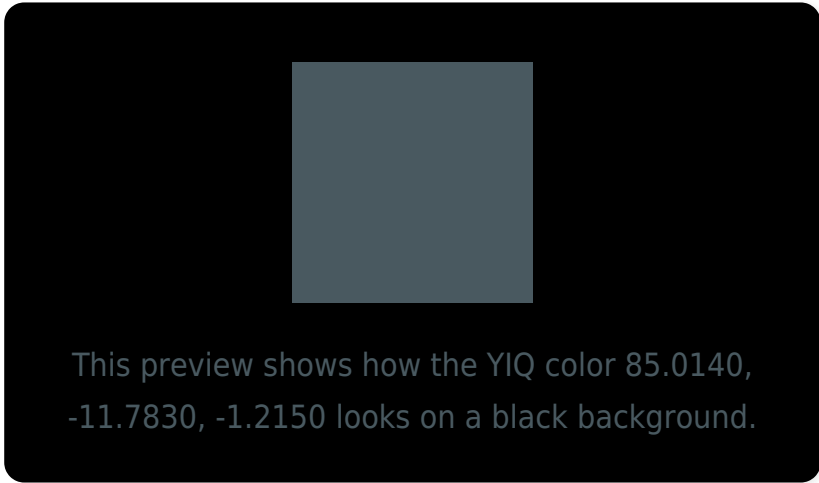
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

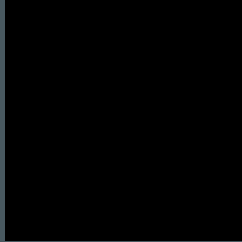
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

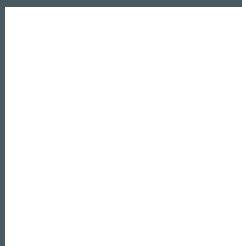
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0140, -11.7830,

-1.2150.

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

85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Protanopia

86.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Deuteranopia

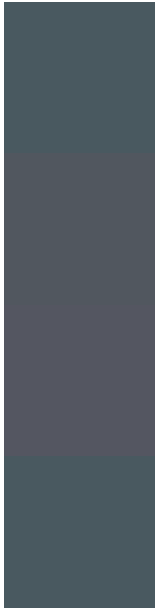
87.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



Tritanopia

85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Protanomaly

86.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

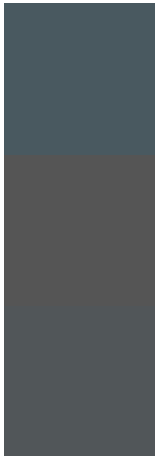
Deuteranomaly

86.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

Tritanomaly

85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150 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(73, 89, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 89, 96)  
}
```

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(73, 89, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 89, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150 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(73, 89, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 89, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 89, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 89, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 89, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 89, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 89, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 89,  
96) }
```

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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