

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.0270, 21.7330,
-2.8990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	685138
RGB	104, 81, 56
RGB Percent	41%, 32%, 22%
CMY	0.5921, 0.6824, 0.7803
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.46, 0.59
HSL	31°, 30%, 31%
HSV	31°, 46%, 41%
XYZ	9.3663, 9.1129, 5.0101
YIQ	85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

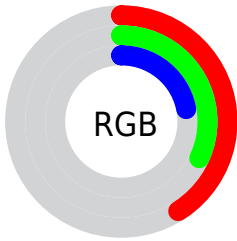
Format	Color
RYB	100, 104, 56
Decimal	6836536
CIELab	36.20, 5.94, 18.33
CIELCh	36, 19.273, 72.035
Yxy	9.1129, 0.3987, 0.3880
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285026616 (0xFF685138)
YUV	85.0270, -14.3103, 16.6393
Hunter-Lab	30.1875, 2.5549, 11.2911

Details

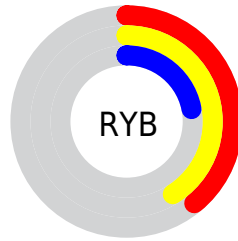
The YIQ color **85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **74.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.6960, 24.1630, -2.8850**, and **39.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.9520, 26.3180, -3.3940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1020, 17.1480, -2.4040**.

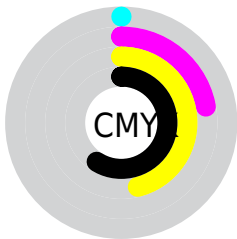
Distribution



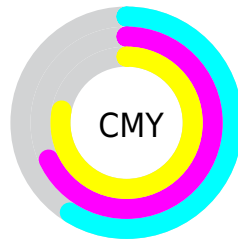
- Red (41%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990 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 85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.0270, 21.7330,
-2.8990

■ 85.0270, 21.7330,
-2.8990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.5430, 20.2200,
-3.0120

■ 134.6960, 24.1630,
-2.8850

■ 39.0590, 18.7070,
-3.1250

■ 161.1800, 25.6760,
-2.7720

■ 19.2590, 15.2680,
-1.3720

■ 188.4790, 26.2720,
-2.5600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.2510, 26.9140,
-3.1820

■ 240.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,

-5.5980

■ 85.0270, 21.7330,
-2.8990

■ 85.0270, 21.7330,
-2.8990

■ 80.9520, 26.3180,
-3.3940

■ 89.1020, 17.1480,
-2.4040

■ 76.7630, 31.2240,
-4.2000

■ 93.2910, 12.2420,
-1.5980

■ 72.6880, 35.8090,
-4.6950

■ 97.3660, 7.6570,
-1.1030

■ 68.4990, 40.7150,
-5.5010

■ 101.5550, 2.7510,
-0.2970

■ 64.4240, 45.3000,
-5.9960

■ 105.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 62.7940, 47.1340,
-6.1940

■ 109.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 113.8940,
-11.3250, 1.4990

■ 117.9690,
-15.9100, 1.9940

■ 122.1580,
-20.8160, 2.8000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.8090, 25.5830, 4.4230



85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



83.6620, 12.3350, -8.7930

Triad

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



85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



76.9140, -32.4130, -12.8050



87.0900, 0.2270, 12.4110

Complementary

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



85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



74.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990

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.



84.5440, -15.9110, 7.5210



85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



76.4390, -38.1450, -8.0410

Square

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



85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



79.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



80.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



87.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400

Rectangle

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



85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



82.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



80.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810



86.8120, -4.8620, 11.0260

Sweetspot

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



85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



127.5510, 8.5740, -1.2020



72.9740, 21.2250, 17.3290



64.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990



105.4320, 33.6540, -4.1860



98.2290, 14.8120, -15.1400



49.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



69.6050, 52.0400, -7.0000



146.3200, 109.5820, -14.5940

Inverse Universe

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



74.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990



89.9810, -33.3790, 4.7090



61.7710, -14.8120, 15.1400



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



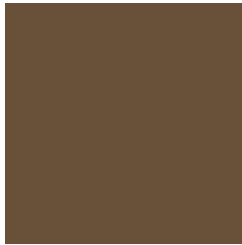
45.3950, -52.0400, 7.0000



95.6800, -109.5820, 14.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

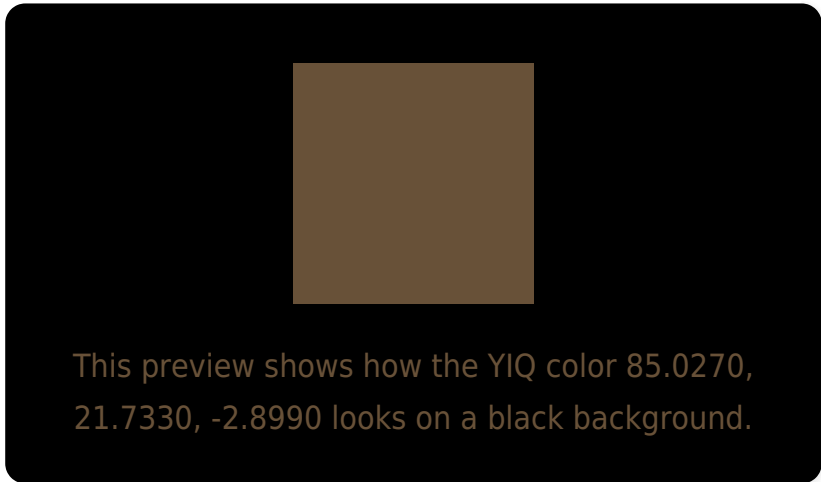
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

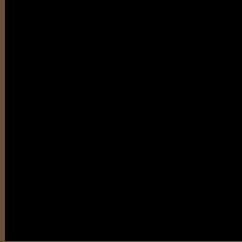
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0270, 21.7330,

-2.8990.

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

85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

Protanopia

84.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Deuteranopia

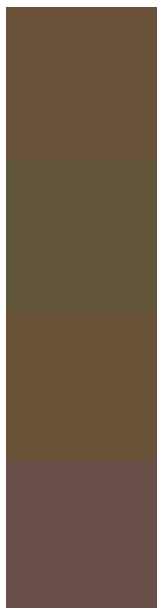
85.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



Tritanopia

86.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

Protanomaly

84.5100, 15.8190, -5.8530

Deuteranomaly

85.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340

Tritanomaly

85.8020, 18.2930, 4.3810

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990 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(104, 81, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 81, 56)  
}
```

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(104, 81, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 81, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990 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(104, 81, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 81, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(104, 81, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 81, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 81, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 81,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.0270, 21.7330, -2.8990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 81, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 81,  
56) }
```

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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