

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	545558
RGB	84, 85, 88
RGB Percent	33%, 33%, 35%
CMY	0.6706, 0.6667, 0.6549
CMYK	0.05, 0.03, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	225°, 2%, 34%
HSV	225°, 5%, 35%
XYZ	8.6660, 9.0864, 10.5292
YIQ	85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

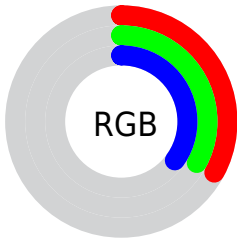
Format	Color
R_{YB}	84, 85, 88
Decimal	5526872
CIE Lab	36.15, 0.26, -1.89
CIE LCh	36, 1.903, 277.764
Yxy	9.0864, 0.3064, 0.3213
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283716952 (0xFF545558)
YUV	85.0430, 1.4578, -0.9147
Hunter-Lab	30.1437, -1.4343, 0.3907

Details

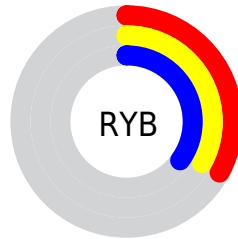
The YIQ color **85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **86.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090**, and **40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320**.

Distribution



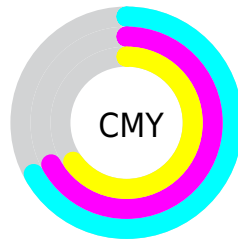
- Red (33%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210 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 85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 85.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 134.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 40.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 161.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 19.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 188.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 244.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 85.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 85.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 78.2430, -4.9980,
2.4740

■ 91.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 72.0300, -8.7120,
3.7040

■ 98.0560, 5.5940,
-2.2620

■ 65.5290, -11.5550,
5.6690

■ 104.5570, 8.4370,
-4.2270

■ 59.3160, -15.2690,
6.8990

■ 110.7700, 12.1510,
-5.4570

■ 52.5160, -18.7080,
8.6520

■ 117.5700, 15.5900,
-7.2100

■ 45.7160, -22.1470,
10.4050

■ 124.3700, 19.0290,
-8.9630

■ 39.5030, -25.8610,
11.6350

■ 130.5830, 22.7430,
-10.1930

■ 33.0020, -28.7040,

■ 137.0840, 25.5860,

13.6000

-12.1580

■ 26.7890, -32.4180,
14.8300

■ 143.2970, 29.3000,
-13.3880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



85.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Triad

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



85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



85.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



84.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Complementary

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



85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



86.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

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.



85.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



85.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Square

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



85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



85.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



84.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



84.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

Rectangle

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



85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



85.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



84.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



84.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

Sweetspot

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



85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



114.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



86.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



58.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



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.



85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



110.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



84.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



41.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



28.0470, -41.7720, 19.1560



61.4230, -91.6600, 42.2280

Inverse Universe

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



85.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



110.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



87.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



41.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



35.0710, 55.1050, 31.0810



76.9910, 121.1210, 68.1690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

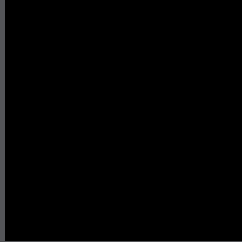
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.0430, -1.5590,

0.7210.

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

85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

Protanopia

85.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Deuteranopia

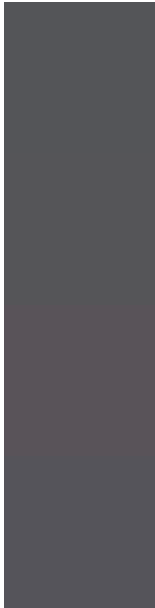
85.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



Tritanopia

85.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

Protanomaly

85.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

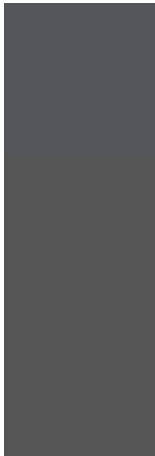
Deuteranomaly

85.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380

Tritanomaly

84.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210 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(84, 85, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 85, 88)  
}
```

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(84, 85, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 85, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210 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(84, 85, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 85, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 85, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 85, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 85, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 85, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 85, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 85,  
88) }
```

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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