

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.2010, 12.0150,
-14.0090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	585B30
RGB	88, 91, 48
RGB Percent	35%, 36%, 19%
CMY	0.6549, 0.6431, 0.8117
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.47, 0.64
HSL	64°, 31%, 27%
HSV	64°, 47%, 36%
XYZ	8.2988, 9.7702, 4.2470
YIQ	85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

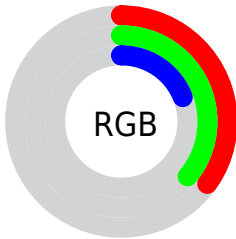
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 91, 51
Decimal	5790512
CIE Lab	37.43, -8.47, 24.29
CIE LCh	37, 25.723, 109.227
Yxy	9.7702, 0.3719, 0.4378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283980592 (0xFF585B30)
YUV	85.2010, -18.3401, 2.4547
Hunter-Lab	31.2574, -7.3088, 13.8243

Details

The YIQ color **85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **53.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1580, 13.5740, -14.7300**, and **39.0870, 12.3360, -14.3200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.8760, 14.3080, -17.0200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.5260, 9.7220, -10.9980**.

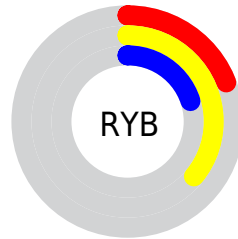
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (36%)

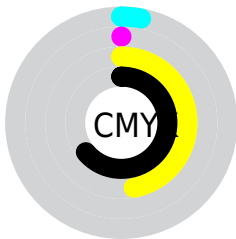
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (20%)

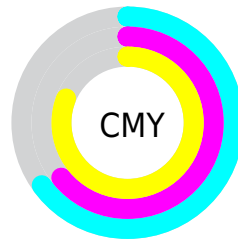


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090 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 85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.2010, 12.0150,
-14.0090

85.2010, 12.0150,
-14.0090

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.0160, 11.0980,
-13.9100

135.1580, 13.5740,
-14.7300

39.0870, 12.3360,
-14.3200

161.3430, 14.4910,
-14.8290

20.0570, 3.8530,
-9.2590

188.8160, 14.5370,
-15.6630

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

216.1150, 15.1330,
-15.4510

244.8870, 15.7750,
-16.0730

251.9220, 8.6670,

-8.3970

■ 85.2010, 12.0150,
-14.0090

■ 85.2010, 12.0150,
-14.0090

■ 83.8760, 14.3080,
-17.0200

■ 86.5260, 9.7220,
-10.9980

■ 82.8500, 17.1970,
-19.8190

■ 87.5520, 6.8330,
-8.1990

■ 81.5250, 19.4900,
-22.8300

■ 88.8770, 4.5400,
-5.1880

■ 80.2000, 21.7830,
-25.8410

■ 90.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 79.1740, 24.6720,
-28.6400

■ 91.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 78.8320, 25.6350,
-29.5730

■ 92.6670, -3.2560,
3.9440

■ 93.6930, -6.1450,
6.7430

■ 95.0180, -8.4380,
9.7540

■ 96.3430, -10.7310,
12.7650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.9580, 26.1810, -6.4190



85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



82.3280, -7.5160, -17.9800

Triad

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



85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



70.5050, -64.8740, -13.7220



89.9850, 22.6920, 18.2760

Complementary

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



85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



53.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090

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.



90.8890, 5.4070, 17.6550



85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



80.8550, -41.9520, 0.3840

Square

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



85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



69.6270, -59.6460, -20.3660



87.9940, -17.0580, 11.7900



89.0860, 32.4130, 12.8050

Rectangle

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



85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



79.6020, -22.9670, -18.7990



87.9940, -17.0580, 11.7900



90.7610, 17.5110, 18.5590

Sweetspot

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



85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



114.8770, 4.5400, -5.1880



62.6180, 24.8030, 7.5470



57.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



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.



85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090



108.1660, 19.1230, -21.6850



78.9220, -0.5010, -18.4610



45.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



95.0680, 30.5420, -35.9060



205.1980, 66.5410, -77.0990

Inverse Universe

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



53.7990, -12.0150, 14.0090



59.1330, -18.5270, 21.8970



60.0780, 0.5010, 18.4610



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



14.9320, -30.5420, 35.9060



32.1010, -65.9450, 77.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

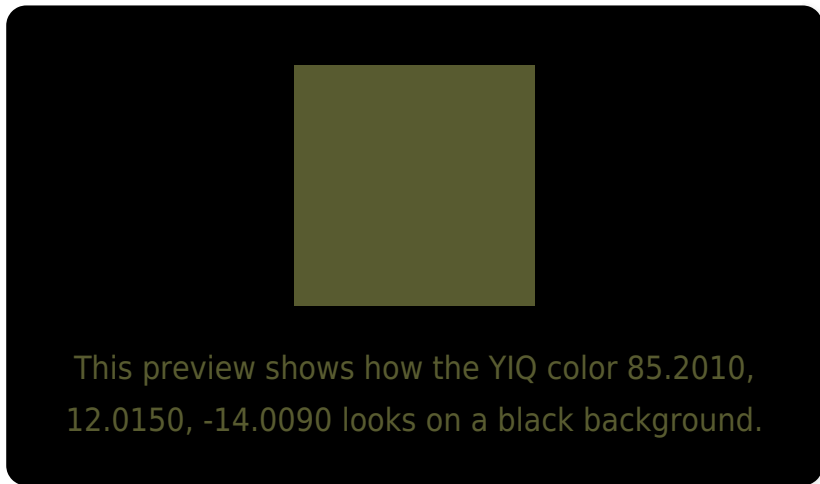
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

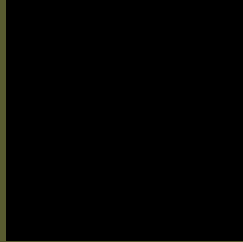
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.2010, 12.0150,

-14.0090.

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

85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090

Protanopia

86.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Deuteranopia

87.0010, 24.6220, -5.6980



Tritanopia

88.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090

Protanomaly

85.7070, 16.4620, -12.0020

Deuteranomaly

86.5550, 19.9460, -9.0620

Tritanomaly

87.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.9910, 4.2190, -4.8770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090 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(88, 91, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 91, 48)  
}
```

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(88, 91, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 91, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090 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(88, 91, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 91, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 91, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 91, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 91, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 91, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.2010, 12.0150, -14.0090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 91, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 91,  
48) }
```

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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