

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.3620, 5.4530,
16.8210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65496C
RGB	101, 73, 108
RGB Percent	40%, 29%, 42%
CMY	0.6038, 0.7138, 0.5765
CMYK	0.06, 0.32, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	288°, 19%, 35%
HSV	288°, 32%, 42%
XYZ	10.4578, 8.6142, 15.2985
YIQ	85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

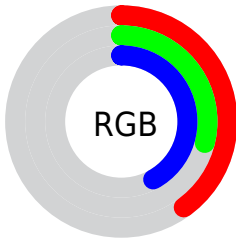
Format	Color
R_{YB}	101, 73, 108
Decimal	6637932
CIE _{Lab}	35.23, 18.77, -15.65
CIE _{LCh}	35, 24.435, 320.186
Yxy	8.6142, 0.3043, 0.2506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284828012 (0xFF65496C)
YUV	85.3620, 11.1605, 13.7145
Hunter-Lab	29.3500, 12.2396, -10.3595

Details

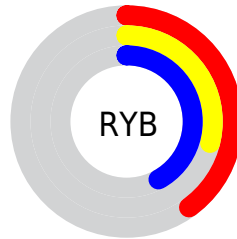
The YIQ color **85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **95.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.3020, 5.6820, 18.1780**, and **39.1230, 4.6280, 15.2520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3070, 7.2860, 22.1500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.4170, 3.6200, 11.4920**.

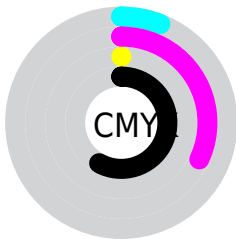
Distribution



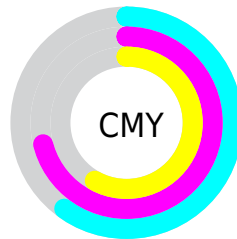
- Red (40%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210 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 85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.3620, 5.4530,
16.8210

85.3620, 5.4530,
16.8210

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.9490, 5.1780,
16.2980

135.3020, 5.6820,
18.1780

39.1230, 4.6280,
15.2520

161.7150, 5.9570,
18.7010

17.5360, 4.9030,
15.7750

189.0140, 6.5530,
18.9130

2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

216.5410, 6.5070,
19.7470

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

240.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

85.3620, 5.4530,
16.8210

85.3620, 5.4530,
16.8210

78.3070, 7.2860,
22.1500

92.4170, 3.6200,
11.4920

71.2520, 9.1190,
27.4790

99.4720, 1.7870,
6.1630

64.7840, 10.6770,
32.2850

105.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

57.4300, 11.9140,
37.4020

113.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

50.3750, 13.7470,
42.7310

120.3490, -2.8410,
-9.0890

43.3200, 15.5800,
48.0600

127.4040, -4.6740,
-14.4180

38.0260, 16.5880,
51.8200

134.4590, -6.5070,
-19.7470

140.9270, -8.0650,

-24.5530

■ 147.9820, -9.8980,
-29.8820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.9510, -15.4990, 11.0690



85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



84.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180

Triad

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



85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



81.5880, 24.3470, -6.2210



65.5350, -56.3910, -18.7830

Complementary

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



85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



95.6380, -5.4530, -16.8210

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.



72.8230, -30.8990, -18.2190



85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



80.1300, 10.7770, -13.5990

Square

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



85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



83.3920, 31.1310, 2.9950



77.2680, -7.2870, -16.6230



66.1850, -60.9770, -12.7610

Rectangle

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



85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



83.9870, 28.3780, 14.3460



77.2680, -7.2870, -16.6230



65.9330, -51.7600, -20.1120

Sweetspot

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



85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



130.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860



81.0990, -13.1600, 7.2240



66.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210



105.0130, 8.2940, 25.9100



86.2010, 13.1560, 14.8840



49.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



41.4440, 18.4670, 56.3150



86.5340, 38.1710, 117.7470

Inverse Universe

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



84.2630, 18.6130, 9.5970



103.2860, 28.9740, 14.5580



94.6850, -12.8350, -15.1950



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



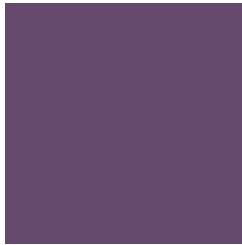
37.6050, 62.3490, 31.9570



78.8410, 130.2910, 67.1790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210 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 85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210 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 85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.3620, 5.4530,

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

85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210

Protanopia

83.0710, -15.9570, 8.3550

Deuteranopia

83.8390, -9.4920, 6.8280



Tritanopia

84.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210

Protanomaly

83.9580, -8.2090, 11.1110

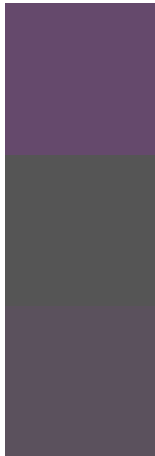
Deuteranomaly

84.5840, -4.2200, 10.4040

Tritanomaly

84.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.3580, 2.1080, 5.8520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210 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(101, 73, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 73, 108)  
}
```

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(101, 73, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 73, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210 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(101, 73, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 73, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 73, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 73, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 73, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 73,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 73, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 73,  
108) }
```

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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