

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.4010, -8.6190,
-3.4910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B5A59
RGB	75, 90, 89
RGB Percent	29%, 35%, 35%
CMY	0.7059, 0.6470, 0.6510
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.01, 0.65
HSL	176°, 9%, 32%
HSV	176°, 17%, 35%
XYZ	8.3604, 9.5300, 10.8481
YIQ	85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

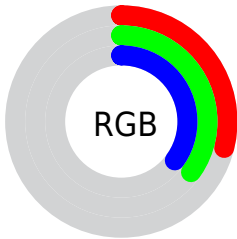
Format	Color
R_{YB}	75, 83, 90
Decimal	4938329
CIE Lab	36.99, -6.02, -1.36
CIE LCh	37, 6.172, 192.762
Yxy	9.5300, 0.2909, 0.3316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283128409 (0xFF4B5A59)
YUV	85.4010, 1.7743, -9.1217
Hunter-Lab	30.8707, -5.6822, 0.7746

Details

The YIQ color **85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **79.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030**, and **40.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720**.

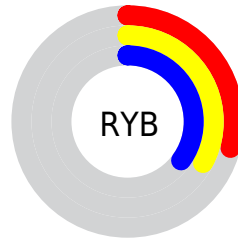
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (35%)

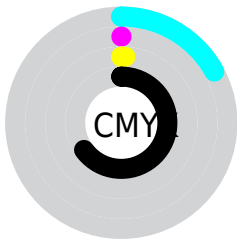
Blue (35%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (35%)

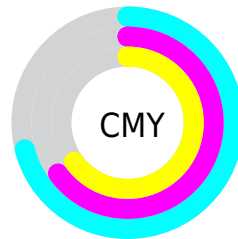


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910 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 85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.4010, -8.6190,
-3.4910

■ 85.4010, -8.6190,
-3.4910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.4010, -8.6190,
-3.4910

■ 135.1020, -9.2150,
-3.7030

■ 40.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 161.1020, -9.2150,
-3.7030

■ 19.1020, -9.2150,
-3.7030

■ 188.6890, -9.4900,
-4.2260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 215.8030, -9.8110,
-3.9150

■ 244.5040,
-10.4070, -4.1270

■ 85.4010, -8.6190,
-3.4910

■ 85.4010, -8.6190,
-3.4910

■ 82.5960, -13.6620,
-5.7100

■ 88.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 79.9050, -19.0260,
-7.6180

■ 90.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 77.1000, -24.0690,
-9.8370

■ 93.7020, 6.8310,
2.8550

■ 74.4090, -29.4330,
-11.7450

■ 96.3930, 12.1950,
4.7630

■ 71.6040, -34.4760,
-13.9640

■ 99.1980, 17.2380,
6.9820

■ 68.7990, -39.5190,
-16.1830

■ 102.0030, 22.2810,
9.2010

■ 66.1080, -44.8830,
-18.0910

■ 104.6940, 27.6450,
11.1090

■ 63.3030, -49.9260,

■ 107.4990, 32.6880,

-20.3100

13.3280

■ 62.4060, -51.7140,
-20.9460

■ 110.1900, 38.0520,
15.2360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100



85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



85.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130

Triad

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



85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



87.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



87.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920

Complementary

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



85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



79.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

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.



87.4310, 9.0320, 1.5120



85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



87.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

Square

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



85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



87.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740



88.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790



86.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860

Rectangle

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



85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



86.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670



88.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790



87.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570

Sweetspot

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



85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



115.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



84.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330



57.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



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.



85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



110.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870



81.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



76.1980, -62.9920, -25.8080



164.3130, -136.1160, -55.2200

Inverse Universe

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



79.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



100.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870



83.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



33.6880, 63.3130, 25.4970



72.6870, 136.1160, 55.2200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

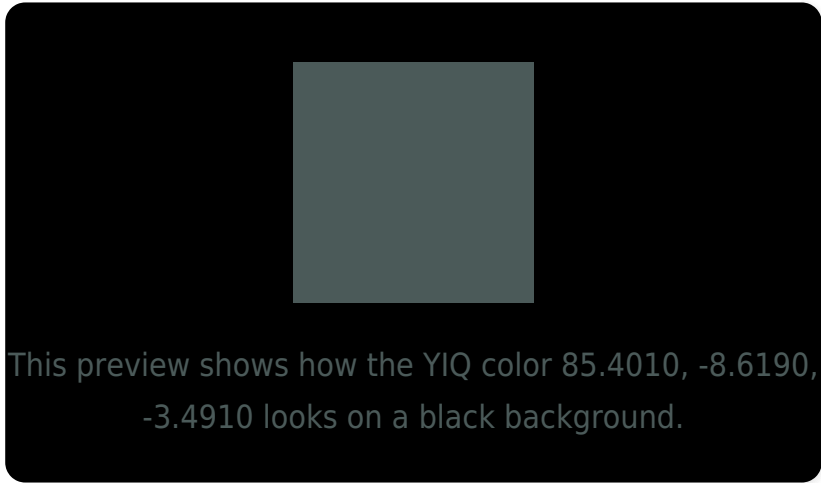
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

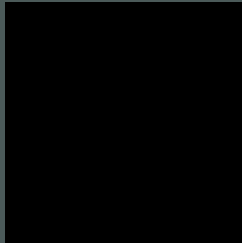
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

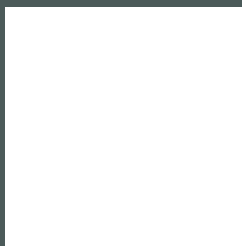
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910.

-3.4910.

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

85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910

Protanopia

86.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranopia

87.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



Tritanopia

85.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910

Protanomaly

85.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Deuteranomaly

86.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Tritanomaly

85.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910 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(75, 90, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 90, 89)  
}
```

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(75, 90, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 90, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910 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(75, 90, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 90, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 90, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 90, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 90, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 90, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 90, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 90,  
89) }
```

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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