

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.4560, -10.4520,  
-8.8200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	465E52
RGB	70, 94, 82
RGB Percent	27%, 37%, 32%
CMY	0.7256, 0.6313, 0.6785
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.13, 0.63
HSL	150°, 15%, 32%
HSV	150°, 26%, 37%
XYZ	8.0509, 9.9177, 9.4710
YIQ	85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

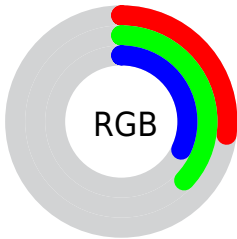
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	70, 86, 94
Decimal	4611666
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.69, -11.86, 3.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 12.500, 161.524
Yxy	9.9177, 0.2934, 0.3614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282801746 (0xFF465E52)
YUV	85.4560, -1.7038, -13.5549
Hunter-Lab	31.4925, -9.4792, 4.2139

# Details

The YIQ color  $[85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[78.5440, 10.4520, 8.8200]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[135.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430]$ , and  $[40.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[82.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[88.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570]$ .

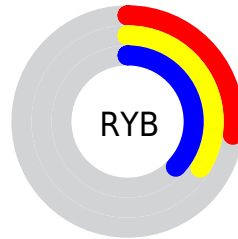
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (37%)

Blue (32%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (37%)

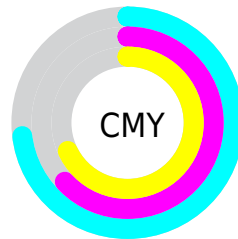


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 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 85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.4560, -10.4520,  
-8.8200

85.4560, -10.4520,  
-8.8200

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.8690, -10.1770,  
-8.2970

135.0430,  
-10.7270, -9.3430

40.1680, -9.5810,  
-8.0850

161.6300,  
-11.0020, -9.8660

18.3850, -11.6900,  
-8.4100

188.3310,  
-11.5980, -10.0780

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.3310,  
-11.5980, -10.0780

244.9180,  
-11.8730, -10.6010

■ 85.4560, -10.4520,  
-8.8200

■ 85.4560, -10.4520,  
-8.8200

■ 82.1950, -14.2110,  
-12.2830

■ 88.7170, -6.6930,  
-5.3570

■ 78.7490, -18.8870,  
-15.6470

■ 92.1630, -2.0170,  
-1.9930

■ 75.4880, -22.6460,  
-19.1100

■ 95.4240, 1.7420,  
1.4700

■ 71.9280, -27.0010,  
-22.7850

■ 98.9840, 6.0970,  
5.1450

■ 68.6670, -30.7600,  
-26.2480

■ 102.2450, 9.8560,  
8.6080

■ 65.5200, -34.8400,  
-29.4000

■ 105.3920, 13.9360,  
11.7600

■ 61.9600, -39.1950,  
-33.0750

■ 108.9520, 18.2910,  
15.4350

■ 60.5360, -40.9370,

■ 112.2130, 22.0500,

-34.5450

18.8980

■ 115.6590, 26.7260,  
22.2620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



84.7910, -18.7050, -7.9290

# Triad

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



85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



88.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480



89.6770, 17.1470, 3.1230

# Complementary

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



85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



78.5440, 10.4520, 8.8200

# 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.



90.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690



85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



90.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290

# Square

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



85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



86.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230



90.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190



88.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840



# Rectangle

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



85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



84.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410



90.3590, 9.5350, 8.9190



89.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910

# Sweetspot

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



85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



118.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



87.6760, 0.5520, -10.0080



58.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



108.4720, -16.5490, -13.9650



86.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



70.8400, -47.9050, -40.4250



152.6850, -103.3740, -86.9420



# Inverse Universe

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



78.5440, 10.4520, 8.8200



97.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



77.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



39.1600, 47.9050, 40.4250



84.4290, 103.0530, 87.2530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 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 85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

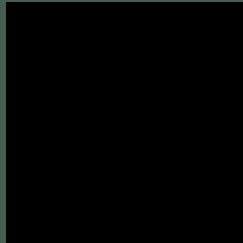
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4560, -10.4520,

-8.8200.

# 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

85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

### Protanopia

88.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

### Deuteranopia

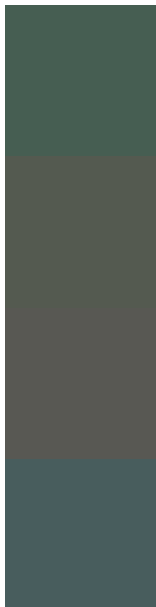
89.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



## Tritanopia

87.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

## Protanomaly

87.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

## Deuteranomaly

87.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550

## Tritanomaly

86.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

## Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 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(70, 94, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 94, 82)  
}
```

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(70, 94, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 94, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 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(70, 94, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 94, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 94, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 94, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 94, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 94, 82)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 94, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 94,  
82) }
```

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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