

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	625633
RGB	98, 86, 51
RGB Percent	38%, 34%, 20%
CMY	0.6157, 0.6628, 0.7999
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.48, 0.62
HSL	45°, 32%, 29%
HSV	45°, 48%, 38%
XYZ	8.9627, 9.4908, 4.4944
YIQ	85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

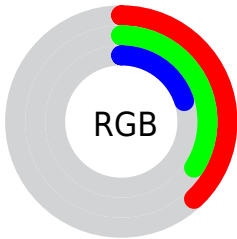
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	67, 98, 51
Decimal	6444595
CIELab	36.91, -0.49, 22.11
CIELCh	37, 22.114, 91.270
Yxy	9.4908, 0.3906, 0.4136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284634675 (0xFF625633)
YUV	85.5980, -17.0568, 10.8766
Hunter-Lab	30.8071, -1.9816, 12.9152

# Details

The YIQ color **85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **63.4020, -18.3870, 8.3410**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.8540, 20.5420, -8.8500**, and **39.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.6970, 22.4220, -9.8820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.4990, 14.3520, -6.8000**.

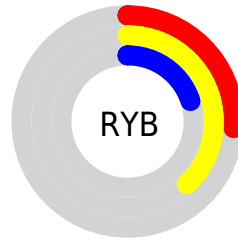
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (34%)

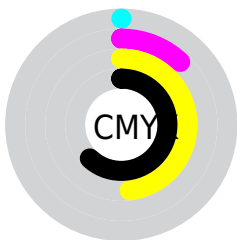
Blue (20%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (20%)

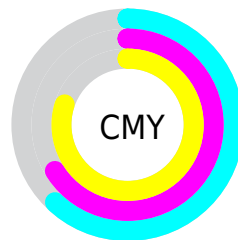


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 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 85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410

85.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

62.1140, 16.8740,  
-8.4540

135.8540, 20.5420,  
-8.8500

39.7010, 16.5990,  
-8.9770

162.0390, 21.4590,  
-8.9490

20.6990, 10.9130,  
-5.0470

189.2240, 22.3760,  
-9.0480

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.5230, 22.9720,  
-8.8360

243.2020, 19.4420,  
-10.9420

252.3780, 7.3830,

-7.1530

■ 85.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410

■ 85.5980, 18.3870,  
-8.3410

■ 82.6970, 22.4220,  
-9.8820

■ 88.4990, 14.3520,  
-6.8000

■ 80.3830, 26.1820,  
-11.9460

■ 90.8130, 10.5920,  
-4.7360

■ 77.5960, 29.8960,  
-13.1760

■ 93.6000, 6.8780,  
-3.5060

■ 75.2820, 33.6560,  
-15.2400

■ 95.9140, 3.1180,  
-1.4420

■ 72.3810, 37.6910,  
-16.7810

■ 98.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 72.1530, 38.3330,  
-17.4030

■ 101.1290, -4.6770,  
2.1630

■ 104.0300, -8.7120,  
3.7040

■ 106.2300,  
-12.1510, 5.4570

■ 109.1310,  
-16.1860, 6.9980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1310, 27.3720, -0.4680



85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



83.4220, 4.0830, -13.4290

# Triad

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



85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



73.7040, -49.3770, -13.7370



89.3580, 11.2760, 15.9160

# Complementary

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



85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



63.4020, -18.3870, 8.3410

# 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.



88.3820, -6.4670, 12.5810



85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



77.9100, -43.7850, -4.9450

# Square

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



85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



76.7350, -33.4670, -15.7310



84.4010, -25.8140, 5.2740



88.6490, 23.5180, 14.3180



# Rectangle

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



85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



81.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



84.4010, -25.8140, 5.2740



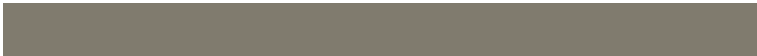
89.3080, 5.5450, 15.1530

# Sweetspot

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



85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



123.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830



66.5350, 23.8390, 14.0070



60.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410



108.4110, 28.9790, -13.0770



89.3530, 8.5310, -16.9490



46.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



82.7960, 43.6520, -20.1880



176.2460, 94.0900, -42.2140



# Inverse Universe

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



63.4020, -18.3870, 8.3410



73.0020, -28.7040, 13.6000



59.6470, -8.5310, 16.9490



45.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



29.7910, -43.9270, 19.6650



63.1670, -93.8150, 42.7370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

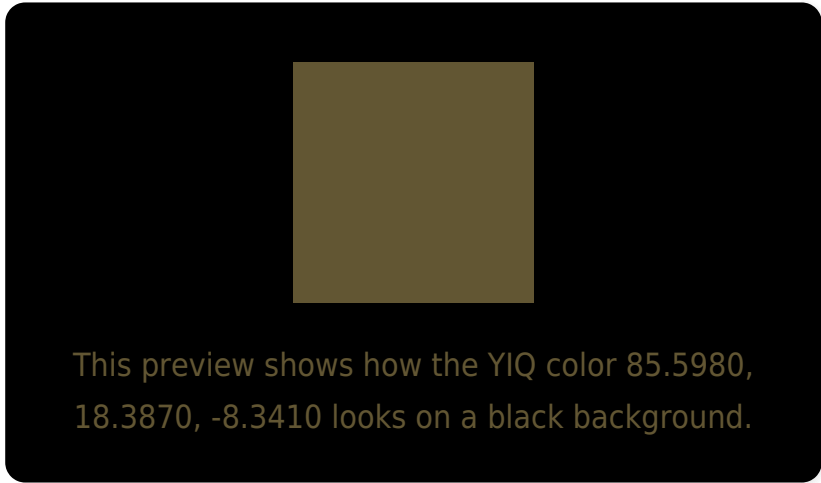
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

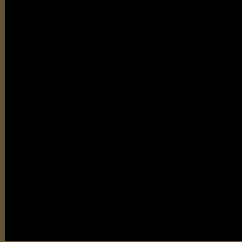
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410.



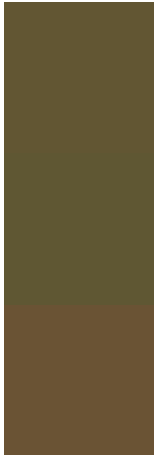
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.5980, 18.3870,

-8.3410.

# 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

85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

### Protanopia

85.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

### Deuteranopia

86.3430, 23.6590, -4.7650



## Tritanopia

88.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

## Protanomaly

85.5870, 16.9200, -9.2880

## Deuteranomaly

86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240

## Tritanomaly

87.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 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(98, 86, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 86, 51)  
}
```

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(98, 86, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 86, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 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(98, 86, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 86, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 86, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 86, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 86, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 86, 51)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.5980, 18.3870, -8.3410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 86, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 86,  
51) }
```

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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