

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.6500, -4.5860,  
6.0220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	555365
RGB	85, 83, 101
RGB Percent	33%, 33%, 40%
CMY	0.6666, 0.6745, 0.6040
CMYK	0.16, 0.18, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	247°, 10%, 36%
HSV	247°, 18%, 40%
XYZ	9.1884, 9.0573, 13.5738
YIQ	85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

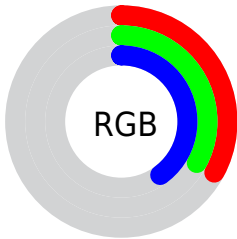
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	85, 83, 101
Decimal	5591909
CIE Lab	36.09, 4.93, -10.09
CIE LCh	36, 11.233, 296.042
Yxy	9.0573, 0.2888, 0.2846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283781989 (0xFF555365)
YUV	85.6500, 7.5676, -0.5700
Hunter-Lab	30.0954, 1.8311, -5.6745

# Details

The YIQ color **85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **98.3500, 4.5860, -6.0220**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1770, -4.6320, 6.8560**, and **40.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.0890, -7.2000, 9.3440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000**.

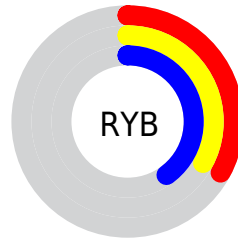
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (33%)

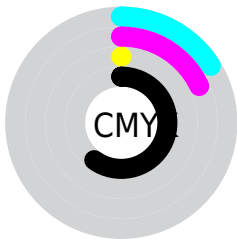
Blue (40%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (40%)

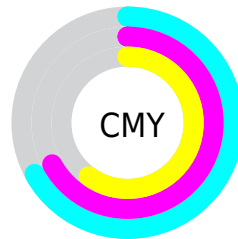


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220 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 85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 85.6500, -4.5860,  
6.0220

■ 85.6500, -4.5860,  
6.0220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 62.5360, -4.2650,  
5.7110

■ 135.1770, -4.6320,  
6.8560

■ 40.4220, -3.9440,  
5.4000

■ 161.8780, -5.2280,  
6.6440

■ 20.0090, -4.2190,  
4.8770

■ 188.2910, -4.9530,  
7.1670

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

■ 216.2910, -4.9530,  
7.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 243.4930, -2.7060,  
4.9900

85.6500, -4.5860,  
6.0220

85.6500, -4.5860,  
6.0220

77.0890, -7.2000,  
9.3440

94.2110, -1.9720,  
2.7000

68.5280, -9.8140,  
12.6660

102.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

59.9670, -12.4280,  
15.9880

111.3330, 3.2560,  
-3.9440

51.4060, -15.0420,  
19.3100

119.8940, 5.8700,  
-7.2660

42.8450, -17.6560,  
22.6320

128.4550, 8.4840,  
-10.5880

33.6970, -19.9950,  
26.4770

137.6030, 10.8230,  
-14.4330

25.1360, -22.6090,  
29.7990

146.1640, 13.4370,  
-17.7550

16.5750, -25.2230,

154.7250, 16.0510,

33.1210

-21.0770

■ 14.8030, -25.8650,  
33.7430

■ 163.2860, 18.6650,  
-24.3990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.0510, -13.2050, 2.5310



85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



86.4940, 4.7210, 8.0570

# Triad

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



85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



85.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070



81.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770

# Complementary

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



85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



98.3500, 4.5860, -6.0220

# 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.



82.6200, -5.0420, -7.7460



85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



84.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790

# Square

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



85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



86.2470, 15.5420, 4.6780



83.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460



81.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



# Rectangle

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



85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



86.4190, 9.3060, 7.5620



83.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460



81.9830, -10.4980, -7.9860

# Sweetspot

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



85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



124.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



94.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700



62.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



106.9750, -6.8790, 9.0330



88.3410, 0.7780, 7.9300



46.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



16.9970, -29.1670, 38.5210



35.6610, -61.5900, 80.9860



# Inverse Universe

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



90.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920



113.8090, 8.3880, 13.1880



95.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



46.0130, 35.7980, 56.1020

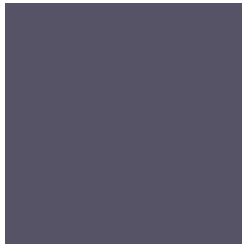


96.8680, 75.2170, 118.1690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220 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 85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

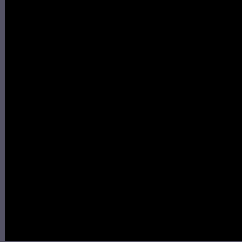
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220.



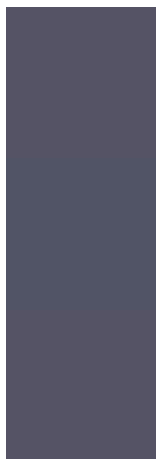
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6500, -4.5860,



# 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

85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220

### Protanopia

85.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

### Deuteranopia

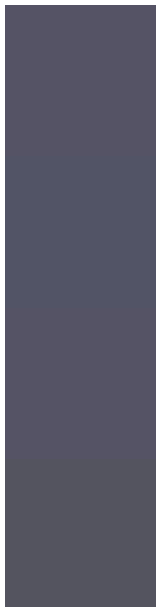
85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220



## Tritanopia

85.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220

## Protanomaly

85.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

## Deuteranomaly

85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220

## Tritanomaly

85.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220 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(85, 83, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 83, 101)  
}
```

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(85, 83, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 83, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220 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(85, 83, 101) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 83, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 83, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 83, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 83, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 83,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.6500, -4.5860, 6.0220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 83, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 83,  
101) }
```

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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