

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.8130, -6.6030,
4.0290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	525564
RGB	82, 85, 100
RGB Percent	32%, 33%, 39%
CMY	0.6784, 0.6667, 0.6079
CMYK	0.18, 0.15, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	230°, 10%, 36%
HSV	230°, 18%, 39%
XYZ	9.0281, 9.2110, 13.3562
YIQ	85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

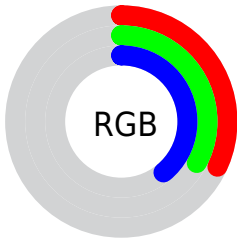
Format	Color
R_{YB}	82, 85, 100
Decimal	5395812
CIE Lab	36.39, 2.33, -9.05
CIE LCh	36, 9.345, 284.414
Yxy	9.2110, 0.2857, 0.2915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283585892 (0xFF525564)
YUV	85.8130, 6.9942, -3.3440
Hunter-Lab	30.3496, -0.0133, -4.8475

Details

The YIQ color $[85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be $[96.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290]$, and the grayscale version is $[86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[135.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400]$, and $[40.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[78.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[93.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650]$.

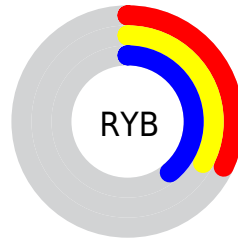
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (33%)

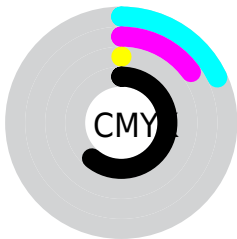
Blue (39%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (39%)

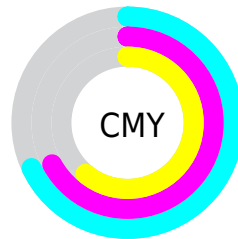


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290 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 85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.8130, -6.6030,
4.0290

■ 85.8130, -6.6030,
4.0290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.6990, -6.2820,
3.7180

■ 135.9270, -6.9240,
4.3400

■ 40.5850, -5.9610,
3.4070

■ 162.0410, -7.2450,
4.6510

■ 20.4710, -5.6400,
3.0960

■ 189.0410, -7.2450,
4.6510

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 216.1550, -7.5660,
4.9620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.3570, -5.3190,
2.7850

■ 85.8130, -6.6030,
4.0290

■ 85.8130, -6.6030,
4.0290

■ 78.1270, -10.3630,
6.0930

■ 93.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 69.8540, -13.8480,
8.6800

■ 101.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 62.1680, -17.6080,
10.7440

■ 109.4580, 4.4020,
-2.6860

■ 54.4820, -21.3680,
12.8080

■ 117.1440, 8.1620,
-4.7500

■ 46.2090, -24.8530,
15.3950

■ 125.4170, 11.6470,
-7.3370

■ 38.5230, -28.6130,
17.4590

■ 133.1030, 15.4070,
-9.4010

■ 30.8370, -32.3730,
19.5230

■ 140.7890, 19.1670,
-11.4650

■ 22.5640, -35.8580,

■ 149.0620, 22.6520,

22.1100

-14.0520

■ 21.3790, -36.7750,
22.2090

■ 156.7480, 26.4120,
-16.1160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.2960, -12.5170, 1.0750



85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



86.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

Triad

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



85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



86.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390



83.2930, -8.4350, -6.8270

Complementary

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



85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



96.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290

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.



83.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



85.8070, 10.7290, -1.7110

Square

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



85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



86.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740



84.8880, 6.0070, -4.2410



83.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870

Rectangle

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



85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



86.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



84.8880, 6.0070, -4.2410



83.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900

Sweetspot

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



85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



125.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



94.2760, -9.7650, -4.7490



63.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



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.



85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



107.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040



85.8460, -2.2020, 6.8700



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



24.2630, -42.1400, 25.8280



51.0680, -88.6820, 54.3420

Inverse Universe

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



87.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490



110.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030



96.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



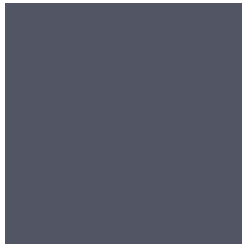
36.5510, 62.4410, 30.2890



76.9180, 131.3920, 63.7440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

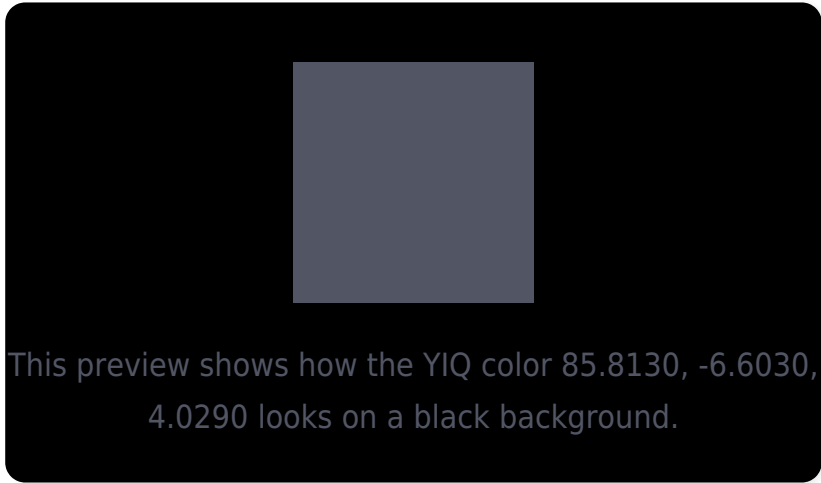
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

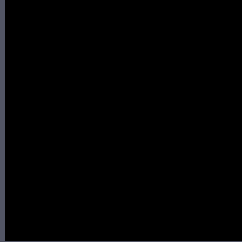
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

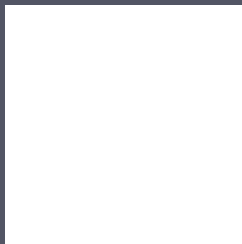
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290.

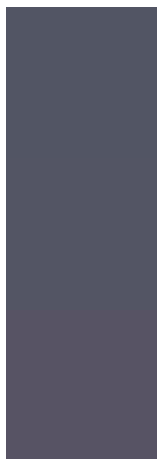


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8130, -6.6030,

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

85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Protanopia

86.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranopia

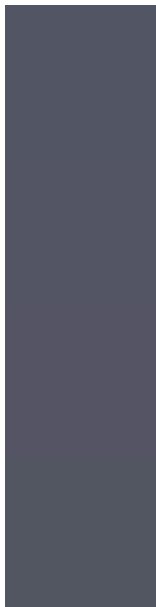
86.1340, -3.0730, 6.1350



Tritanopia

85.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Protanomaly

86.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranomaly

86.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

Tritanomaly

85.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290 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(82, 85, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 85, 100)  
}
```

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(82, 85, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 85, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290 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(82, 85, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 85, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 85, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 85, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 85, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 85,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 85, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 85,  
100) }
```

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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