

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	54565A
RGB	84, 86, 90
RGB Percent	33%, 34%, 35%
CMY	0.6706, 0.6627, 0.6471
CMYK	0.07, 0.04, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	220°, 3%, 34%
HSV	220°, 7%, 35%
XYZ	8.8293, 9.2786, 10.9977
YIQ	85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

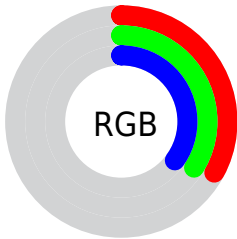
Format	Color
R_{YB}	84, 86, 90
Decimal	5527130
CIE Lab	36.52, 0.09, -2.60
CIE LCh	37, 2.600, 271.927
Yxy	9.2786, 0.3034, 0.3188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283717210 (0xFF54565A)
YUV	85.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295
Hunter-Lab	30.4608, -1.5670, -0.0837

Details

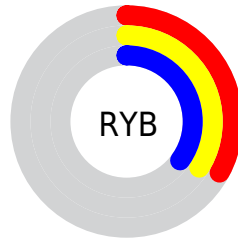
The YIQ color $85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $88.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200$, and the grayscale version is $86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $135.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200$, and $40.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $79.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $92.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100$.

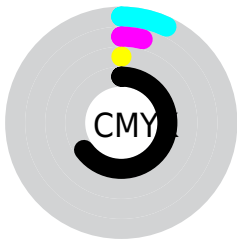
Distribution



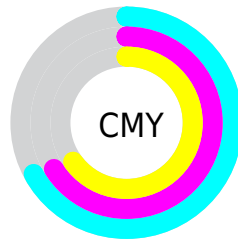
- Red (33%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200 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 85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 85.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 135.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 40.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 161.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 20.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 188.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 244.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 85.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 85.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 79.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 92.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 73.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 98.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

■ 67.2190, -13.6180,
4.5100

■ 104.4970, 8.6660,
-2.8700

■ 61.0060, -17.3320,
5.7400

■ 110.7100, 12.3800,
-4.1000

■ 54.7930, -21.0460,
6.9700

■ 116.9230, 16.0940,
-5.3300

■ 48.5800, -24.7600,
8.2000

■ 123.1360, 19.8080,
-6.5600

■ 42.3670, -28.4740,
9.4300

■ 129.3490, 23.5220,
-7.7900

■ 36.1540, -32.1880,

■ 135.5620, 27.2360,

10.6600

-9.0200

■ 29.9410, -35.9020,
11.8900

■ 141.7750, 30.9500,
-10.2500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



86.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

Triad

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



85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



86.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



85.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810

Complementary

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



85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



88.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

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.



85.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



86.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

Square

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



85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



86.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



86.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



85.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

Rectangle

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



85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



86.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



86.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



85.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800

Sweetspot

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



85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



115.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



87.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



57.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



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.



85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



110.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



84.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



42.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



34.2590, -45.4850, 14.8590



73.3910, -97.8020, 32.3900

Inverse Universe

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



86.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



111.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



89.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



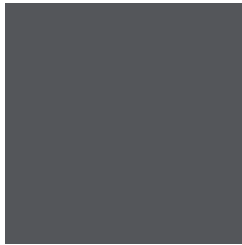
37.1080, 53.6830, 34.8270



79.8690, 115.8930, 74.8130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200 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 85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

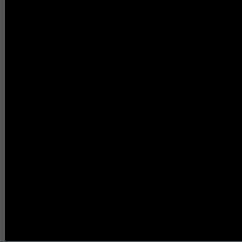
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

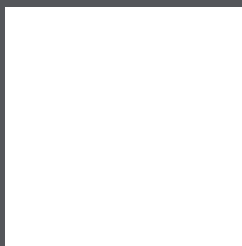
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8580, -2.4760,

0.8200.

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

85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

Protanopia

85.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

Deuteranopia

86.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



Tritanopia

86.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

Protanomaly

85.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

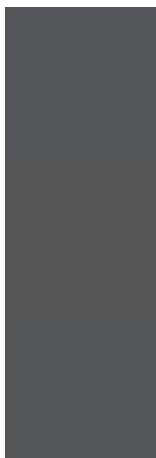
Deuteranomaly

86.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

Tritanomaly

85.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200 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(84, 86, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 86, 90)  
}
```

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(84, 86, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 86, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200 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(84, 86, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 86, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(84, 86, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 86, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 86, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 86, 90)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 86, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 86,  
90) }
```

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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