

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.8880, -11.1880,
4.5240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E566A
RGB	78, 86, 106
RGB Percent	31%, 34%, 42%
CMY	0.6941, 0.6627, 0.5844
CMYK	0.26, 0.19, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	223°, 15%, 36%
HSV	223°, 26%, 42%
XYZ	9.0705, 9.3160, 14.9516
YIQ	85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

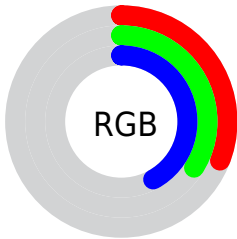
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 84, 106
Decimal	5133930
CIE Lab	36.59, 1.83, -12.52
CIE LCh	37, 12.650, 278.307
Yxy	9.3160, 0.2721, 0.2794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283324010 (0xFF4E566A)
YUV	85.8880, 9.9152, -6.9178
Hunter-Lab	30.5222, -0.3675, -7.6783

Details

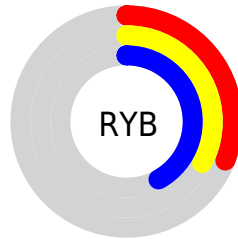
The YIQ color **85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **98.1120, 11.1880, -4.5240**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.0020, -11.5090, 4.8350**, and **40.6600, -10.5460, 3.9020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.9030, -15.5440, 6.3760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720**.

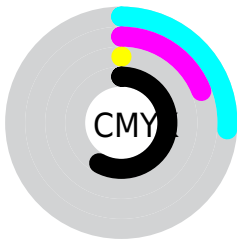
Distribution



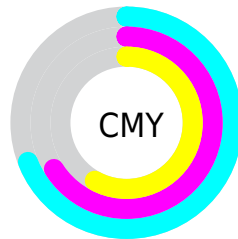
- Red (31%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240 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 85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.8880, -11.1880,
4.5240

■ 85.8880, -11.1880,
4.5240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.7740, -10.8670,
4.2130

■ 136.0020,
-11.5090, 4.8350

■ 40.6600, -10.5460,
3.9020

■ 162.1160,
-11.8300, 5.1460

■ 19.8340, -11.0960,
2.8560

■ 189.2300,
-12.1510, 5.4570

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 216.9310,
-12.7470, 5.2450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

■ 85.8880, -11.1880,
4.5240

■ 85.8880, -11.1880,
4.5240

■ 77.9030, -15.5440,
6.3760

■ 93.8730, -6.8320,
2.6720

■ 70.8040, -19.5790,
7.9170

■ 100.9720, -2.7970,
1.1310

■ 62.8190, -23.9350,
9.7690

■ 108.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 55.7200, -27.9700,
11.3100

■ 116.0560, 5.5940,
-2.2620

■ 47.7350, -32.3260,
13.1620

■ 124.0410, 9.9500,
-4.1140

■ 40.3370, -36.9570,
14.4910

■ 131.4390, 14.5810,
-5.4430

■ 32.6510, -40.7170,
16.5550

■ 139.1250, 18.3410,
-7.5070

■ 29.6940, -42.2760,

■ 147.1100, 22.6970,

17.2760

-9.3590

■ 154.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120



85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



87.5580, -1.3310, 7.6050

Triad

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



85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



87.0900, 17.4220, 3.6460



82.6410, -9.5350, -8.9190

Complementary

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



85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



98.1120, 11.1880, -4.5240

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.



84.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170



85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



86.2590, 15.2680, -1.3720

Square

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



85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



87.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910



85.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



82.0900, -18.1090, -7.7170

Rectangle

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



85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



88.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920



85.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



83.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040

Sweetspot

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



85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



130.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520



96.7160, -14.1200, -8.4240



63.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



106.0600, -17.4240, 7.4080



82.9860, -5.4120, 9.9800



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



33.2960, -46.9070, 18.6050



69.0200, -97.8950, 39.5850

Inverse Universe

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



87.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240



108.5240, 22.3720, 13.0600



101.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



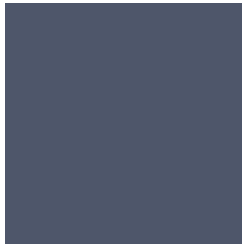
38.8590, 58.8180, 35.3780



81.2350, 123.5500, 73.7100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

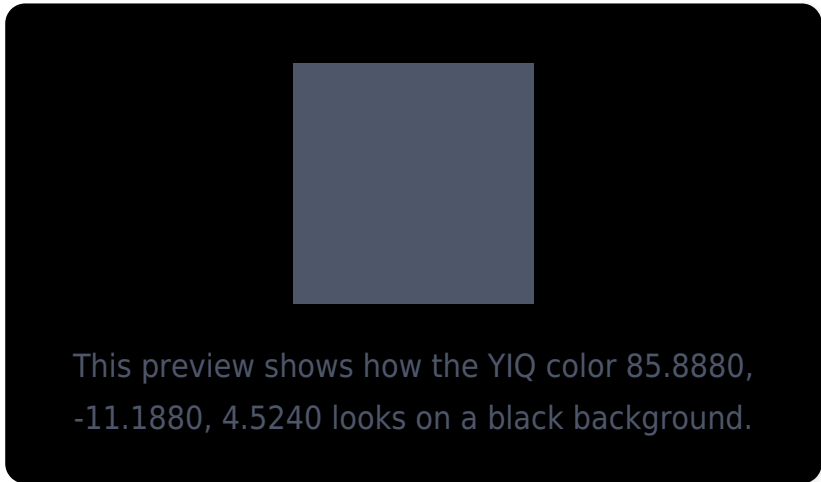
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

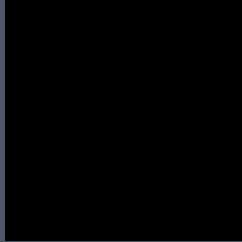
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

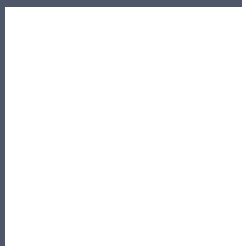
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240.



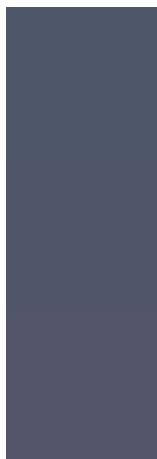
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8880, -11.1880,

4.5240.

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

85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240

Protanopia

86.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720

Deuteranopia

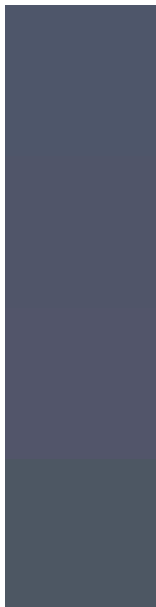
86.5080, -7.0620, 6.8420



Tritanopia

85.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240

Protanomaly

85.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

Deuteranomaly

86.4970, -8.5290, 5.8950

Tritanomaly

85.3780, -9.8120, 1.6120

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240 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(78, 86, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 86, 106)  
}
```

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(78, 86, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 86, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240 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(78, 86, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 86, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(78, 86, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 86, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 86, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 86,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 86, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 86,  
106) }
```

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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