

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	545B4B
RGB	84, 91, 75
RGB Percent	33%, 36%, 29%
CMY	0.6706, 0.6431, 0.7059
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.18, 0.64
HSL	86°, 10%, 33%
HSV	86°, 18%, 36%
XYZ	8.6670, 9.8752, 8.1067
YIQ	87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

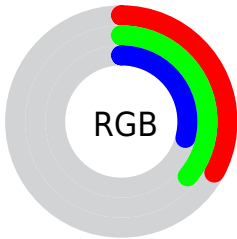
Format	Color
R_{YB}	75, 91, 82
Decimal	5528395
CIE Lab	37.62, -6.06, 8.31
CIE LCh	38, 10.282, 126.110
Yxy	9.8752, 0.3252, 0.3706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283718475 (0xFF545B4B)
YUV	87.0830, -5.9569, -2.7038
Hunter-Lab	31.4249, -5.7630, 6.7024

Details

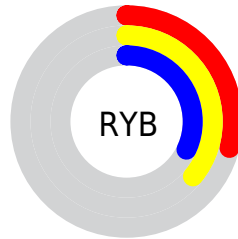
The YIQ color $[87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[78.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600]$, and the grayscale version is $[87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[136.9690, 1.2850, -6.7710]$, and $[41.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[84.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[89.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130]$.

Distribution



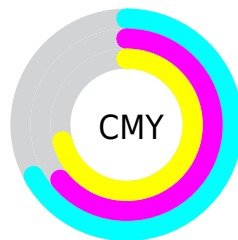
- Red (33%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600 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 87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600

■ 87.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600

■ 136.9690, 1.2850,
-6.7710

■ 41.6100, 0.9180,
-5.6260

■ 162.9690, 1.2850,
-6.7710

■ 21.1540, 2.2020,
-6.8700

■ 190.4420, 1.3310,
-7.6050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 218.4420, 1.3310,
-7.6050

■ 246.4420, 1.3310,
-7.6050

■ 87.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600

■ 87.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600

■ 84.8610, 1.4690,
-10.1070

■ 89.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 82.6390, 1.9740,
-13.7540

■ 91.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 80.4170, 2.4790,
-17.4010

■ 93.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 78.1950, 2.9840,
-21.0480

■ 95.9710, -1.0560,
8.1280

■ 75.9730, 3.4890,
-24.6950

■ 98.3070, -1.8820,
12.0860

■ 73.6370, 4.3150,
-28.6530

■ 100.5290, -2.3870,
15.7330

■ 71.4150, 4.8200,
-32.3000

■ 102.7510, -2.8920,
19.3800

■ 69.1930, 5.3250,

■ 104.9730, -3.3970,

-35.9470

23.0270

■ 68.6660, 5.3710,
-36.7810

■ 107.1950, -3.9020,
26.6740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160



87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



86.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370

Triad

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



87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



86.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960



90.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

Complementary

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



87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



78.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600

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.



90.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250



87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



88.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800

Square

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



87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



85.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570



89.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480



89.7090, 14.1210, 2.8970

Rectangle

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



87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



85.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420



89.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480



90.3760, 10.8650, 6.8410

Sweetspot

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



87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



115.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



83.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



57.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



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.



87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600



111.2740, 1.7440, -9.5840



84.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



83.1080, 6.7020, -44.3860



178.8860, 14.0930, -95.7550

Inverse Universe

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



78.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600



98.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



81.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



26.8920, -6.7020, 44.3860



58.1140, -14.0930, 95.7550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

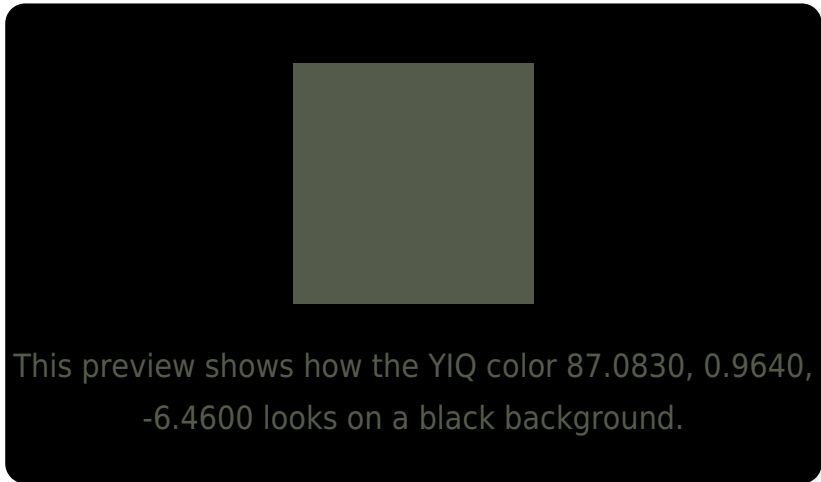
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

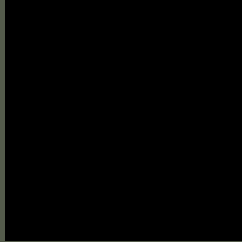
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

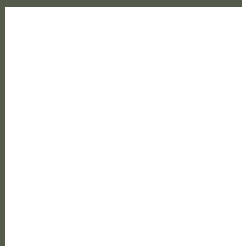
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600.



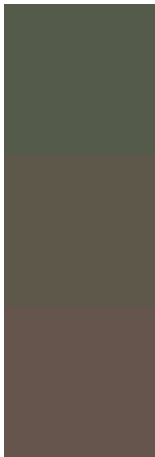
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0830, 0.9640,

-6.4600.

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

87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600

Protanopia

87.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940

Deuteranopia

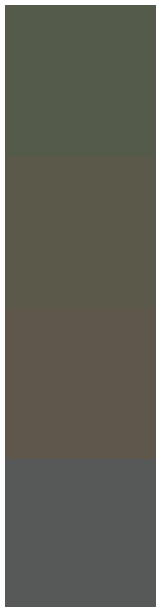
88.7580, 12.4250, 0.5930



Tritanopia

88.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600

Protanomaly

87.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530

Deuteranomaly

88.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250

Tritanomaly

87.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600 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, 91, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 91, 75)  
}
```

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, 91, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 91, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600 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, 91, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 91, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 91, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 91, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 91, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 91, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 91, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 91,  
75) }
```

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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