

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010)</b>	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i>	4
<i><b>Details</b></i>	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i>	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i>	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i>	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i>	31

# Color

**YIQ(85.6280, 0.5070,  
-14.7010)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	4D5F3C
RGB	77, 95, 60
RGB Percent	30%, 37%, 24%
CMY	0.6981, 0.6274, 0.7647
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.37, 0.63
HSL	91°, 23%, 30%
HSV	91°, 37%, 37%
XYZ	7.9679, 10.0892, 5.8034
YIQ	85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

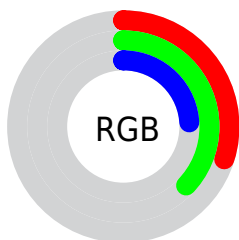
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">60, 95, 78</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5070652</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">38.00, -13.94, 17.84</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">38, 22.639, 128.000</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">10.0892, 0.3339, 0.4228</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283260732</a> (0xFF4D5F3C)
YUV	<a href="#">85.6280, -12.6346, -7.5668</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">31.7635, -10.8090, 11.4017</a>

# Details

The YIQ color  $[85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666633$ . A complement of this color would be  $[69.3720, -0.5070, 14.7010]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[135.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460]$ , and  $[40.2690, 0.1400, -13.5560]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[83.1070, 0.4160, -18.5600]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[88.2630, 0.2770, -10.5310]$ .

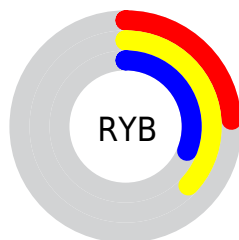
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (37%)

Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (31%)

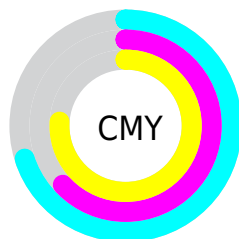


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (63%)


Yellow (76%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010 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 85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.6280, 0.5070,  
-14.7010

 85.6280, 0.5070,  
-14.7010


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 62.1550, 0.4610,  
-13.8670


 135.9870, 0.8740,  
-15.8460

 40.2690, 0.1400,  
-13.5560

 161.8730, 1.1950,  
-16.1570

 19.1270, -2.3360,  
-12.7360

 188.7590, 1.5160,  
-16.4680

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 216.3460, 1.2410,  
-16.9910

 244.6450, 1.8370,  
-16.7790

 253.6320, 3.8520,

-3.7320

■ 85.6280, 0.5070,  
-14.7010

■ 85.6280, 0.5070,  
-14.7010

■ 83.1070, 0.4160,  
-18.5600

■ 88.2630, 0.2770,  
-10.5310

■ 80.4720, 0.6460,  
-22.7300

■ 90.7840, 0.3680,  
-6.6720

■ 77.9510, 0.5550,  
-26.5890

■ 93.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

■ 75.3160, 0.7850,  
-30.7590

■ 95.9400, 0.2290,  
1.3570

■ 73.0940, 1.2900,  
-34.4060

■ 98.2760, -0.5970,  
5.3150

■ 70.4590, 1.5200,  
-38.5760

■ 100.7970, -0.5060,  
9.1740

■ 69.5190, 1.2910,  
-39.9330

■ 103.4320, -0.7360,  
13.3440

■ 105.9530, -0.6450,  
17.2030

■ 108.5880, -0.8750,  
21.3730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.8750, 16.0490, -10.0230



85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



82.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690

# Triad

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



85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



82.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400



91.0900, 26.5900, 13.7100

# Complementary

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



85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



69.3720, -0.5070, 14.7010

# 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.



92.0380, 15.1730, 16.8770



85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



88.3090, -22.5590, 6.8570

# Square

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



85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



75.8610, -51.2570, -12.7050



91.4750, -2.2950, 14.0650



90.3150, 30.0300, 6.4300



# Rectangle

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



85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



79.8060, -32.2290, -16.1410



91.4750, -2.2950, 14.0650



91.1760, 23.4720, 15.1520

# Sweetspot

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



85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



118.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



81.0310, 15.9100, -1.9940



58.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010



107.8850, 0.9210, -22.2070



80.5450, -9.6250, -18.3050



46.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



81.8900, 1.3840, -47.1280



175.5640, 3.1360, -100.9280



# Inverse Universe

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



69.3720, -0.5070, 14.7010



83.1150, -0.9210, 22.2070



74.4550, 9.6250, 18.3050



45.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



30.1100, -1.3840, 47.1280



64.1370, -3.7320, 100.7160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

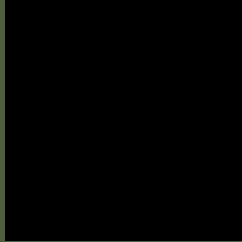
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6280, 0.5070,



# 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

85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010

### Protanopia

87.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450

### Deuteranopia

88.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010



## Tritanopia

88.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010 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(77, 95, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 95, 60)  
}
```

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(77, 95, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 95, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010 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(77, 95, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 95, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 95, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 95, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 95, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 95, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.6280, 0.5070, -14.7010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 95, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 95,  
60) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet  
interesting? Support Converting  
Colors with the new Membership  
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you  
double the colors in the color bucket, and more  
awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor