

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.6370, 40.9870,
11.6030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84433C
RGB	132, 67, 60
RGB Percent	52%, 26%, 24%
CMY	0.4822, 0.7373, 0.7645
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.55, 0.48
HSL	6°, 37%, 38%
HSV	6°, 55%, 52%
XYZ	12.3440, 9.2464, 5.4150
YIQ	85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

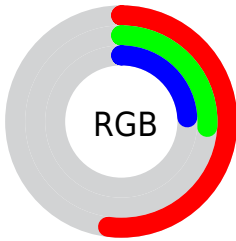
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 68, 60
Decimal	8667964
CIE _{Lab}	36.45, 27.11, 16.89
CIE _{LCh}	36, 31.941, 31.923
Yxy	9.2464, 0.4571, 0.3424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286858044 (0xFF84433C)
YUV	85.6370, -12.6390, 40.6604
Hunter-Lab	30.4079, 19.2478, 10.7271

Details

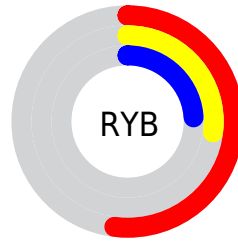
The YIQ color **85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **106.3630, -40.9870, -11.6030**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.5020, 45.8010, 12.4650**, and **37.1140, 35.2100, 11.6740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.1110, 48.4600, 13.8360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.1630, 33.5140, 9.3700**.

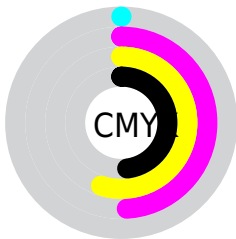
Distribution



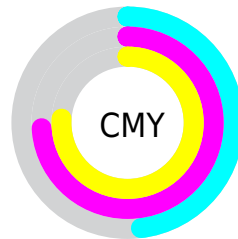
- Red (52%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030 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 85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.6370, 40.9870,
11.6030

■ 85.6370, 40.9870,
11.6030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.9680, 38.5570,
11.5890

■ 136.5020, 45.8010,
12.4650

■ 37.1140, 35.2100,
11.6740

■ 163.3990, 47.5890,
13.1010

■ 15.8470, 31.5880,
11.2360

■ 190.8830, 49.1020,
13.2140

■ 7.2900, 13.9830,
5.3990

■ 213.0880, 38.0990,
8.8750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.6020, 21.7320,
2.6280

■ 252.9310, 4.4480,

-3.5200

■ 85.6370, 40.9870,
11.6030

■ 85.6370, 40.9870,
11.6030

■ 77.1110, 48.4600,
13.8360

■ 94.1630, 33.5140,
9.3700

■ 68.5850, 55.9330,
16.0690

■ 102.6890, 26.0410,
7.1370

■ 59.9450, 63.7270,
17.9910

■ 111.3290, 18.2470,
5.2150

■ 51.4190, 71.2000,
20.2240

■ 119.8550, 10.7740,
2.9820

■ 47.0990, 75.0970,
21.1850

■ 128.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

■ 136.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

■ 145.4330,
-11.6450, -3.7170

■ 153.4860,
-19.1640, -5.1160

■ 162.0120,
-26.6370, -7.3490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.0250, 34.3830, 21.1590



85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



85.1660, 37.4590, -1.5570

Triad

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



85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



75.2550, -23.6080, -23.7040



79.5330, -43.7410, 5.2750

Complementary

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



85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



106.3630, -40.9870, -11.6030

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.



70.6990, -68.1760, -8.9440



85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



68.0310, -55.1520, -24.7200

Square

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



85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



80.3910, 5.3680, -20.2000



70.2940, -62.9020, -16.4220



87.4020, -9.2190, 18.4050

Rectangle

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



85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



83.8890, 30.6290, -9.9390



70.2940, -62.9020, -16.4220



71.6120, -63.3170, -3.3890

Sweetspot

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



85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



153.2470, 15.5420, 4.6780



89.0520, 21.7260, 35.7900



76.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030



99.0590, 63.4060, 18.3020



106.1820, 31.3620, -6.7020



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



46.5010, 73.9050, 20.7610



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Inverse Universe

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



106.3630, -40.9870, -11.6030



131.3540, -63.1310, -17.7790



85.8180, -31.3620, 6.7020



64.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



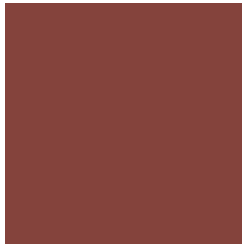
84.0860, -74.1800, -21.2840



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

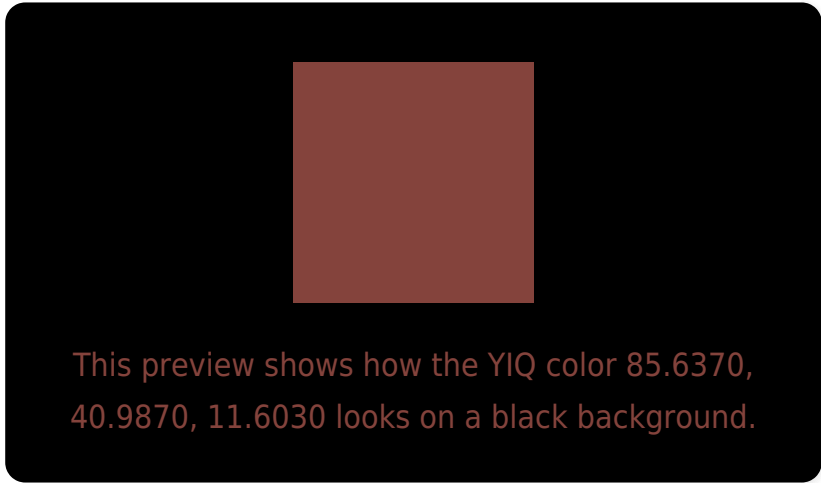
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030.

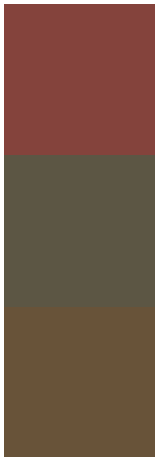


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6370, 40.9870,

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

85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030

Protanopia

85.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260

Deuteranopia

86.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



Tritanopia

85.9020, 38.9230, 15.9710

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030

Protanomaly

85.7760, 21.1820, 1.5820

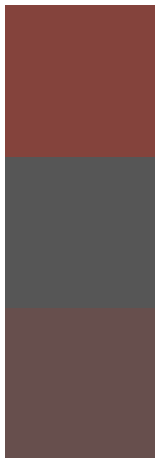
Deuteranomaly

85.8970, 28.1510, 1.9350

Tritanomaly

86.0330, 39.9320, 14.2040

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.9480, 14.9460, 4.4660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030 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(132, 67, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 67, 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(132, 67, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 67, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030 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(132, 67, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 67, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 67, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 67, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 67, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 67,  
60) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.6370, 40.9870, 11.6030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 67, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 67,  
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](#).

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