

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.6620, -50.7000,
-50.3480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.6620, -50.7000,
-50.3480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	068438
RGB	6, 132, 56
RGB Percent	2%, 52%, 22%
CMY	0.9768, 0.4821, 0.7805
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.58, 0.48
HSL	144°, 91%, 27%
HSV	144°, 96%, 52%
XYZ	9.0453, 16.8402, 6.5105
YIQ	85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

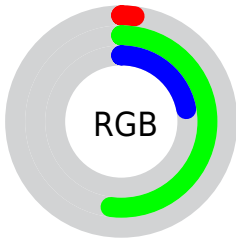
Format	Color
RYB	6, 96, 132
Decimal	427064
CIELab	48.06, -47.83, 32.24
CIELCh	48, 57.683, 146.022
Yxy	16.8402, 0.2792, 0.5198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278617144 (0xFF068438)
YUV	85.6620, -14.6234, -69.8636
Hunter-Lab	41.0368, -32.4693, 19.3194

Details

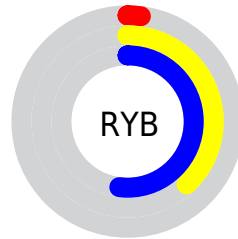
The YIQ color **85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **52.3380, 50.7000, 50.3480**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.6700, -35.9830, -47.2390**, and **48.3450, -24.5220, -40.1860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.4120, -52.9920, -52.8640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.4610, -45.5200, -45.1040**.

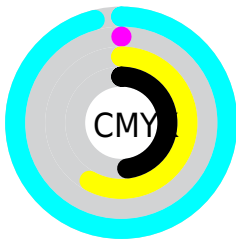
Distribution



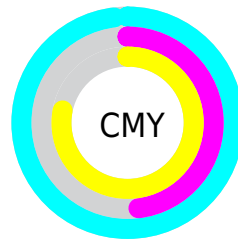
- Red (2%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480 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 85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.6620, -50.7000,
-50.3480

■ 85.6620, -50.7000,
-50.3480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.8700, -39.4220,
-45.4860

■ 145.6700,
-35.9830, -47.2390

■ 48.3450, -24.5220,
-40.1860

■ 173.7410,
-34.7450, -47.6490

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,
-29.8110

■ 202.1000,
-34.3780, -48.7940

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 221.0070,
-29.3820, -40.2140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.7560,
-20.7650, -25.6690

■ 244.7330,

-12.7900, -10.5020

■ 85.6620, -50.7000,
-50.3480

■ 85.6620, -50.7000,
-50.3480

■ 83.4120, -52.9920,
-52.8640

■ 90.4610, -45.5200,
-45.1040

■ 95.2600, -40.3400,
-39.8600

■ 100.3580,
-34.5640, -34.4040

■ 105.1570,
-29.3840, -29.1600

■ 109.9560,
-24.2040, -23.9160

■ 114.7550,
-19.0240, -18.6720

■ 119.5540,
-13.8440, -13.4280

■ 124.6520, -8.0680,
-7.9720

■ 129.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.9480, 21.8320, -43.2560



85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480



91.9160, -71.4260, -38.1620

Triad

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



85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480



95.7820, -101.6020, 2.1260



108.4400, 75.8750, 29.1150

Complementary

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



85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480



52.3380, 50.7000, 50.3480

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.



110.1940, 59.7330, 46.3330



85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480



113.6770, -34.4380, 29.4180

Square

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



85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480



99.6000, -98.5740, -8.7020



116.4470, 22.4120, 45.3880



109.5860, 71.3870, 0.3070

Rectangle

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



85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480



95.7920, -82.3400, -27.5880



116.4470, 22.4120, 45.3880



108.5140, 73.0310, 36.6070

Sweetspot

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



85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480



152.6300, -20.1700, -19.9300



103.2840, 11.8380, -49.3620



75.5650, -12.3770, -12.4810



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.



85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480



108.1290, -68.8530, -68.2850



92.6160, -70.2810, -31.3770



63.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



82.2380, -52.4420, -51.8180



1.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Inverse Universe

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



52.3380, 50.7000, 50.3480



62.8710, 68.8530, 68.2850



45.3840, 70.2810, 31.3770



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.7620, 52.4420, 51.8180



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

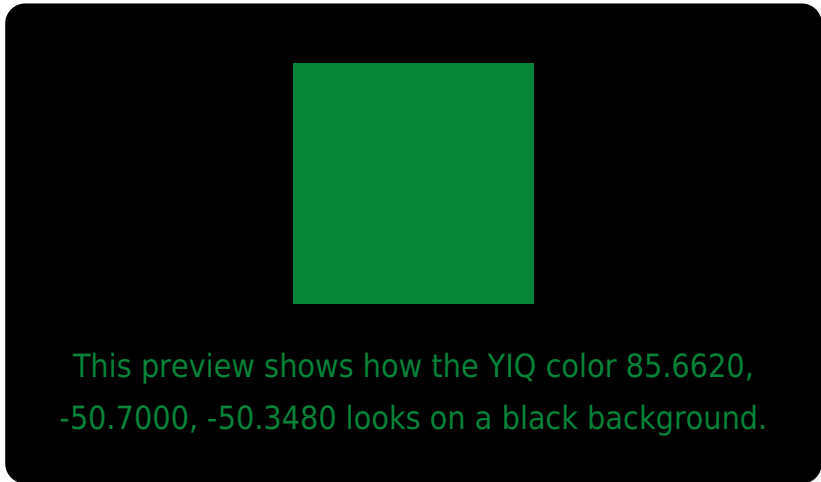
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6620, -50.7000,

-50.3480.

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

85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480

Protanopia

110.2920, 27.6960, -17.3600

Deuteranopia

112.1390, 32.9210, -7.4230



Tritanopia

103.6120, -46.1220, -12.1540

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480

Protanomaly

101.4730, -1.0950, -29.7270

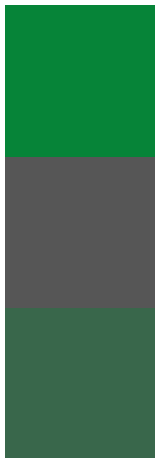
Deuteranomaly

102.7280, 2.8010, -23.2390

Tritanomaly

97.0980, -48.0910, -26.0350

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.0540, -18.4280, -18.4600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480 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(6, 132, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 132, 56)  
}
```

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(6, 132, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 132, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480 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(6, 132, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 132, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 132, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 132, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 132, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 132, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.6620, -50.7000, -50.3480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 132, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 132,  
56) }
```

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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