

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(85.6730, 30.9970,  
-16.6110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	695817
RGB	105, 88, 23
RGB Percent	41%, 35%, 9%
CMY	0.5882, 0.6549, 0.9096
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.78, 0.59
HSL	48°, 64%, 25%
HSV	48°, 78%, 41%
XYZ	9.4699, 10.0435, 2.2524
YIQ	85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

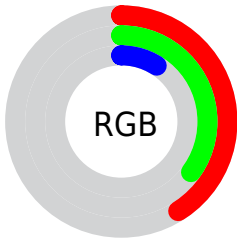
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	44, 105, 23
Decimal	6903831
CIE Lab	37.92, -0.62, 38.06
CIE LCh	38, 38.069, 90.933
Yxy	10.0435, 0.4351, 0.4614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285093911 (0xFF695817)
YUV	85.6730, -30.8978, 16.9498
Hunter-Lab	31.6915, -2.1217, 17.9702

# Details

The YIQ color **85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **42.3270, -30.9970, 16.6110**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.6410, 34.0230, -16.3850**, and **41.6860, 20.9550, -10.8290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.3590, 34.7570, -18.6750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1010, 26.9160, -14.2360**.

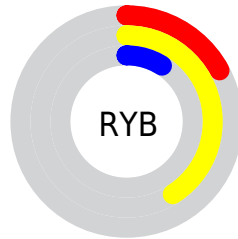
# Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (35%)

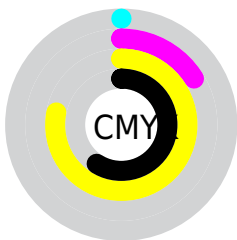
Blue (9%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (9%)

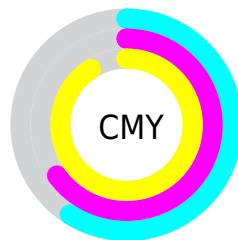


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110 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 85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 85.6730, 30.9970,  
-16.6110

■ 85.6730, 30.9970,  
-16.6110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 61.7760, 29.2090,  
-17.2470

■ 136.6410, 34.0230,  
-16.3850

■ 41.6860, 20.9550,  
-10.8290

■ 163.1250, 35.5360,  
-16.2720

■ 22.4710, 11.5550,  
-5.6690

■ 190.3100, 36.4530,  
-16.3710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 218.6800, 38.2870,  
-16.5690

■ 241.1840, 27.8800,  
-20.6960

■ 249.0720, 16.6920,

-16.1720

252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

85.6730, 30.9970,  
-16.6110

85.6730, 30.9970,  
-16.6110

83.3590, 34.7570,  
-18.6750

88.1010, 26.9160,  
-14.2360

80.9310, 38.8380,  
-21.0500

90.4150, 23.1560,  
-12.1720

80.1160, 39.7550,  
-21.1490

93.4300, 18.8000,  
-10.3200

95.7440, 15.0400,  
-8.2560

98.1720, 10.9590,  
-5.8810

■ 100.4860, 7.1990,  
-3.8170

■ 102.9140, 3.1180,  
-1.4420

■ 105.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 108.2430, -4.9980,  
2.4740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1730, 44.7490, -1.5150



85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110



82.8270, 6.8360, -24.7800

# Triad

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



85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110



74.7280, -67.1200, -17.0720



91.5690, 18.4720, 28.6800

# Complementary

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



85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110



42.3270, -30.9970, 16.6110

# 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.



90.9440, -13.6210, 21.0910



85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110



75.0020, -73.4030, -7.8270

# Square

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



85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130



75.7030, -64.8310, 2.0250



89.1230, 40.1590, 26.6150



# Rectangle

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



85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110



78.6380, -14.6210, -26.8850



75.7030, -64.8310, 2.0250



92.1380, 9.4400, 27.1680

# Sweetspot

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



85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110



130.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910



49.5700, 43.0940, 22.9820



64.4860, 7.1990, -3.8170



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.



85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110



107.3310, 49.1550, -26.3090



88.7750, 12.6140, -30.3780



52.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



89.5740, 44.1570, -23.8350



187.1330, 92.6700, -49.5220



# Inverse Universe

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



42.3270, -30.9970, 16.6110



38.6690, -49.1550, 26.3090



39.2250, -12.6140, 30.3780



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



27.4260, -44.1570, 23.8350

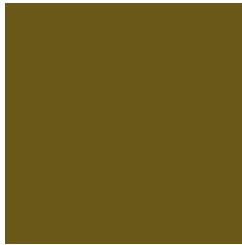


57.8670, -92.6700, 49.5220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110 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 85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

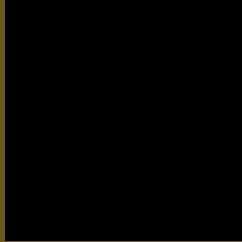
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.6730, 30.9970,

-16.6110.

# 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

85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110

### Protanopia

85.3520, 27.4670, -18.7170

### Deuteranopia

86.1190, 35.6730, -13.2470



## Tritanopia

91.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110

## Protanomaly

85.3630, 28.9340, -17.7700

## Deuteranomaly

85.8090, 33.6100, -14.4060

## Tritanomaly

88.8960, 20.7240, -1.1320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110 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(105, 88, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 88, 23)  
}
```

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(105, 88, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 88, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110 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(105, 88, 23) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 88, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 88, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 88, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 88, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 88,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.6730, 30.9970, -16.6110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 88, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 88,  
23) }
```

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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