

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430)</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(85.7560, 50.2970,  
-2.9430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	844A19
RGB	132, 74, 25
RGB Percent	52%, 29%, 10%
CMY	0.4822, 0.7099, 0.9017
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.81, 0.48
HSL	27°, 68%, 31%
HSV	27°, 81%, 52%
XYZ	12.1433, 9.8725, 2.1887
YIQ	85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

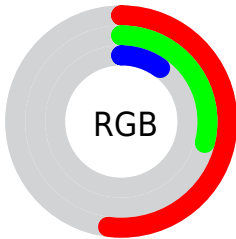
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 115, 25
Decimal	8669721
CIE Lab	37.61, 20.74, 38.06
CIE LCh	38, 43.339, 61.412
Yxy	9.8725, 0.5017, 0.4079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286859801 (0xFF844A19)
YUV	85.7560, -29.9527, 40.5560
Hunter-Lab	31.4205, 14.0001, 17.8643

# Details

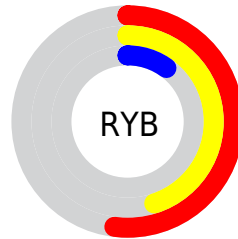
The YIQ color **85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **71.2440, -50.2970, 2.9430**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.9200, 55.7070, -1.8690**, and **40.0460, 37.9170, 1.1570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1650, 56.3950, -3.3250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3470, 44.1990, -2.5610**.

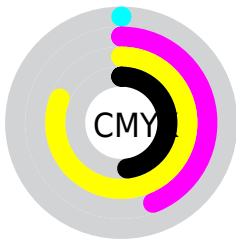
# Distribution



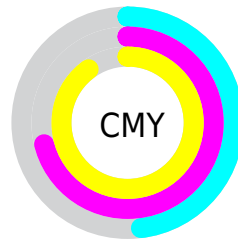
- Red (52%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430 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 85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 85.7560, 50.2970,  
-2.9430

■ 85.7560, 50.2970,  
-2.9430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 61.0330, 47.9590,  
-4.6250

■ 136.9200, 55.7070,  
-1.8690

■ 40.0460, 37.9170,  
1.1570

■ 164.0020, 58.4120,  
-1.3320

■ 19.0590, 27.8750,  
6.9390

■ 191.6710, 60.8420,  
-1.3180

■ 6.5780, 13.1120,  
4.6640

■ 212.2780, 48.6470,  
-6.0810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 232.3790, 32.0050,  
-12.8510

■ 249.0720, 16.6920,

-16.1720

252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640

85.7560, 50.2970,  
-2.9430

85.7560, 50.2970,  
-2.9430

80.1650, 56.3950,  
-3.3250

91.3470, 44.1990,  
-2.5610

74.6880, 62.1720,  
-3.3960

96.9380, 38.1010,  
-2.1790

102.6430, 31.6820,  
-1.4860

108.8210, 25.3090,  
-1.6270

114.4120, 19.2110,  
-1.2450

■ 120.0030, 13.1130,  
-0.8630

■ 125.5940, 7.0150,  
-0.4810

■ 131.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 136.8900, -5.5020,  
0.5940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.9270, 54.9700, 17.0020



85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430



83.2620, 36.4080, -21.0640

# Triad

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



85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430



71.7810, -57.4440, -27.2360



89.6820, -15.6390, 24.6250

# Complementary

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



85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430



71.2440, -50.2970, 2.9430

# 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.



72.1300, -76.3390, 1.3330



85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430



75.7710, -68.6790, -16.3510

# Square

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



85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430



67.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



76.3870, -75.9250, -6.1730



90.4710, 21.8640, 33.2880



# Rectangle

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



85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430



81.2920, 18.5280, -27.4240



76.3870, -75.9250, -6.1730



86.9080, -31.1350, 19.1130

# Sweetspot

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



85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430



153.4120, 19.2110, -1.2450



63.7190, 44.8330, 41.0330



75.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



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.



85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430



99.2460, 78.0360, -4.5560



116.8670, 35.7220, -30.6620



63.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



73.5030, 61.2550, -3.2970



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



# Inverse Universe

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



71.2440, -50.2970, 2.9430



76.7540, -78.0360, 4.5560



40.1330, -35.7220, 30.6620



62.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



56.4970, -61.2550, 3.2970



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

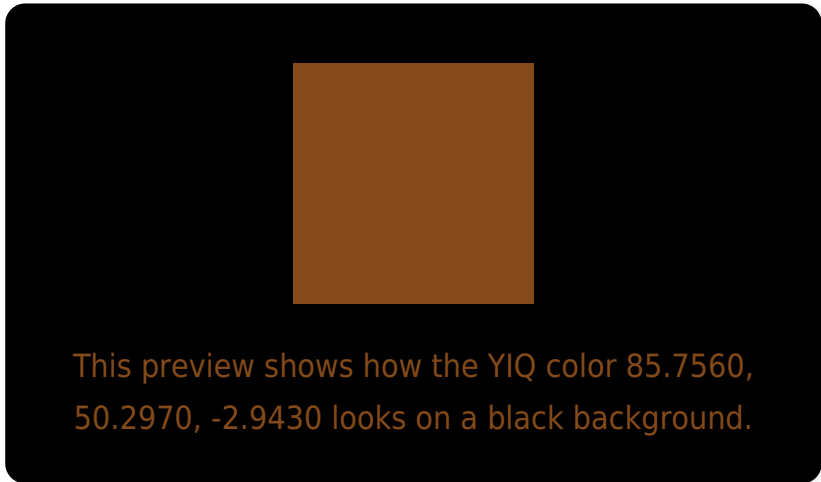
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7560, 50.2970,

-2.9430.

# 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

85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430

### Protanopia

85.4490, 25.8160, -16.3280

### Deuteranopia

85.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



## Tritanopia

89.0050, 37.1350, 15.3350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430

## Protanomaly

85.9880, 34.6640, -11.4800

## Deuteranomaly

85.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930

## Tritanomaly

87.8280, 41.7670, 8.4790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430 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, 74, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 74, 25)  
}
```

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, 74, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 74, 25) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430 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, 74, 25) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 74, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 74, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 74, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 74, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 74,  
25) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.7560, 50.2970, -2.9430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 74, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 74,  
25) }
```

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