

# Converting Colors

YIQ(85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(85.7700, 29.3460,  
-14.2220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	69571D
RGB	105, 87, 29
RGB Percent	41%, 34%, 11%
CMY	0.5882, 0.6588, 0.8861
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.72, 0.59
HSL	46°, 57%, 26%
HSV	46°, 72%, 41%
XYZ	9.4558, 9.9074, 2.5790
YIQ	85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

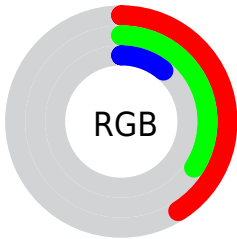
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	53, 105, 29
Decimal	6903581
CIELab	37.68, 0.32, 35.11
CIELCh	38, 35.108, 89.479
Yxy	9.9074, 0.4309, 0.4515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285093661 (0xFF69571D)
YUV	85.7700, -27.9876, 16.8647
Hunter-Lab	31.4760, -1.4597, 17.1753

# Details

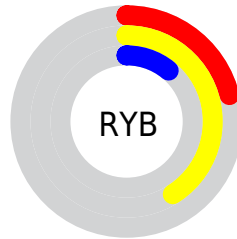
The YIQ color **85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **48.2300, -29.3460, 14.2220**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.6240, 32.6930, -14.3070**, and **41.0990, 21.2300, -10.3060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.4560, 33.1060, -16.2860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1980, 25.2650, -11.8470**.

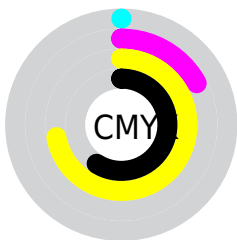
# Distribution



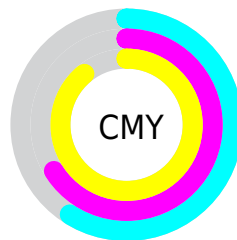
- Red (41%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220 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 85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.7700, 29.3460,  
-14.2220

85.7700, 29.3460,  
-14.2220

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.6450, 28.2000,  
-15.4800

136.6240, 32.6930,  
-14.3070

41.0990, 21.2300,  
-10.3060

162.8090, 33.6100,  
-14.4060

22.1830, 12.4260,  
-4.9340

190.2930, 35.1230,  
-14.2930

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.7770, 36.6360,  
-14.1800

241.1670, 26.5500,  
-18.6180

249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

85.7700, 29.3460,  
-14.2220

85.7700, 29.3460,  
-14.2220

83.4560, 33.1060,  
-16.2860

88.1980, 25.2650,  
-11.8470

80.4410, 37.4620,  
-18.1380

91.0990, 21.2300,  
-10.3060

78.3550, 40.5800,  
-19.5800

93.5270, 17.1490,  
-7.9310

96.4280, 13.1140,  
-6.3900

98.8560, 9.0330,  
-4.0150

■ 101.7570, 4.9980,  
-2.4740

■ 104.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 107.0860, -3.1180,  
1.4420

■ 109.5140, -7.1990,  
3.8170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1450, 41.9520, -0.3840



85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220



83.0060, 7.8900, -21.8540

# Triad

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



85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220



73.0980, -65.2860, -17.2700



91.3190, 16.1800, 26.1640

# Complementary

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



85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220



48.2300, -29.3460, 14.2220

# 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.



89.8900, -13.5290, 19.4230



85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220



73.7310, -71.2020, -9.1700

# Square

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



85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220



70.3790, -56.2520, -26.8120



78.3080, -56.3490, 2.4910



89.3890, 36.3540, 23.9860



# Rectangle

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



85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220



79.6600, -11.6870, -24.9910



78.3080, -56.3490, 2.4910



91.8880, 7.1480, 24.6520

# Sweetspot

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



85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220



130.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800



53.8900, 39.1970, 22.0210



64.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060



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.



85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220



107.2970, 46.4950, -22.1530



90.6550, 13.0720, -27.6640



52.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



87.2260, 45.2570, -21.7430



183.0240, 94.5950, -45.8610



# Inverse Universe

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



48.2300, -29.3460, 14.2220



48.1160, -46.2200, 22.6760



43.3450, -13.0720, 27.6640



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



29.7740, -45.2570, 21.7430

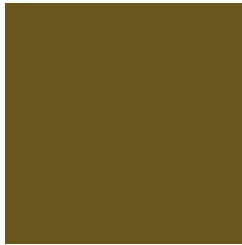


61.9760, -94.5950, 45.8610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

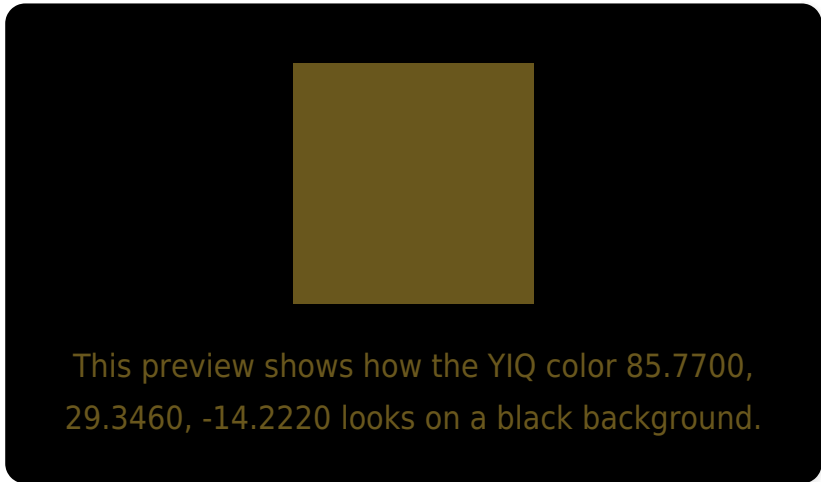
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7700, 29.3460,

-14.2220.

# 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

85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220

### Protanopia

85.2640, 24.8990, -16.2290

### Deuteranopia

85.9170, 33.4260, -11.0700



## Tritanopia

90.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220

## Protanomaly

85.2750, 26.3660, -15.2820

## Deuteranomaly

85.9060, 31.9590, -12.0170

## Tritanomaly

88.6510, 20.0360, 0.3240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220 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, 87, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 87, 29)  
}
```

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, 87, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 87, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220 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, 87, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 87, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 87, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 87, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 87, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 87,  
29) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.7700, 29.3460, -14.2220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 87, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 87,  
29) }
```

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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