

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.0330, 21.5960,
-5.9240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	675434
RGB	103, 84, 52
RGB Percent	40%, 33%, 20%
CMY	0.5961, 0.6706, 0.7960
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.49, 0.60
HSL	38°, 33%, 30%
HSV	38°, 49%, 40%
XYZ	9.3844, 9.4715, 4.5857
YIQ	86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

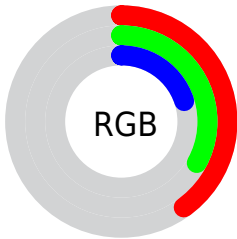
Format	Color
R_{YB}	82, 103, 52
Decimal	6771764
CIE Lab	36.88, 3.18, 21.58
CIE LCh	37, 21.815, 81.620
Yxy	9.4715, 0.4003, 0.4040
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284961844 (0xFF675434)
YUV	86.0330, -16.7783, 14.8801
Hunter-Lab	30.7758, 0.5720, 12.7087

Details

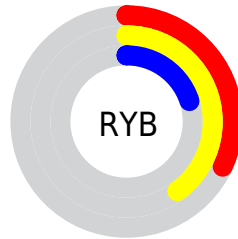
The YIQ color **86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **68.9670, -21.5960, 5.9240**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.7020, 24.0260, -5.9100**, and **39.8370, 19.2120, -6.7720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.5450, 25.9060, -6.9420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.5210, 17.2860, -4.9060**.

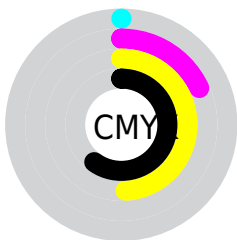
Distribution



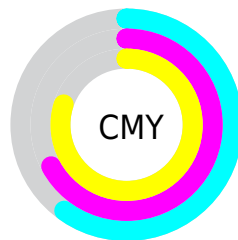
- Red (40%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240 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 86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.0330, 21.5960,
-5.9240

■ 86.0330, 21.5960,
-5.9240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.5490, 20.0830,
-6.0370

■ 135.7020, 24.0260,
-5.9100

■ 39.8370, 19.2120,
-6.7720

■ 162.7730, 25.2640,
-6.3200

■ 20.7210, 13.8470,
-3.1530

■ 189.3710, 26.4560,
-5.8960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.2570, 26.7770,
-6.2070

■ 242.1420, 19.6710,
-9.5850

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,

-6.8420

■ 86.0330, 21.5960,
-5.9240

■ 86.0330, 21.5960,
-5.9240

■ 82.5450, 25.9060,
-6.9420

■ 89.5210, 17.2860,
-4.9060

■ 78.9430, 30.5370,
-8.2710

■ 93.1230, 12.6550,
-3.5770

■ 75.4550, 34.8470,
-9.2890

■ 96.6110, 8.3450,
-2.5590

■ 72.5540, 38.8820,
-10.8300

■ 99.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

■ 69.0660, 43.1920,
-11.8480

■ 103.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 68.9520, 43.5130,
-12.1590

■ 106.6020, -4.6310,
1.3290

■ 110.0900, -8.9410,
2.3470

■ 113.5780,
-13.2510, 3.3650

■ 117.1800,
-17.8820, 4.6940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.3100, 28.4260, 2.4580



86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



84.7000, 9.1720, -12.0440

Triad

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



86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



74.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430



89.3080, 5.5450, 15.1530

Complementary

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



86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



68.9670, -21.5960, 5.9240

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.



87.3920, -12.4270, 10.4610



86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



76.2470, -46.3520, -7.9840

Square

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



86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



78.4430, -26.7730, -15.9010



82.7700, -31.4070, 2.0090



89.2080, 20.4460, 14.9260

Rectangle

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



86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



82.9590, -1.9230, -14.7150



82.7700, -31.4070, 2.0090



89.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790

Sweetspot

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



86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



128.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590



69.5290, 23.9760, 17.0320



64.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



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.



86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240



108.2700, 33.9300, -9.1900



95.3920, 12.7950, -17.1330



49.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



76.6490, 48.7400, -13.2760



161.5820, 102.4320, -28.1920

Inverse Universe

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



68.9670, -21.5960, 5.9240



81.7300, -33.9300, 9.1900



59.6080, -12.7950, 17.1330



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



38.3510, -48.7400, 13.2760



80.4180, -102.4320, 28.1920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

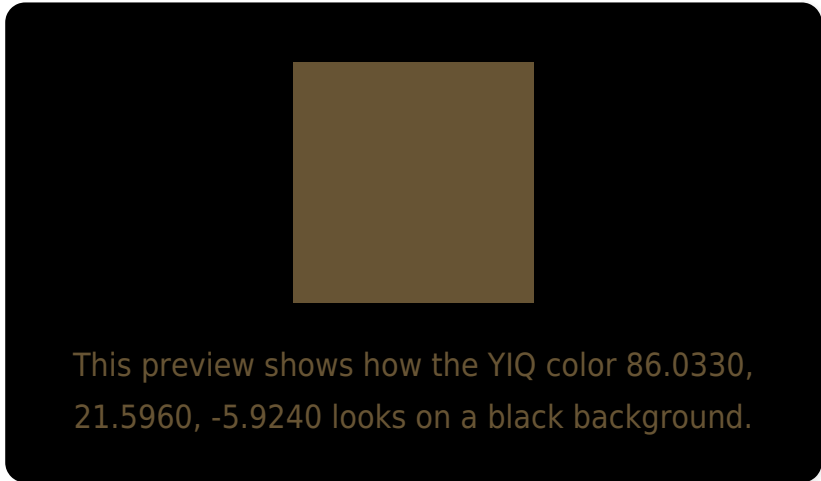
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

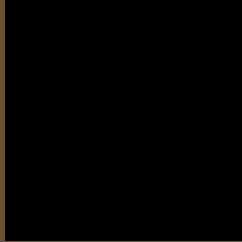
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0330, 21.5960,

-5.9240.

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

86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240

Protanopia

85.5160, 15.6820, -8.8780

Deuteranopia

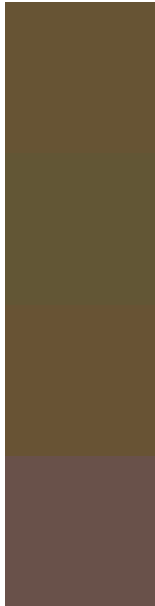
86.0440, 23.0630, -4.9770



Tritanopia

88.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240

Protanomaly

85.8260, 17.7450, -7.7190

Deuteranomaly

85.7450, 22.4670, -5.1890

Tritanomaly

87.3780, 16.5510, 2.9110

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.8390, 7.7030, -1.9370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240 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(103, 84, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 84, 52)  
}
```

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(103, 84, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 84, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240 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(103, 84, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 84, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 84, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 84, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 84, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 84,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.0330, 21.5960, -5.9240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 84, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 84,  
52) }
```

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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