

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.0630, 47.2740,  
-19.7500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	775600
RGB	119, 86, 0
RGB Percent	47%, 34%, 0%
CMY	0.5333, 0.6628, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	43°, 100%, 23%
HSV	43°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	10.9356, 10.5759, 1.4668
YIQ	86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

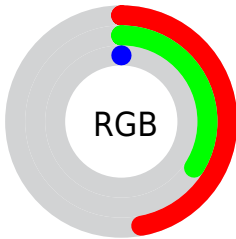
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	46, 119, 0
Decimal	7820800
CIE Lab	38.86, 6.73, 46.99
CIE LCh	39, 47.472, 81.844
Yxy	10.5759, 0.4759, 0.4603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286010880 (0xFF775600)
YUV	86.0630, -42.4291, 28.8857
Hunter-Lab	32.5205, 3.1130, 20.0901

# Details

The YIQ color **86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **32.9370, -47.2740, 19.7500**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.9540, 49.1990, -16.0890**, and **43.5020, 27.4650, -7.6630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1920, 42.5970, -17.5870**.

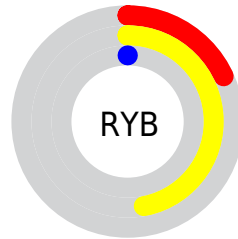
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (34%)

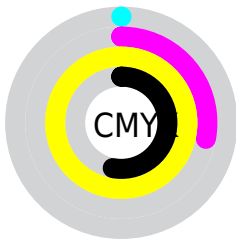
Blue (0%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (0%)

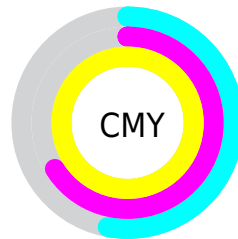


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500 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 86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.0630, 47.2740,  
-19.7500

86.0630, 47.2740,  
-19.7500

253.7460, 3.5310,  
-3.4210

64.4890, 37.5070,  
-13.4450

137.9540, 49.1990,  
-16.0890

43.5020, 27.4650,  
-7.6630

165.3240, 51.0330,  
-16.2870

24.2870, 18.0650,  
-2.5030

192.5200, 53.4170,  
-15.4390

1.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

218.1990, 49.8870,  
-17.5450

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

238.3000, 33.2450,  
-24.3150

247.2480, 21.8280,

-21.1480

■ 250.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290

■ 86.0630, 47.2740,  
-19.7500

■ 89.1920, 42.5970,  
-17.5870

■ 92.9080, 37.6450,  
-15.9470

■ 96.0370, 32.9680,  
-13.7840

■ 99.1660, 28.2910,  
-11.6210

■ 102.8820, 23.3390,  
-9.9810

■ 105.8970, 18.9830,  
-8.1290

■ 109.0260, 14.3060,  
-5.9660

■ 112.1550, 9.6290,  
-3.8030

■ 115.8710, 4.6770,  
-2.1630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.2780, 57.8150, 3.9830



86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500



82.9130, 20.9130, -32.1030

# Triad

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



86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500



77.5490, -68.1740, -19.9980



93.8490, 12.0520, 34.9000

# Complementary

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



86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500



32.9370, -47.2740, 19.7500

# 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.



90.1080, -34.5740, 20.8660



86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500



80.1370, -78.2170, -8.6890

# Square

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



86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500



72.9890, -55.3340, -32.4380



77.2650, -81.1530, 0.4710



89.8990, 44.1460, 36.9620



# Rectangle

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



86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500



79.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370



77.2650, -81.1530, 0.4710



93.9120, -1.4270, 31.3810

# Sweetspot

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



86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500



143.0110, 18.6620, -7.8180



39.4570, 60.0100, 35.8020



71.1120, 11.1880, -4.5240



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500



112.3880, 62.1760, -25.5040



97.6600, 22.7030, -42.5210



57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



88.1340, 48.5120, -20.1600



180.9970, 99.2250, -41.6630



# Inverse Universe

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



32.9370, -47.2740, 19.7500



43.0250, -61.9010, 26.0270



21.3400, -22.7030, 42.5210



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



33.8660, -48.5120, 20.1600

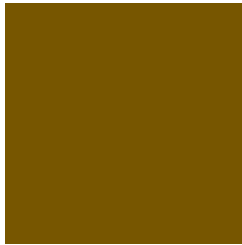


69.0030, -99.2250, 41.6630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500 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 86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500 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 86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0630, 47.2740,

-19.7500.

# 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

86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500

### Protanopia

85.8980, 34.4370, -23.8910

### Deuteranopia

85.7530, 45.2110, -20.9090



## Tritanopia

93.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500

## Protanomaly

85.8770, 38.9300, -22.7180

## Deuteranomaly

86.0520, 45.8070, -20.6970

## Tritanomaly

90.8820, 32.5070, 0.0830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.0540, 17.1030, -7.0970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500 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(119, 86, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 86, 0)  
}
```

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(119, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 86, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500 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(119, 86, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 86, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(119, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 86, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 86, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 86, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.0630, 47.2740, -19.7500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 86,  
0) }
```

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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