

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.1030, -10.9560,
-10.7000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.1030, -10.9560,
-10.7000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	456050
RGB	69, 96, 80
RGB Percent	27%, 38%, 31%
CMY	0.7295, 0.6235, 0.6863
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.17, 0.62
HSL	144°, 16%, 32%
HSV	144°, 28%, 38%
XYZ	8.0845, 10.2114, 9.1328
YIQ	86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

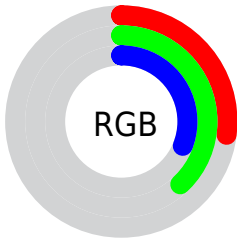
Format	Color
RYB	69, 88, 96
Decimal	4546640
CIELab	38.22, -13.81, 5.93
CIELCh	38, 15.033, 156.752
Yxy	10.2114, 0.2947, 0.3723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282736720 (0xFF456050)
YUV	86.1030, -3.0088, -14.9993
Hunter-Lab	31.9553, -10.7624, 5.4237

Details

The YIQ color $[86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[78.8970, 10.9560, 10.7000]$, and the grayscale version is $[86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[136.2770, -11.5060, -11.7460]$, and $[40.6300, -11.0020, -9.8660]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[82.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[89.7770, -6.9220, -6.7140]$.

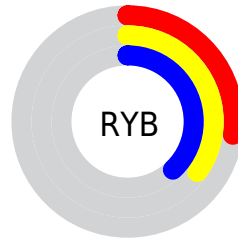
Distribution



 Red (27%)

 Green (38%)

 Blue (31%)



 Red (27%)

 Yellow (35%)

 Blue (38%)

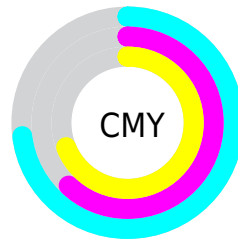


 Cyan (28%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (17%)

 Black (62%)



 Cyan (73%)

 Magenta (62%)

 Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000 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 86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.1030, -10.9560,
-10.7000

■ 86.1030, -10.9560,
-10.7000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.5160, -10.6810,
-10.1770

■ 136.2770,
-11.5060, -11.7460

■ 40.6300, -11.0020,
-9.8660

■ 162.2770,
-11.5060, -11.7460

■ 18.9180, -11.8730,
-10.6010

■ 189.5650,
-12.3770, -12.4810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.5650,
-12.3770, -12.4810

■ 244.3910,
-11.8270, -11.4350

■ 86.1030, -10.9560,
-10.7000

■ 86.1030, -10.9560,
-10.7000

■ 82.4290, -14.9900,
-14.6860

■ 89.7770, -6.9220,
-6.7140

■ 79.1680, -18.7490,
-18.1490

■ 93.0380, -3.1630,
-3.2510

■ 75.4940, -22.7830,
-22.1350

■ 96.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 72.1190, -26.2210,
-25.9090

■ 100.0870, 4.3090,
4.5090

■ 68.5590, -30.5760,
-29.5840

■ 103.6470, 8.6640,
8.1840

■ 64.8850, -34.6100,
-33.5700

■ 107.3210, 12.6980,
12.1700

■ 61.5100, -38.0480,
-37.3440

■ 110.6960, 16.1360,
15.9440

■ 60.7980, -38.9190,

■ 114.3700, 20.1700,

-38.0790

19.9300

■ 117.6310, 23.9290,
23.3930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



84.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230

Triad

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



86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



89.4470, -14.2600, 5.1320



91.4710, 20.7230, 4.3950

Complementary

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



86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



78.8970, 10.9560, 10.7000

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.



91.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730



86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



91.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

Square

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



86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



86.7830, -24.2540, -0.9740



91.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100



90.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460

Rectangle

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



86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



84.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710



91.8260, 9.7180, 11.1100



91.6390, 20.3100, 6.3740

Sweetspot

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



86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



121.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860



89.6330, 2.1110, -10.7290



61.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000



109.2930, -17.6030, -16.8910



87.5850, -15.1290, -6.6570



46.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



70.9880, -45.5660, -44.2700



152.0520, -97.4580, -95.0420

Inverse Universe

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



78.8970, 10.9560, 10.7000



97.8210, 17.2820, 17.2020



77.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



41.0120, 45.5660, 44.2700



87.9480, 97.4580, 95.0420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000 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 86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

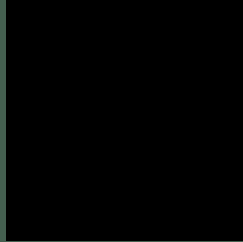
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1030, -10.9560,

-10.7000.

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

86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000

Protanopia

89.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

Deuteranopia

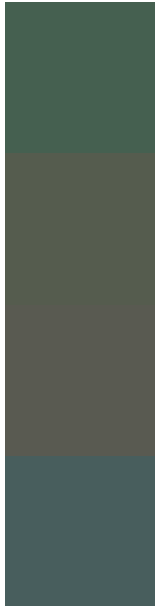
90.6160, 9.9490, 1.4130



Tritanopia

87.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000

Protanomaly

88.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380

Deuteranomaly

88.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

Tritanomaly

87.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000 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(69, 96, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 96, 80)  
}
```

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(69, 96, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 96, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000 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(69, 96, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 96, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 96, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 96, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 96, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 96, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.1030, -10.9560, -10.7000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 96, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 96,  
80) }
```

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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