

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520)
contains.

YIQ(86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C5357
RGB	92, 83, 87
RGB Percent	36%, 33%, 34%
CMY	0.6392, 0.6745, 0.6588
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.05, 0.64
HSL	333°, 5%, 34%
HSV	333°, 10%, 36%
XYZ	9.2276, 9.1497, 10.2973
YIQ	86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

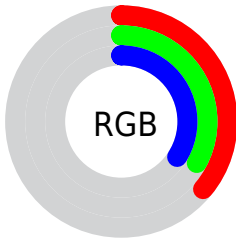
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 83, 87
Decimal	6050647
CIE Lab	36.27, 4.50, -1.00
CIE LCh	36, 4.606, 347.481
Yxy	9.1497, 0.3218, 0.3191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284240727 (0xFF5C5357)
YUV	86.1470, 0.4205, 5.1331
Hunter-Lab	30.2485, 1.5185, 0.9903

Details

The YIQ color **86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **88.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750**, and **40.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

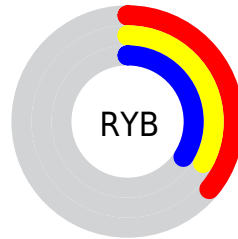
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (33%)

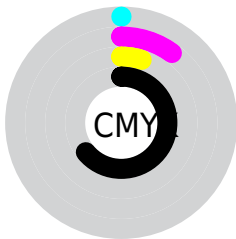
Blue (34%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (34%)

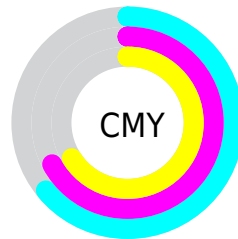


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520 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 86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.1470, 4.0800,
3.1520

■ 86.1470, 4.0800,
3.1520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

■ 135.5600, 4.3550,
3.6750

■ 40.8480, 3.4840,
2.9400

■ 162.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 20.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

■ 188.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 216.8590, 4.9510,
3.8870

■ 245.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

86.1470, 4.0800,
3.1520

86.1470, 4.0800,
3.1520

80.2940, 8.1600,
6.3040

92.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

74.4410, 12.2400,
9.4560

97.8530, -4.0800,
-3.1520

68.0010, 16.5950,
13.1310

104.2930, -8.4350,
-6.8270

62.1480, 20.6750,
16.2830

110.1460,
-12.5150, -9.9790

56.1810, 25.0760,
19.1240

116.1130,
-16.9160, -12.8200

50.3280, 29.1560,
22.2760

121.9660,
-20.9960, -15.9720

44.4750, 33.2360,
25.4280

127.8190,
-25.0760, -19.1240

38.0350, 37.5910,

134.2590,

29.1030

-29.4310, -22.7990

■ 32.1820, 41.6710,
32.2550

■ 140.1120,
-33.5110, -25.9510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



85.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Triad

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



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



85.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



84.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

Complementary

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



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



88.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

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.



84.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



84.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Square

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



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



85.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



83.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



84.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Rectangle

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



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



85.7620, 6.6020, 1.4980



83.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



84.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Sweetspot

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



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



117.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



85.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



59.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



110.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



85.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



38.4760, 49.8310, 38.5590



82.8330, 107.5470, 82.8990

Inverse Universe

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



86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



110.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570



89.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



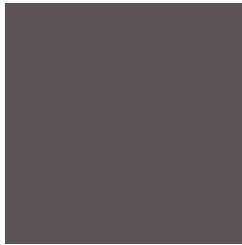
38.4760, 49.8310, 38.5590



82.8330, 107.5470, 82.8990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

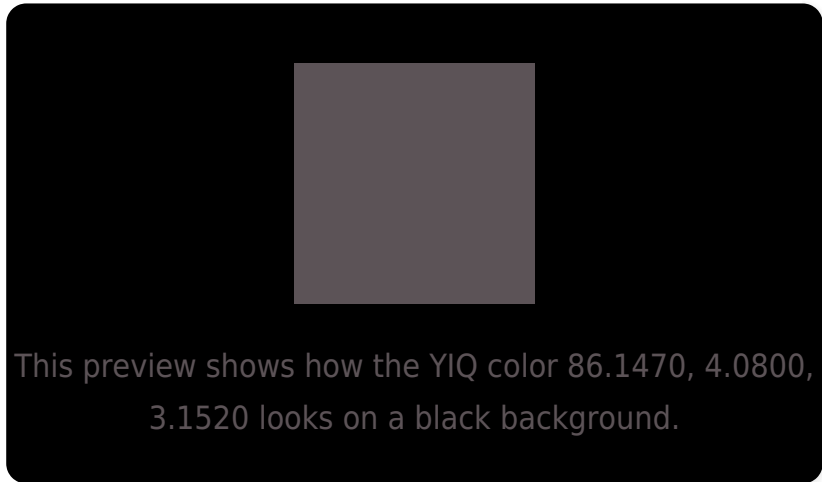
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

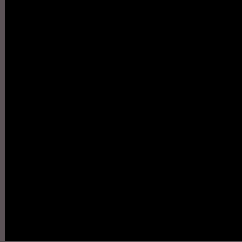
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520.

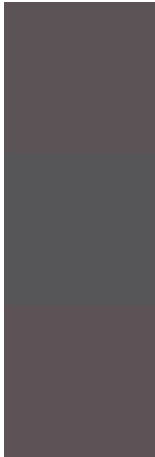


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520.

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

86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

Protanopia

85.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Deuteranopia

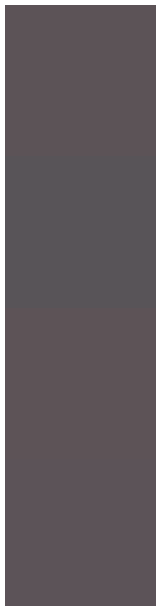
86.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



Tritanopia

86.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

Protanomaly

85.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920

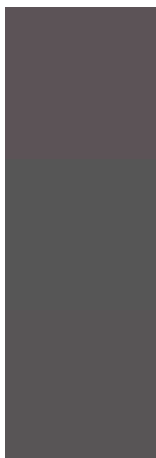
Deuteranomaly

86.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

Tritanomaly

86.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520 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(92, 83, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 83, 87)  
}
```

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(92, 83, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 83, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520 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(92, 83, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 83, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 83, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 83, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 83, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 83, 87)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 83, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 83,  
87) }
```

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