

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.1530, -31.5880,  
-11.2360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(86.1530, -31.5880,  
-11.2360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	316666
RGB	49, 102, 102
RGB Percent	19%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.8080, 0.5999, 0.6001
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	180°, 35%, 30%
HSV	180°, 52%, 40%
XYZ	8.4153, 11.1180, 14.2645
YIQ	86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

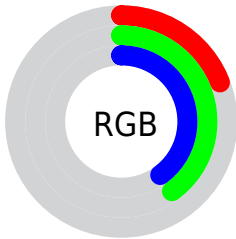
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	49, 76, 102
Decimal	3237478
CIELab	39.78, -17.57, -5.41
CIELCh	40, 18.387, 197.103
Yxy	11.1180, 0.2490, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281427558 (0xFF316666)
YUV	86.1530, 7.8126, -32.5832
Hunter-Lab	33.3436, -13.3012, -2.0239




# Details

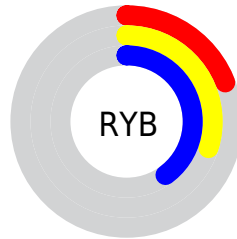
The YIQ color **86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **64.8470, 31.5880, 11.2360**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360**, and **38.5550, -32.7800, -11.6600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160**.

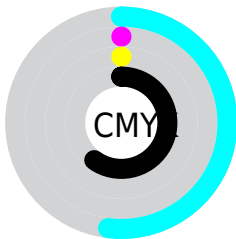
# Distribution







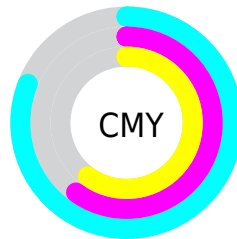
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (40%)
-  Blue (40%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (30%)
-  Blue (40%)



-  Cyan (52%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (60%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (60%)
-  Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360 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 86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.1530, -31.5880,  
-11.2360

86.1530, -31.5880,  
-11.2360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.2560, -33.3760,  
-11.8720

137.1530,  
-31.5880, -11.2360

38.5550, -32.7800,  
-11.6600

163.8540,  
-32.1840, -11.4480

23.2470, -19.9890,  
-6.6850

191.4410,  
-32.4590, -11.9710

1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

219.4410,  
-32.4590, -11.9710

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

241.2460,  
-27.4160, -9.7520

249.9170,

-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 86.1530, -31.5880,  
-11.2360

■ 86.1530, -31.5880,  
-11.2360

■ 83.1630, -37.5480,  
-13.3560

■ 89.1430, -25.6280,  
-9.1160

■ 80.1730, -43.5080,  
-15.4760

■ 92.1330, -19.6680,  
-6.9960

■ 76.8840, -50.0640,  
-17.8080

■ 95.4220, -13.1120,  
-4.6640

■ 73.8940, -56.0240,  
-19.9280

■ 98.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

■ 71.5020, -60.7920,  
-21.6240

■ 101.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 104.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

■ 107.3820, 10.7280,  
3.8160

■ 110.6710, 17.2840,  
6.1480

■ 113.6610, 23.2440,  
8.2680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.3300, -19.0250, -13.1450



86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



86.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350

# Triad

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



86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



95.7590, 2.6570, 12.4250



93.7170, 19.6700, -4.0580

# Complementary

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



86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



64.8470, 31.5880, 11.2360

# 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.



94.5700, 24.7580, 2.8540



86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



95.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300

# Square

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



86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



93.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700



95.6010, 23.4730, 9.6250



91.8790, 10.2260, -9.1180



# Rectangle

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



86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



88.9610, -30.6270, -1.1150



95.6010, 23.4730, 9.6250



93.9670, 21.9620, -1.5420

# Sweetspot

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



86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



126.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



80.4100, -13.9790, -27.5070



62.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



108.1830, -49.4680, -17.5960



70.8910, -24.4380, 2.3620



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



80.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



169.6420, -144.2320, -51.3040



# Inverse Universe

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



64.8470, 31.5880, 11.2360



74.8170, 49.4680, 17.5960



80.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800

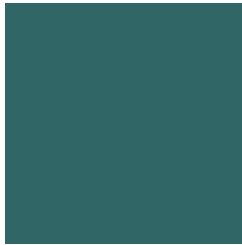


72.3580, 144.2320, 51.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360 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 86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

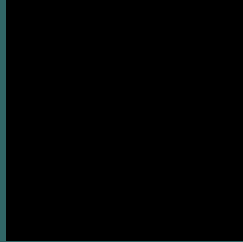
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1530, -31.5880,

-11.2360.

# 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

86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360

### Protanopia

93.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Deuteranopia

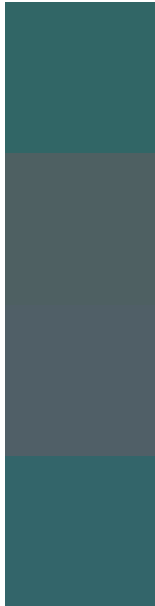
94.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



## Tritanopia

87.2610, -31.7720, -7.9000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360

## Protanomaly

90.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940

## Deuteranomaly

91.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

## Tritanomaly

86.6200, -31.4050, -9.0450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360 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(49, 102, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 102, 102)  
}
```

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(49, 102, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 102, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360 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(49, 102, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 102, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 102, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 102, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 102, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 102,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 102, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 102,  
102) }
```

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