

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.1720, 47.6310,
34.3750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99335C
RGB	153, 51, 92
RGB Percent	60%, 20%, 36%
CMY	0.3997, 0.8001, 0.6391
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.40, 0.40
HSL	336°, 50%, 40%
HSV	336°, 67%, 60%
XYZ	16.2653, 9.9163, 11.1912
YIQ	86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

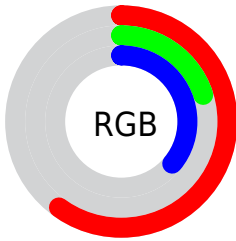
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 51, 92
Decimal	10040156
CIE _{Lab}	37.69, 46.16, -1.11
CIE _{LCh}	38, 46.178, 358.619
Yxy	9.9163, 0.4352, 0.2653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288230236 (0xFF99335C)
YUV	86.1720, 2.8732, 58.6082
Hunter-Lab	31.4901, 37.0910, 0.9722

Details

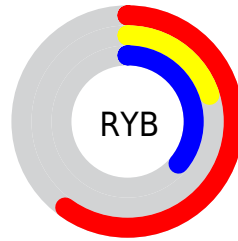
The YIQ color **86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **117.8280, -47.6310, -34.3750**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.3250, 51.5740, 34.5020**, and **34.5460, 43.6420, 35.0820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.3410, 54.6450, 39.4210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.0030, 40.6170, 29.3290**.

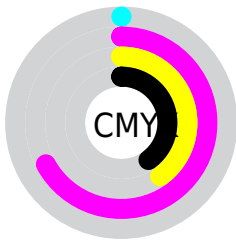
Distribution



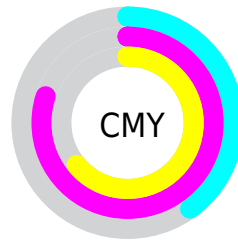
- Red (60%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (40%)





- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750 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 86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 86.1720, 47.6310,
34.3750


 86.1720, 47.6310,
34.3750


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 58.1550, 46.3010,
36.4530


 140.3250, 51.5740,
34.5020


 34.5460, 43.6420,
35.0820

 167.9230, 52.7660,
34.9260


 24.1930, 33.9700,
23.1380

 191.3350, 45.6140,
32.3820

 14.2810, 27.3700,
10.5860

 210.9630, 28.9260,
26.4460

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 230.5910, 12.2380,
20.5100

 247.9560, 3.3000,

6.2760

■ 86.1720, 47.6310,
34.3750

■ 86.1720, 47.6310,
34.3750

■ 76.3410, 54.6450,
39.4210

■ 96.0030, 40.6170,
29.3290

■ 65.9230, 61.9340,
44.9900

■ 106.4210, 33.3280,
23.7600

■ 56.0920, 68.9480,
50.0360

■ 116.2520, 26.3140,
18.7140

■ 52.8150, 71.2860,
51.7180

■ 126.1970, 18.9790,
13.9790

■ 136.0280, 11.9650,
8.9330

■ 146.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 156.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 166.1080, -9.3520,
-6.7280

■ 176.5260,
-16.6410, -12.2970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.4540, 20.5340, 35.3660



86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



84.8890, 58.1330, 20.2530

Triad

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



86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



79.9490, 12.0640, -31.4240



77.2020, -76.8420, -6.0740

Complementary

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



86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



117.8280, -47.6310, -34.3750

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.



76.2440, -68.6330, -17.1850



86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



66.2320, -43.1370, -38.7290

Square

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



86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



82.7740, 40.7180, -22.0820



72.0260, -56.7560, -28.6920



73.8740, -78.4940, 1.8420

Rectangle

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



86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



85.5600, 57.0810, 6.2730



72.0260, -56.7560, -28.6920



77.4640, -74.8240, -9.6080

Sweetspot

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



86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



172.7840, 18.7040, 13.4560



80.5680, 3.0180, 44.4420



83.9030, 10.8190, 7.6750



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



94.8370, 74.2200, 53.6120



86.1940, 58.5920, 17.4400



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



48.2440, 65.4640, 47.0960



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Inverse Universe

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



86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750



94.8370, 74.2200, 53.6120



117.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



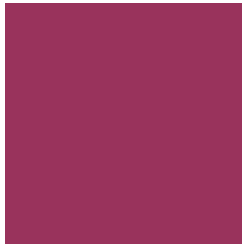
48.2440, 65.4640, 47.0960



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

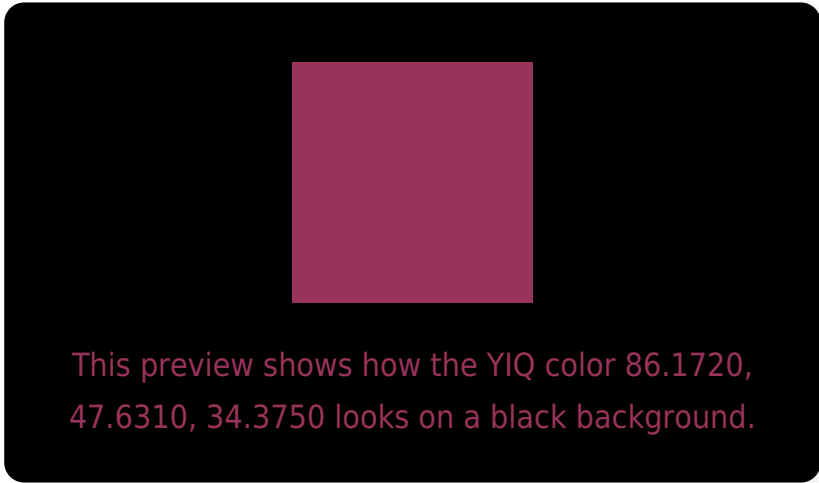
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

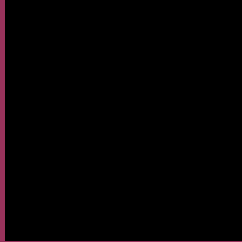
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750.

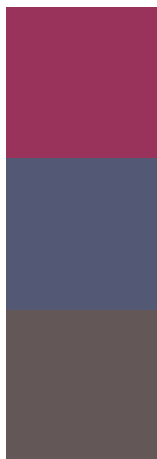


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1720, 47.6310,

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

86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750

Protanopia

90.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250

Deuteranopia

90.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



Tritanopia

86.1490, 54.4650, 20.6490

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750

Protanomaly

88.5150, 9.3960, 16.9480

Deuteranomaly

89.1650, 22.0050, 14.2050

Tritanomaly

85.9410, 52.3550, 25.8510

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.7730, 17.2370, 12.5090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750 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(153, 51, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 51, 92)  
}
```

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(153, 51, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 51, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750 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(153, 51, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 51, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 51, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 51, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 51, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 51,  
92) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 51, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 51,  
92) }
```

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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