

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940)</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(86.2130, -5.4540,  
-11.2940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A5F49
RGB	74, 95, 73
RGB Percent	29%, 37%, 29%
CMY	0.7099, 0.6274, 0.7137
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.23, 0.63
HSL	117°, 13%, 33%
HSV	117°, 23%, 37%
XYZ	8.1183, 10.1222, 7.8290
YIQ	86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

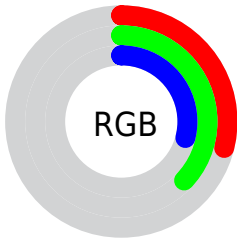
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	73, 95, 94
Decimal	4874057
CIE Lab	38.06, -12.82, 10.04
CIE LCh	38, 16.288, 141.934
Yxy	10.1222, 0.3114, 0.3883
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283064137 (0xFF4A5F49)
YUV	86.2130, -6.5140, -10.7108
Hunter-Lab	31.8154, -10.1292, 7.6809

# Details

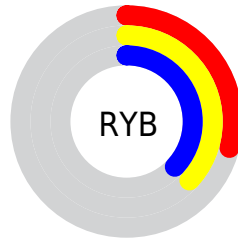
The YIQ color  $[86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[81.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[136.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400]$ , and  $[40.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[82.3820, -7.6080, -16.3120]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[90.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760]$ .

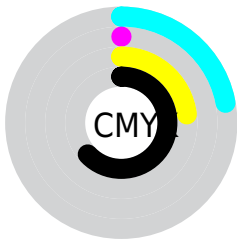
# Distribution



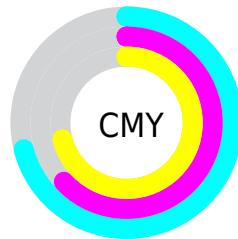
- Red (29%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940 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 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.2130, -5.4540,  
-11.2940

86.2130, -5.4540,  
-11.2940

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

62.6260, -5.1790,  
-10.7710

136.3870, -6.0040,  
-12.3400

40.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

162.2730, -5.6830,  
-12.6510

19.2840, -4.2160,  
-11.7040

189.2730, -5.6830,  
-12.6510

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.4470, -6.2330,  
-13.6970

244.9740, -6.2790,  
-12.8630

■ 86.2130, -5.4540,  
-11.2940

■ 86.2130, -5.4540,  
-11.2940

■ 82.3820, -7.6080,  
-16.3120

■ 90.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

■ 78.6650, -10.0830,  
-21.0190

■ 93.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

■ 74.8340, -12.2370,  
-26.0370

■ 97.5920, 1.3290,  
3.4490

■ 71.1170, -14.7120,  
-30.7440

■ 101.3090, 3.8040,  
8.1560

■ 67.2860, -16.8660,  
-35.7620

■ 105.1400, 5.9580,  
13.1740

■ 63.5690, -19.3410,  
-40.4690

■ 108.8570, 8.4330,  
17.8810

■ 59.4390, -22.0910,  
-45.6990

■ 112.9870, 11.1830,  
23.1110

■ 56.9610, -23.7410,

■ 116.7040, 13.6580,

-48.8370

27.8180

■ 120.5350, 15.8120,  
32.8360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330



86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



84.5690, -18.2000, -11.5760

# Triad

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



86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



87.4460, -21.6870, 2.0650



90.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320

# Complementary

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



86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



81.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940

# 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.



91.4630, 15.1740, 11.3500



86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



90.0780, -8.6670, 8.3970

# Square

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



86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



84.4510, -29.2510, -4.0270



91.6020, 4.5370, 11.3930



90.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940



# Rectangle

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



86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



83.6160, -25.5820, -9.9500



91.6020, 4.5370, 11.3930



91.3340, 19.8510, 9.1870

# Sweetspot

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



86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



118.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



91.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190



59.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



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.



86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



108.5560, -8.1580, -17.3580



87.0540, -9.2600, -8.3960



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



67.2390, -27.8200, -57.5160



144.1690, -59.4440, -123.1880



# Inverse Universe

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



81.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940



101.7430, 8.7540, 17.5700



80.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



44.7610, 27.8200, 57.5160



95.8310, 59.4440, 123.1880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940 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 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

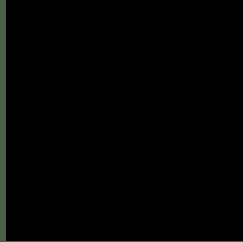
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940.

-11.2940.

# 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

86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940

### Protanopia

88.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

### Deuteranopia

89.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830



## Tritanopia

88.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940

## Protanomaly

87.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680

## Deuteranomaly

88.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290

## Tritanomaly

87.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940 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(74, 95, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 95, 73)  
}
```

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(74, 95, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 95, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940 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(74, 95, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 95, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 95, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 95, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 95, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 95, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 95, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 95,  
73) }
```

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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