

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.2230, 13.8080,
-41.0080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A6D01
RGB	74, 109, 1
RGB Percent	29%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.7100, 0.5725, 0.9959
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.99, 0.57
HSL	79°, 98%, 22%
HSV	79°, 99%, 43%
XYZ	8.2969, 12.3969, 1.9853
YIQ	86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

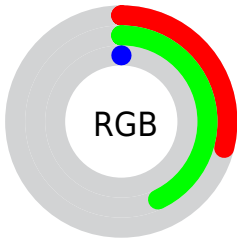
Format	Color
R _Y B	1, 109, 36
Decimal	4877569
CIE Lab	41.84, -27.51, 47.08
CIE LCh	42, 54.532, 120.297
Yxy	12.3969, 0.3658, 0.5466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283067649 (0xFF4A6D01)
YUV	86.2230, -42.0149, -10.7196
Hunter-Lab	35.2093, -19.5534, 21.3034

Details

The YIQ color **86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **23.7770, -13.8080, 41.0080**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.3200, 12.1570, -38.6190**, and **42.3850, -3.6630, -27.2390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.1090, 14.1290, -41.3190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.6730, 12.6610, -36.7390**.

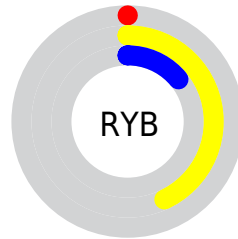
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (43%)

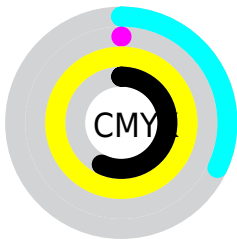
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (14%)

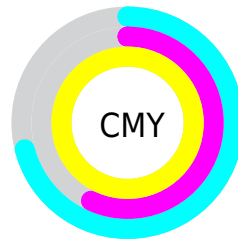


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080 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 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.2230, 13.8080,
-41.0080

86.2230, 13.8080,
-41.0080

254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

64.2470, 5.2330,
-34.2790

139.3200, 12.1570,
-38.6190

42.3850, -3.6630,
-27.2390

166.2060, 12.4780,
-38.9300

22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

193.9780, 13.1200,
-39.5520

7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

221.8640, 13.4410,
-39.8630

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

240.0700, 19.0330,
-31.0710

248.0460, 19.5810,

-18.9710

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,
-10.2630

■ 86.2230, 13.8080,
-41.0080

■ 86.2230, 13.8080,
-41.0080

■ 86.1090, 14.1290,
-41.3190

■ 88.6730, 12.6610,
-36.7390

■ 90.8240, 10.9180,
-32.6820

■ 93.2740, 9.7710,
-28.4130

■ 95.4250, 8.0280,
-24.3560

■ 97.8750, 6.8810,
-20.0870

■ 99.9120, 5.4590,
-16.3410

■ 102.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720

■ 104.5130, 2.5690,
-8.0150

■ 106.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.5200, 44.2490, -25.5030



86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080



73.9060, -48.2710, -44.8070

Triad

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



86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080



87.0960, -88.1670, -4.5750



93.3740, 59.0460, 42.2620

Complementary

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



86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080



23.7770, -13.8080, 41.0080

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.



99.4320, 26.7680, 43.5360



86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080



82.5940, -89.2690, 4.3870

Square

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



86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080



86.1550, -78.6280, -17.7640



99.3640, -23.2510, 30.4210



92.4560, 69.7780, 23.9700

Rectangle

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



86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080



78.6140, -58.7720, -36.2120



99.3640, -23.2510, 30.4210



94.7630, 50.7010, 44.8210

Sweetspot

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



86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080



133.9120, 5.4590, -16.3410



53.2500, 55.0180, 5.1140



65.7580, 3.2570, -9.4710



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080



112.6450, 17.8910, -54.4370



70.3760, -17.7800, -52.2440



52.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



92.3000, 14.9090, -44.4430



193.1500, 30.9650, -93.1550

Inverse Universe

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



23.7770, -13.8080, 41.0080



30.0560, -18.4870, 54.2250



39.6240, 17.7800, 52.2440



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



24.7000, -14.9090, 44.4430



51.5510, -31.5610, 92.9430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

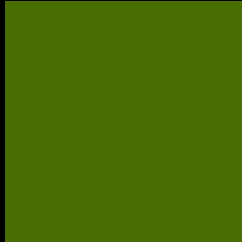
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

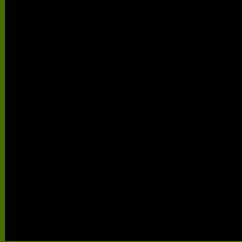
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080.

-41.0080.

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

86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080

Protanopia

91.3020, 38.9310, -28.2450

Deuteranopia

94.0610, 41.5880, -15.8200



Tritanopia

97.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080

Protanomaly

89.7630, 30.0830, -33.0930

Deuteranomaly

91.4030, 31.4570, -24.9510

Tritanomaly

93.2470, -2.7940, -15.4500

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.9660, 5.3670, -14.6730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080 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, 109, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 109, 1)  
}
```

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, 109, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 109, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080 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, 109, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 109, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 109, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 109, 1); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 109, 1);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 109, 1)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.2230, 13.8080, -41.0080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 109, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 109,  
1) }
```

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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