

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.2420, -3.2570,
9.4710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59516A
RGB	89, 81, 106
RGB Percent	35%, 32%, 42%
CMY	0.6509, 0.6824, 0.5843
CMYK	0.16, 0.24, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	259°, 13%, 37%
HSV	259°, 24%, 42%
XYZ	9.6639, 9.0491, 14.8707
YIQ	86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

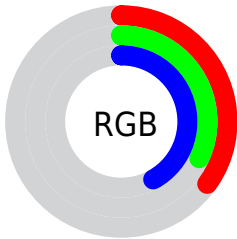
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 81, 106
Decimal	5853546
CIE _{Lab}	36.08, 8.89, -13.21
CIE _{LCh}	36, 15.920, 303.953
Yxy	9.0491, 0.2878, 0.2694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284043626 (0xFF59516A)
YUV	86.2420, 9.7407, 2.4188
Hunter-Lab	30.0817, 4.7013, -8.2525

Details

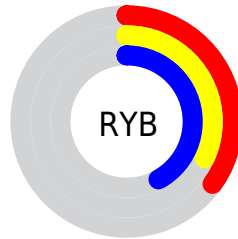
The YIQ color **86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100.7580, 3.2570, -9.4710**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.7690, -3.3030, 10.3050**, and **40.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.6920, -4.4040, 13.7400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7920, -2.1100, 5.2020**.

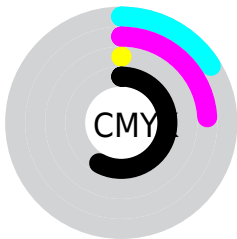
Distribution



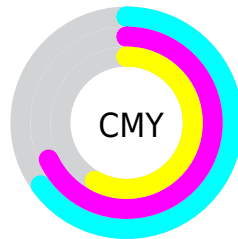
- Red (35%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710 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 86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.2420, -3.2570,
9.4710

86.2420, -3.2570,
9.4710

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.8290, -3.5320,
8.9480

135.7690, -3.3030,
10.3050

40.7150, -3.2110,
8.6370

162.1820, -3.0280,
10.8280

20.1880, -3.1650,
7.8030

189.2960, -3.3490,
11.1390

2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

217.2960, -3.3490,
11.1390

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.8140, 0.8240,
7.0960

■ 86.2420, -3.2570,
9.4710

■ 86.2420, -3.2570,
9.4710

■ 77.6920, -4.4040,
13.7400

■ 94.7920, -2.1100,
5.2020

■ 69.7290, -5.8260,
17.4860

■ 102.7550, -0.6880,
1.4560

■ 60.8800, -7.5690,
21.5430

■ 111.6040, 1.0550,
-2.6010

■ 52.9170, -8.9910,
25.2890

■ 119.5670, 2.4770,
-6.3470

■ 44.3670, -10.1380,
29.5580

■ 128.1170, 3.6240,
-10.6160

■ 35.8170, -11.2850,
33.8270

■ 136.6670, 4.7710,
-14.8850

■ 27.8540, -12.7070,
37.5730

■ 144.6300, 6.1930,
-18.6310

■ 22.2500, -13.7620,

■ 153.4790, 7.9360,

40.1740

-22.6880

■ 161.4420, 9.3580,
-26.4340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.6640, -16.3690, 4.8070



86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



86.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210

Triad

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



86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



85.1240, 20.0820, -0.5100



79.0570, -22.5100, -10.5580

Complementary

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



86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



100.7580, 3.2570, -9.4710

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.



80.8750, -10.3140, -11.3220



86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



84.1290, 12.5180, -6.6020

Square

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



86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



86.1830, 21.5940, 5.1300



82.4590, 2.6610, -9.6830



78.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400

Rectangle

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



86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



86.9360, 15.2200, 10.5160



82.4590, 2.6610, -9.6830



79.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540

Sweetspot

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



86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



130.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



93.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



64.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710



107.3330, -4.7710, 14.8850



89.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



24.7000, -14.9090, 44.4430



51.2520, -32.1570, 92.7310

Inverse Universe

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



90.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



113.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540



97.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.1030, 44.0520, 49.6840



92.1790, 92.7340, 103.5660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

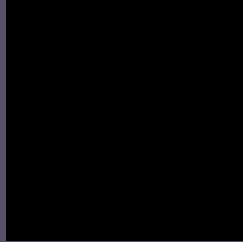
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2420, -3.2570,

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

86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710

Protanopia

85.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

Deuteranopia

85.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



Tritanopia

85.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710

Protanomaly

85.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

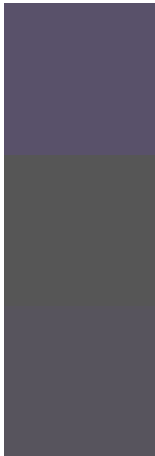
Deuteranomaly

85.6330, -5.9160, 8.1000

Tritanomaly

85.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710 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(89, 81, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 81, 106)  
}
```

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(89, 81, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 81, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710 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(89, 81, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 81, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 81, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 81, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 81, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 81,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 81, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 81,  
106) }
```

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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