

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.2500, 81.3810,  
6.4130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A83C07
RGB	168, 60, 7
RGB Percent	66%, 24%, 3%
CMY	0.3410, 0.7649, 0.9722
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.96, 0.34
HSL	20°, 92%, 34%
HSV	20°, 96%, 66%
XYZ	17.8129, 11.5736, 1.4988
YIQ	86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

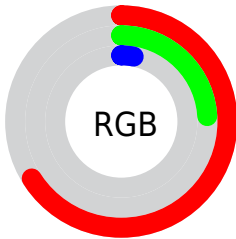
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">168, 86, 7</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11025415</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">40.53, 42.47, 49.53</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">41, 65.248, 49.391</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">11.5736, 0.5767, 0.3747</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289215495</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA83C07</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">86.2500, -39.0703, 71.6947</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">34.0200, 33.9281, 21.2020</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **88.7500, -81.3810, -6.4130**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.2400, 87.3410, 8.5330**, and **32.2920, 64.3680, 22.8960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.5170, 85.0030, 6.8510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.6450, 72.8990, 5.9470**.

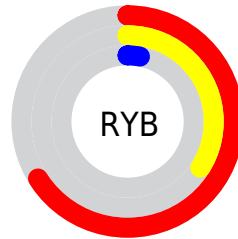
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (24%)

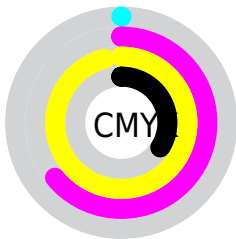
Blue (3%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (3%)

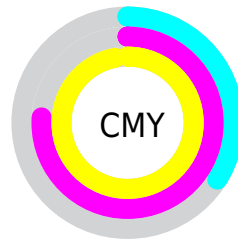


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130 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 86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.2500, 81.3810,  
6.4130

86.2500, 81.3810,  
6.4130

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

60.6330, 73.1730,  
11.9970

141.2400, 87.3410,  
8.5330

32.2920, 64.3680,  
22.8960

166.8270, 87.0660,  
8.0100

23.3220, 46.4880,  
16.5360

186.1130, 71.3410,  
1.1410

16.0750, 30.9460,  
11.8580

205.5130, 55.2950,  
-5.4170

1.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

225.0270, 38.9280,  
-11.6640

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

245.1280, 22.2860,

-18.4340

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

■ 86.2500, 81.3810,  
6.4130

■ 86.2500, 81.3810,  
6.4130

■ 82.5170, 85.0030,  
6.8510

■ 94.6450, 72.8990,  
5.9470

■ 103.6270, 64.1420,  
4.9580

■ 112.0220, 55.6600,  
4.4920

■ 120.3030, 47.4990,  
3.7150

■ 128.6980, 39.0170,  
3.2490

■ 137.6800, 30.2600,  
2.2600

■ 146.0750, 21.7780,  
1.7940

■ 154.4700, 13.2960,  
1.3280

■ 163.3380, 4.8600,  
0.0280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.1720, 83.1620, 45.7380



86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130



89.9500, 55.0220, -16.9940

# Triad

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



86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130



77.1150, -55.9290, -38.1770



82.8770, -73.4080, 19.8080

# Complementary

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



86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130



88.7500, -81.3810, -6.4130

# 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.



86.4240, -94.5420, 6.3380



86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130



84.0860, -74.1800, -21.2840

# Square

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



86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130



67.5850, -34.6060, -55.6780



88.1560, -88.3960, -5.9320



96.2920, 12.7830, 49.1910



# Rectangle

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



86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130



88.6110, 33.5670, -30.1530



88.1560, -88.3960, -5.9320



79.9670, -91.5170, 12.0910

# Sweetspot

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



86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130



187.1640, 31.7730, 2.3730



67.6790, 60.6460, 68.3420



90.2920, 19.6690, 1.4690



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130



107.7450, 110.7240, 8.7720



132.6230, 59.6560, -34.9040



79.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



73.0150, 74.7330, 5.7490



10.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



# Inverse Universe

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



88.7500, -81.3810, -6.4130



111.2550, -110.7240, -8.7720



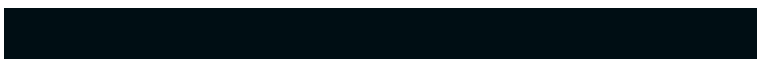
42.9640, -59.9310, 34.3810



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



74.9850, -74.7330, -5.7490



10.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

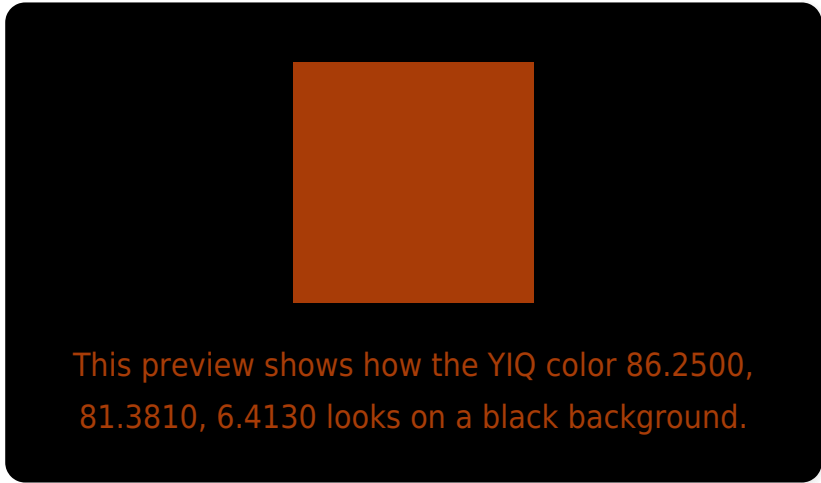
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2500, 81.3810,



# 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

86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130

### Protanopia

91.6960, 32.1900, -21.7140

### Deuteranopia

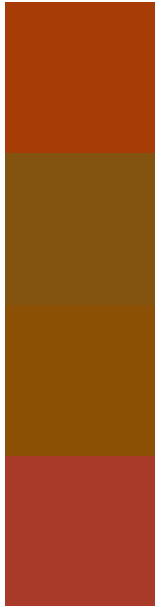
90.4820, 47.4120, -22.2520



## Tritanopia

90.1290, 66.3850, 24.8890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130

## Protanomaly

89.8880, 49.5650, -11.7070

## Deuteranomaly

88.8630, 59.8810, -11.4390

## Tritanomaly

88.5500, 72.2090, 18.4570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.3810, 29.6640, 2.0480

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130 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(168, 60, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 60, 7)  
}
```

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(168, 60, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 60, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130 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(168, 60, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 60, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 60, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 60, 7); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 60, 7);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 60, 7)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.2500, 81.3810, 6.4130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 60, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 60,  
7) }
```

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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