

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.2910, 3.0740,
-11.6620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	525D3F
RGB	82, 93, 63
RGB Percent	32%, 36%, 25%
CMY	0.6785, 0.6353, 0.7529
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.32, 0.64
HSL	82°, 19%, 31%
HSV	82°, 32%, 36%
XYZ	8.2909, 9.9818, 6.1937
YIQ	86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

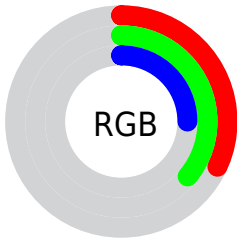
Format	Color
RYB	63, 93, 74
Decimal	5397823
CIELab	37.81, -10.19, 15.86
CIELCh	38, 18.851, 122.729
Yxy	9.9818, 0.3389, 0.4080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283587903 (0xFF525D3F)
YUV	86.2910, -11.4825, -3.7632
Hunter-Lab	31.5940, -8.4476, 10.4926

Details

The YIQ color **86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **69.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.0630, 3.7160, -12.2840**, and **40.9320, 2.7070, -10.5170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3680, 4.1750, -15.0970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.2140, 1.9730, -8.2270**.

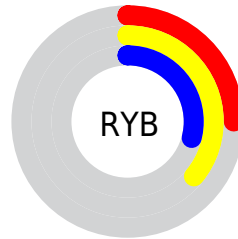
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (36%)

Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (29%)

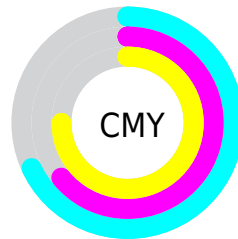


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620 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 86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.2910, 3.0740,
-11.6620

■ 86.2910, 3.0740,
-11.6620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.8180, 3.0280,
-10.8280

■ 136.0630, 3.7160,
-12.2840

■ 40.9320, 2.7070,
-10.5170

■ 162.5360, 3.7620,
-13.1180

■ 20.6330, 2.1110,
-10.7290

■ 189.5360, 3.7620,
-13.1180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.4220, 4.0830,
-13.4290

■ 246.0090, 3.8080,
-13.9520

■ 253.9740, 2.8890,

-2.7990

■ 86.2910, 3.0740,
-11.6620

■ 86.2910, 3.0740,
-11.6620

■ 84.3680, 4.1750,
-15.0970

■ 88.2140, 1.9730,
-8.2270

■ 82.0320, 5.0010,
-19.0550

■ 90.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 80.1090, 6.1020,
-22.4900

■ 92.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 77.8870, 6.6070,
-26.1370

■ 94.6950, -0.4590,
2.8130

■ 75.9640, 7.7080,
-29.5720

■ 96.7320, -1.8810,
6.5590

■ 73.6280, 8.5340,
-33.5300

■ 98.6550, -2.9820,
9.9940

■ 72.2320, 9.5890,
-36.1310

■ 100.8770, -3.4870,
13.6410

■ 102.8000, -4.5880,
17.0760

■ 105.1360, -5.4140,
21.0340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.6840, 15.2690, -6.8990



86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



84.0380, -12.3310, -13.3150

Triad

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



86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



83.3520, -33.2860, -2.4860



91.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900

Complementary

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



86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



69.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620

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.



91.5920, 10.4970, 13.5130



86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



87.6250, -20.6330, 4.9910

Square

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



86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



80.8690, -36.5400, -9.5960



90.8120, -4.8620, 11.0260



90.2760, 25.7660, 6.6140

Rectangle

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



86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



82.4760, -22.3720, -13.0600



90.8120, -4.8620, 11.0260



91.0720, 17.8330, 12.7210

Sweetspot

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



86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



117.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920



78.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070



59.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



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.



86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620



109.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



81.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



85.2010, 10.8740, -42.9020



183.9690, 24.2250, -92.1510

Inverse Universe

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



69.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620



83.4410, -4.9550, 18.2210



74.1940, 5.8660, 14.8420



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



24.5000, -11.4700, 42.6900



53.0310, -24.2250, 92.1510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620 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 86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620 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 86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2910, 3.0740,

-11.6620.

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

86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620

Protanopia

87.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

Deuteranopia

88.7000, 18.3400, -1.9800



Tritanopia

89.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620

Protanomaly

87.1070, 9.5840, -8.4960

Deuteranomaly

87.9550, 13.0680, -5.5560

Tritanomaly

87.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.5500, 1.1470, -4.2690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620 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(82, 93, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 93, 63)  
}
```

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(82, 93, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 93, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620 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(82, 93, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 93, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 93, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 93, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 93, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 93, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 93, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 93,  
63) }
```

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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