

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840)
contains.

YIQ(86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(86.3330, 21.5920,
16.1840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75465A
RGB	117, 70, 90
RGB Percent	46%, 27%, 35%
CMY	0.5411, 0.7256, 0.6470
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.23, 0.54
HSL	334°, 25%, 37%
HSV	334°, 40%, 46%
XYZ	11.3755, 8.9004, 10.7953
YIQ	86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

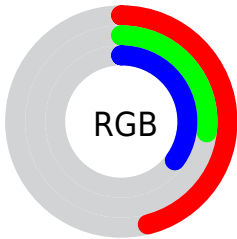
Format	Color
R_{YB}	117, 70, 90
Decimal	7685722
CIE Lab	35.79, 23.16, -3.27
CIE LCh	36, 23.393, 351.964
Yxy	8.9004, 0.3661, 0.2865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285875802 (0xFF75465A)
YUV	86.3330, 1.8078, 26.8950
Hunter-Lab	29.8336, 15.8531, -0.5705

Details

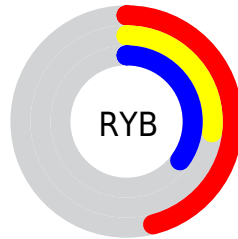
The YIQ color **86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **100.6670, -21.5920, -16.1840**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.6430, 23.6550, 17.3430**, and **39.8380, 18.6120, 15.1240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.4910, 27.1390, 20.2830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.1750, 16.0450, 12.0850**.

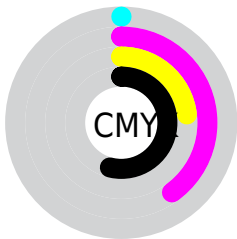
Distribution



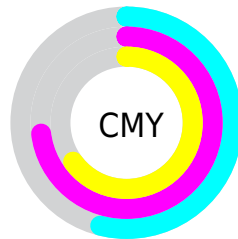
- Red (46%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840 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 86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.3330, 21.5920,
16.1840

86.3330, 21.5920,
16.1840

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.7350, 20.4000,
15.7600

136.6430, 23.6550,
17.3430

39.8380, 18.6120,
15.1240

163.2410, 24.8470,
17.7670

17.0660, 17.9700,
15.7460

190.6540, 25.1220,
18.2900

3.8870, 7.7480,
2.7560

218.2520, 26.3140,
18.7140

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

238.5810, 9.0300,
12.5660

86.3330, 21.5920,
16.1840

86.3330, 21.5920,
16.1840

78.4910, 27.1390,
20.2830

94.1750, 16.0450,
12.0850

71.3500, 32.0900,
24.1700

101.3160, 11.0940,
8.1980

63.5080, 37.6370,
28.2690

109.1580, 5.5470,
4.0990

55.6660, 43.1840,
32.3680

117.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

47.8240, 48.7310,
36.4670

124.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

40.6830, 53.6820,
40.3540

131.9830,
-10.4980, -7.9860

139.8250,
-16.0450, -12.0850

147.6670,

-21.5920, -16.1840

■ 154.8080,
-26.5430, -20.0710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.4330, 6.6910, 16.4110



86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



85.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

Triad

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



86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



81.1730, 9.2180, -12.8780



69.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650

Complementary

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



86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



100.6670, -21.5920, -16.1840

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.



67.2470, -55.5200, -18.0480



86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



79.0830, -8.2040, -16.5240

Square

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



86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



83.1040, 22.8340, -6.3340



74.8340, -29.4320, -17.2720



79.5030, -35.0290, 1.5710

Rectangle

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



86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



84.6740, 30.3970, 5.2850



74.8340, -29.4320, -17.2720



67.0170, -60.5640, -14.7400

Sweetspot

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



86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



141.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930



83.4310, 1.0050, 20.3410



69.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



105.3610, 33.5570, 25.1170



85.8140, 27.1870, 8.3950



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



42.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



86.8340, 114.9740, 85.9660

Inverse Universe

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



86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



105.3610, 33.5570, 25.1170



101.1860, -27.1870, -8.3950



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



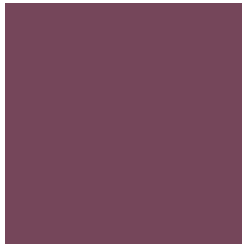
42.4060, 56.0200, 42.0360



86.8340, 114.9740, 85.9660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

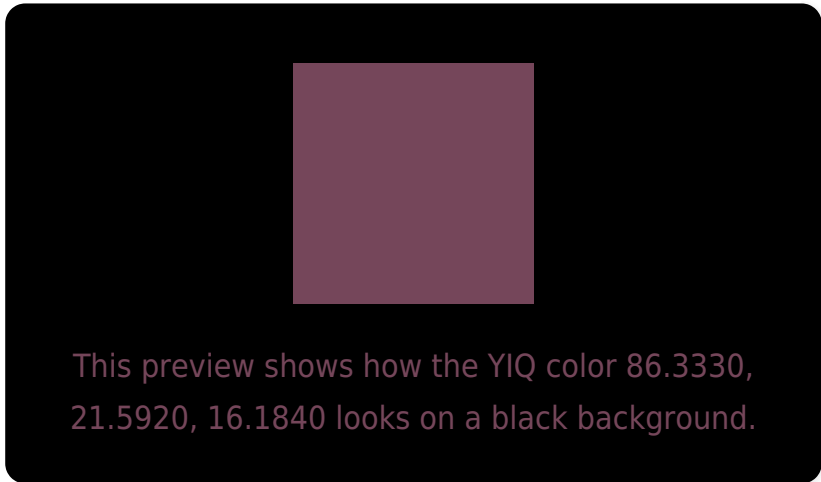
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



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 86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3330, 21.5920,

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

86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840

Protanopia

85.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranopia

85.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



Tritanopia

85.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840

Protanomaly

85.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790

Deuteranomaly

85.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850

Tritanomaly

85.7090, 23.2890, 12.9610

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840 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(117, 70, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 70, 90)  
}
```

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(117, 70, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 70, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840 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(117, 70, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 70, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(117, 70, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 70, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 70, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 70,  
90) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 70, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 70,  
90) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor