

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.3480, -54.9670,  
-33.5830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.3480, -54.9670,  
-33.5830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D7B5A
RGB	13, 123, 90
RGB Percent	5%, 48%, 35%
CMY	0.9493, 0.5175, 0.6472
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.27, 0.52
HSL	162°, 81%, 27%
HSV	162°, 89%, 48%
XYZ	9.0970, 14.9997, 12.0777
YIQ	86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

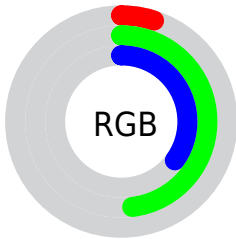
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	13, 78, 123
Decimal	883546
CIELab	45.63, -36.95, 10.17
CIELCh	46, 38.325, 164.612
Yxy	14.9997, 0.2515, 0.4147
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279073626 (0xFF0D7B5A)
YUV	86.3480, 1.8004, -64.3262
Hunter-Lab	38.7295, -25.8496, 8.6212

# Details

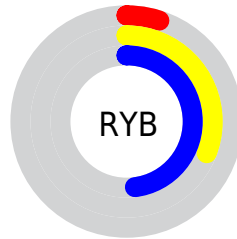
The YIQ color **86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **49.6520, 54.9670, 33.5830**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.4910, -45.0640, -31.3360**, and **47.8670, -34.1990, -24.4950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.3040, -60.8350, -37.3710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3920, -49.0990, -29.7950**.

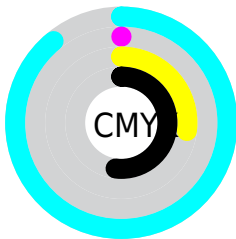
# Distribution



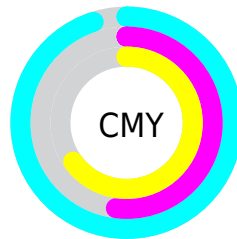
- Red (5%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (52%)




- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (65%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830 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 86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 86.3480, -54.9670,  
-33.5830


 86.3480, -54.9670,  
-33.5830


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 65.0500, -48.1360,  
-30.7280


 143.4910,  
-45.0640, -31.3360


 47.8670, -34.1990,  
-24.4950


 171.2630,  
-44.4220, -31.9580


 31.9720, -21.1330,  
-18.9970

 199.8500,  
-44.6970, -32.4810

 16.4360, -7.7000,  
-14.6440

 224.6270,  
-42.4510, -29.1310

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 236.1910,  
-34.7510, -14.4870

 245.4320,

-19.0720, -6.7840

254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 86.3480, -54.9670,  
-33.5830

■ 86.3480, -54.9670,  
-33.5830

■ 82.3040, -60.8350,  
-37.3710

■ 90.3920, -49.0990,  
-29.7950

■ 82.0050, -61.4310,  
-37.5830

■ 94.6210, -42.3140,  
-26.1060

■ 98.6650, -36.4460,  
-22.3180

■ 102.7090,  
-30.5780, -18.5300

■ 106.6390,  
-24.3890, -15.0530

■ 110.9820,  
-17.9250, -11.0530

■ 115.0260,  
-12.0570, -7.2650

■ 119.0700, -6.1890,  
-3.4770

■ 123.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.5310, -7.0100, -27.1540



86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



86.8100, -73.5830, -26.5990

# Triad

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



86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



106.1200, -34.8480, 14.8160



107.6780, 50.9370, 7.4890

# Complementary

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



86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



49.6520, 54.9670, 33.5830

# 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.



108.4950, 47.6790, 22.4870



86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



111.0170, 2.4710, 26.8150

# Square

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



86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



87.3580, -86.1490, -8.1090



110.6260, 31.4930, 29.4850



105.6900, 41.4950, -8.6250



# Rectangle

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



86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



88.5030, -79.7280, -19.8560



110.6260, 31.4930, 29.4850



107.5520, 51.5320, 13.2280

# Sweetspot

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



86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



146.3620, -22.0510, -13.3710



88.0350, -9.3900, -50.1100



73.0150, -13.5240, -8.2120



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



107.2750, -80.2270, -49.3710



78.3700, -60.0600, -12.8600



58.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



83.2930, -62.3020, -38.3180



168.1020, -126.1170, -76.7490



# Inverse Universe

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



49.6520, 54.9670, 33.5830



53.6110, 80.5480, 49.0600



57.6300, 60.0600, 12.8600



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.7070, 62.3020, 38.3180



84.0120, 125.7960, 77.0600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

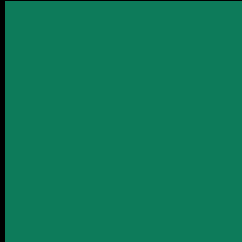
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830 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 86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3480, -54.9670,

-33.5830.

# 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

86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830

### Protanopia

106.6560, 12.4720, -5.7680

### Deuteranopia

108.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180



## Tritanopia

96.4160, -48.5060, -13.0020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830

## Protanomaly

99.4570, -12.1930, -15.8170

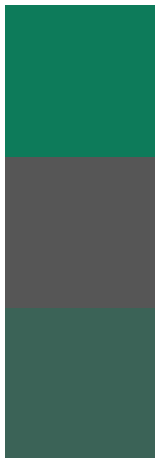
## Deuteranomaly

100.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340

## Tritanomaly

92.7050, -51.1180, -20.7340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.6720, -19.9880, -12.2120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830 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(13, 123, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 123, 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(13, 123, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 123, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830 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(13, 123, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 123, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 123, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 123, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 123, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 123,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 123, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 123,  
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](#).

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