

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	535D3D
RGB	83, 93, 61
RGB Percent	33%, 36%, 24%
CMY	0.6746, 0.6353, 0.7607
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.34, 0.64
HSL	79°, 21%, 30%
HSV	79°, 34%, 36%
XYZ	8.3236, 10.0050, 5.9088
YIQ	86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

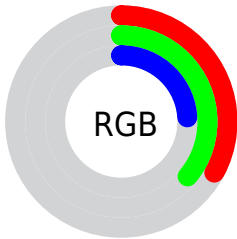
Format	Color
RYB	61, 93, 71
Decimal	5463357
CIELab	37.85, -10.08, 17.13
CIElCh	38, 19.873, 120.478
Yxy	10.0050, 0.3434, 0.4128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283653437 (0xFF535D3D)
YUV	86.3620, -12.5035, -2.9485
Hunter-Lab	31.6306, -8.3813, 11.0656

Details

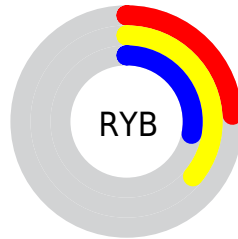
The YIQ color **86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **67.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.1340, 4.9540, -12.6940**, and **40.7040, 3.3490, -11.1390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4390, 5.4130, -15.5070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.2850, 3.2110, -8.6370**.

Distribution



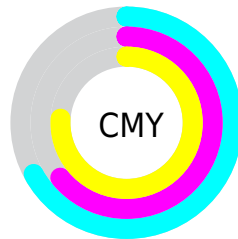
- Red (33%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 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 86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720

■ 86.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.8890, 4.2660,
-11.2380

■ 136.1340, 4.9540,
-12.6940

■ 40.7040, 3.3490,
-11.1390

■ 162.6070, 5.0000,
-13.5280

■ 20.9320, 2.7070,
-10.5170

■ 189.4930, 5.3210,
-13.8390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.3790, 5.6420,
-14.1500

■ 246.2650, 5.9630,
-14.4610

■ 253.7460, 3.5310,

-3.4210

■ 86.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720

■ 86.3620, 4.3120,
-12.0720

■ 84.4390, 5.4130,
-15.5070

■ 88.2850, 3.2110,
-8.6370

■ 82.4020, 6.8350,
-19.2530

■ 90.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 80.4790, 7.9360,
-22.6880

■ 92.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 78.5560, 9.0370,
-26.1230

■ 94.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 76.6330, 10.1380,
-29.5580

■ 96.2050, -1.8350,
5.7250

■ 74.8950, 12.1560,
-33.0920

■ 97.8290, -3.5320,
8.9480

■ 73.7270, 12.5690,
-35.0710

■ 99.7520, -4.6330,
12.3830

■ 101.6750, -5.7340,
15.8180

■ 103.7120, -7.1560,
19.5640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.0540, 17.1030, -7.0970



86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



83.8100, -11.6890, -13.9370

Triad

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



86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



82.5580, -36.8620, -3.7580



91.2250, 21.7760, 12.8480

Complementary

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



86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



67.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720

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.



91.8200, 9.8550, 14.1350



86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



87.5430, -23.3380, 4.4540

Square

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



86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



79.3740, -39.5200, -10.6560



90.7410, -6.1000, 11.4360



90.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600

Rectangle

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



86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



82.5360, -22.6010, -14.4170



90.7410, -6.1000, 11.4360



91.0120, 18.0620, 14.0780

Sweetspot

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



86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



117.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800



76.4380, 16.3220, 1.5540



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.



86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



109.6300, 6.1930, -18.6310



81.5780, -5.2240, -15.4640



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



86.9950, 14.4500, -41.6300



187.8560, 31.9730, -89.3950

Inverse Universe

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



67.6380, -4.3120, 12.0720



81.0710, -6.7890, 18.4190



72.4220, 5.2240, 15.4640



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



22.7060, -15.0460, 41.4180



49.1440, -31.9730, 89.3950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 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 86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

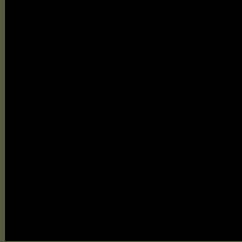
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

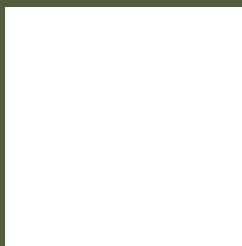
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720.



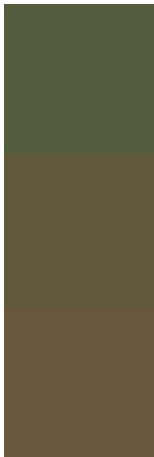
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3620, 4.3120,

-12.0720.

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

86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Protanopia

87.6730, 13.8020, -7.8460

Deuteranopia

88.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900



Tritanopia

89.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Protanomaly

86.8790, 10.2260, -9.1180

Deuteranomaly

88.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Tritanomaly

88.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 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(83, 93, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 93, 61)  
}
```

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(83, 93, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 93, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 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(83, 93, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 93, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 93, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 93, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 93, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 93, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 93, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 93,  
61) }
```

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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