

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.3630, 30.0750,
11.1230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A4748
RGB	122, 71, 72
RGB Percent	48%, 28%, 28%
CMY	0.5214, 0.7216, 0.7175
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.41, 0.52
HSL	359°, 26%, 38%
HSV	359°, 42%, 48%
XYZ	11.4530, 9.1119, 7.2912
YIQ	86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

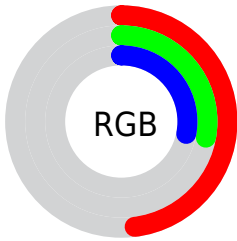
Format	Color
R_{YB}	122, 71, 72
Decimal	8013640
CIE _{Lab}	36.20, 21.97, 8.78
CIE _{LCh}	36, 23.658, 21.790
Yxy	9.1119, 0.4111, 0.3271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286203720 (0xFF7A4748)
YUV	86.3630, -7.0810, 31.2536
Hunter-Lab	30.1859, 14.9005, 6.8090

Details

The YIQ color **86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **106.6370, -30.0750, -11.1230**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720**, and **39.7970, 25.8570, 10.4730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.9510, 37.2270, 13.6670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7750, 22.9230, 8.5790**.

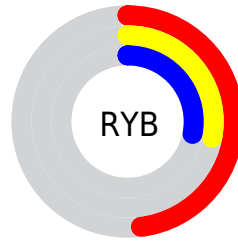
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (28%)

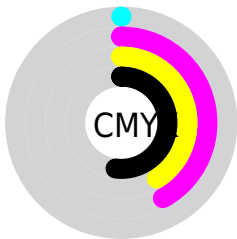
Blue (28%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (28%)

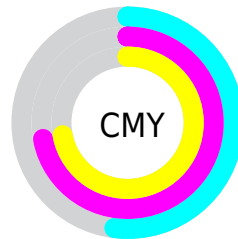


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 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 86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.3630, 30.0750,
11.1230

■ 86.3630, 30.0750,
11.1230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.5800, 27.9660,
10.7980

■ 136.7440, 33.3760,
11.8720

■ 39.7970, 25.8570,
10.4730

■ 163.3420, 34.5680,
12.2960

■ 16.0420, 26.5450,
9.0170

■ 190.9400, 35.7600,
12.7200

■ 4.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 216.4450, 32.7800,
11.6600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.6600, 15.8170,
5.2010

■ 86.3630, 30.0750,
11.1230

■ 86.3630, 30.0750,
11.1230

■ 77.9510, 37.2270,
13.6670

■ 94.7750, 22.9230,
8.5790

■ 69.5390, 44.3790,
16.2110

■ 103.1870, 15.7710,
6.0350

■ 60.5400, 51.8060,
19.2780

■ 112.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 52.1280, 58.9580,
21.8220

■ 120.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 43.7160, 66.1100,
24.3660

■ 129.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 36.8200, 71.7490,
26.7970

■ 137.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 145.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080

■ 154.8330,

-27.6910, -10.2750

■ 163.2450,
-34.8430, -12.8190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840



86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



85.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600

Triad

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



86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



80.0830, -8.2040, -16.5240



80.5030, -35.0290, 1.5710

Complementary

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



86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



106.6370, -30.0750, -11.1230

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.



69.9790, -57.4010, -11.4890



86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



75.5350, -30.0280, -17.4840

Square

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



86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



82.3580, 10.1350, -12.9770



67.6490, -56.7120, -18.4720



85.7340, -13.3900, 11.3940

Rectangle

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



86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



84.5390, 26.0430, -3.9170



67.6490, -56.7120, -18.4720



77.3880, -42.1350, -1.8070

Sweetspot

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



86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



143.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400



91.4650, 12.8330, 26.2490



70.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



102.8490, 46.4420, 17.3700



100.3370, 23.7960, -1.7400



56.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



37.7170, 73.5370, 27.4330



75.9180, 148.5870, 54.9790

Inverse Universe

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



86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230



102.8490, 46.4420, 17.3700



92.6630, -23.7960, 1.7400



56.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



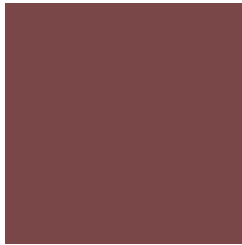
37.7170, 73.5370, 27.4330



75.9180, 148.5870, 54.9790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

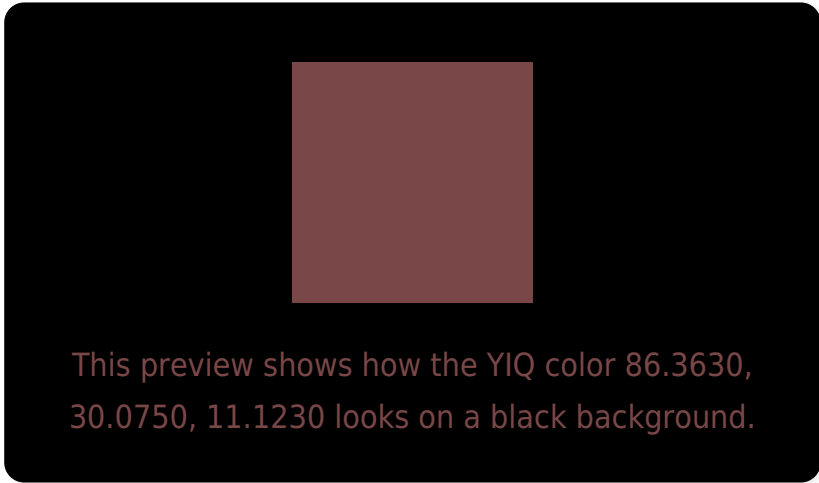
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3630, 30.0750,

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

86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

Protanopia

85.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180

Deuteranopia

85.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280



Tritanopia

86.2320, 29.0660, 12.8900

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

Protanomaly

85.8230, 13.8000, 3.2080

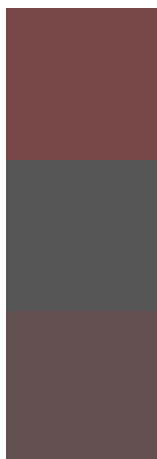
Deuteranomaly

85.8730, 19.5310, 3.9710

Tritanomaly

86.1180, 29.3870, 12.5790

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 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(122, 71, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 71, 72)  
}
```

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(122, 71, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 71, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 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(122, 71, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 71, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 71, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 71, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 71, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 71,  
72) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 71, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 71,  
72) }
```

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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