

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A5B5F
RGB	74, 91, 95
RGB Percent	29%, 36%, 37%
CMY	0.7098, 0.6431, 0.6275
CMYK	0.22, 0.04, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	191°, 12%, 33%
HSV	191°, 22%, 37%
XYZ	8.6300, 9.7649, 12.2535
YIQ	86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

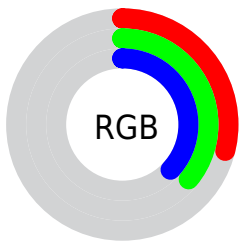
Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 83, 95
Decimal	4873055
CIE Lab	37.42, -5.52, -4.46
CIE LCh	37, 7.095, 218.966
Yxy	9.7649, 0.2816, 0.3186
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283063135 (0xFF4A5B5F)
YUV	86.3730, 4.2531, -10.8511
Hunter-Lab	31.2488, -5.3889, -1.3751

Details

The YIQ color **86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **82.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720**, and **40.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980**.

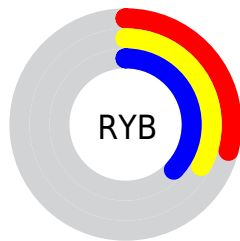
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (36%)

Blue (37%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (37%)

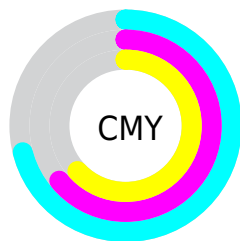


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 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 86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 86.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.2590, -11.0950,
-2.6710

■ 136.0740,
-12.0120, -2.5720

■ 40.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480

■ 162.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 19.9600, -11.6910,
-2.8830

■ 189.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.4760,
-13.2040, -2.9960

■ 245.4760,
-13.2040, -2.9960

■ 86.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 86.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 82.2090, -16.8260,
-3.4340

■ 90.2380, -6.6020,
-1.4980

■ 78.3440, -21.6400,
-4.2960

■ 94.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 74.7670, -27.3250,
-5.8930

■ 97.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

■ 70.9020, -32.1390,
-6.7550

■ 101.8440, 9.3070,
2.0350

■ 66.7380, -37.5490,
-7.8290

■ 105.7090, 14.1210,
2.8970

■ 62.8730, -42.3630,
-8.6910

■ 109.8730, 19.5310,
3.9710

■ 58.7090, -47.7730,
-9.7650

■ 113.7380, 24.3450,
4.8330

■ 56.0290, -51.6700,

■ 117.3150, 30.0300,

-10.7260

6.4300

■ 121.1800, 34.8440,
7.2920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150



86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



87.4380, -10.0410, 0.2550

Triad

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



86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



89.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



87.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

Complementary

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



86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



82.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600

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.



88.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560



86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



89.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140

Square

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



86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



88.7490, -0.5510, 4.4810



89.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360



86.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930

Rectangle

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



86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



88.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260



89.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360



88.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610

Sweetspot

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



86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



119.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



86.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



58.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



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.



86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



108.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580



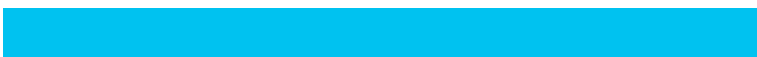
80.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



66.1850, -60.9770, -12.7610



141.2380, -130.3900, -26.8220

Inverse Universe

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



82.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



101.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



88.4970, 8.6660, -2.8700



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



43.8620, 37.5410, 52.0450



93.8760, 80.7660, 111.2140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 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 86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

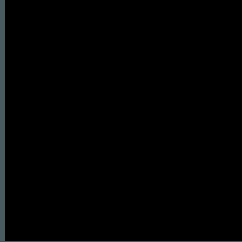
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3730, -11.4160,

-2.3600.

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

86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Protanopia

87.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Deuteranopia

88.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



Tritanopia

87.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Protanomaly

87.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Deuteranomaly

87.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

Tritanomaly

86.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 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(74, 91, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 91, 95)  
}
```

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(74, 91, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 91, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 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(74, 91, 95) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 91, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 91, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 91, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 91, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 91, 95)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 91, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 91,  
95) }
```

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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