

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.3900, -10.0860,  
-4.4380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4A5C5A
RGB	74, 92, 90
RGB Percent	29%, 36%, 35%
CMY	0.7098, 0.6392, 0.6471
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.02, 0.64
HSL	173°, 11%, 33%
HSV	173°, 20%, 36%
XYZ	8.4960, 9.8490, 11.1239
YIQ	86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

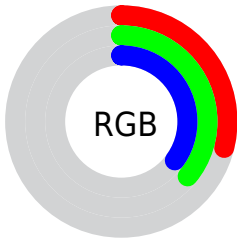
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	74, 84, 92
Decimal	4873306
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.57, -7.34, -1.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 7.432, 188.780
Yxy	9.8490, 0.2883, 0.3342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283063386 (0xFF4A5C5A)
YUV	86.3900, 1.7797, -10.8660
Hunter-Lab	31.3831, -6.5971, 0.9525

# Details

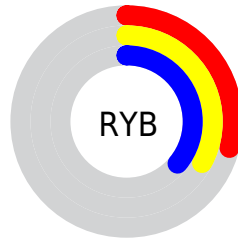
The YIQ color **86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **79.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500**, and **41.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.5850, -15.1290, -6.6570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190**.

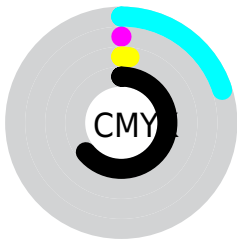
# Distribution



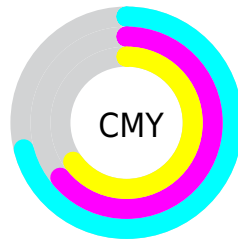
- Red (29%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380 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 86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.3900, -10.0860,  
-4.4380

■ 86.3900, -10.0860,  
-4.4380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 62.8030, -9.8110,  
-3.9150

■ 136.0910,  
-10.6820, -4.6500

■ 41.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030

■ 162.6780,  
-10.9570, -5.1730

■ 20.0910, -10.6820,  
-4.6500

■ 189.6780,  
-10.9570, -5.1730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 217.3790,  
-11.5530, -5.3850

■ 245.4930,  
-11.8740, -5.0740

■ 86.3900, -10.0860,  
-4.4380

■ 86.3900, -10.0860,  
-4.4380

■ 83.5850, -15.1290,  
-6.6570

■ 89.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 80.7800, -20.1720,  
-8.8760

■ 92.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 77.6760, -25.8110,  
-11.3070

■ 95.1040, 5.6390,  
2.4310

■ 74.8710, -30.8540,  
-13.5260

■ 97.9090, 10.6820,  
4.6500

■ 72.0660, -35.8970,  
-15.7450

■ 100.7140, 15.7250,  
6.8690

■ 69.2610, -40.9400,  
-17.9640

■ 103.5190, 20.7680,  
9.0880

■ 66.4560, -45.9830,  
-20.1830

■ 106.3240, 25.8110,  
11.3070

■ 63.3520, -51.6220,

■ 109.4280, 31.4500,

-22.6140

13.7380

■ 112.2330, 36.4930,  
15.9570

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560



86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



87.0740, -12.0120, -2.5720

# Triad

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



86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



89.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



88.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900

# Complementary

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



86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



79.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380

# 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.



89.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480



86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



89.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

# Square

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



86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



88.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



89.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



88.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080



# Rectangle

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



86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



87.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030



89.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



88.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680

# Sweetspot

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



86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



117.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



85.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900



59.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



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.



86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380



110.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810



82.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



44.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



75.6280, -61.3870, -27.3630



163.1730, -132.9060, -58.3300



# Inverse Universe

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



79.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380



100.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810



83.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



34.2580, 61.7080, 27.0520



73.9410, 132.5850, 58.6410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

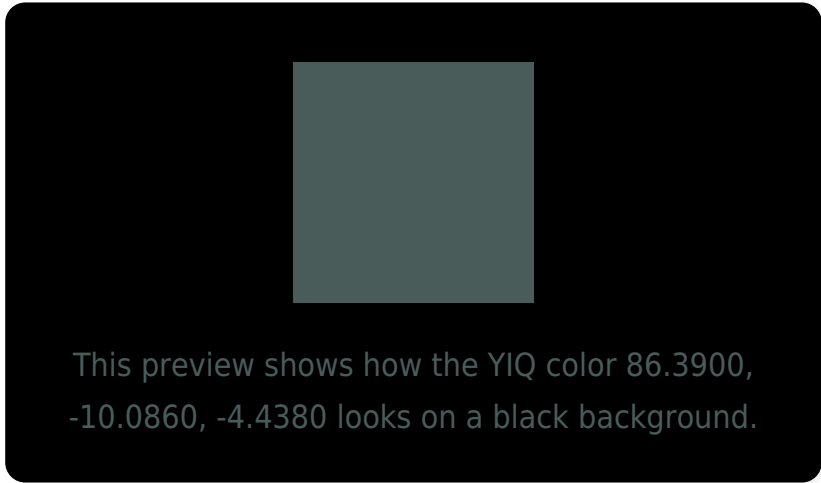
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

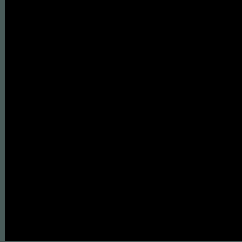
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

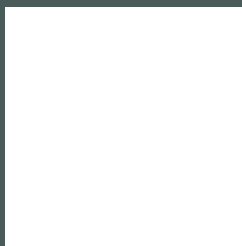
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3900, -10.0860,

-4.4380.

# 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

86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380

### Protanopia

88.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

### Deuteranopia

89.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



## Tritanopia

87.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380

## Protanomaly

87.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

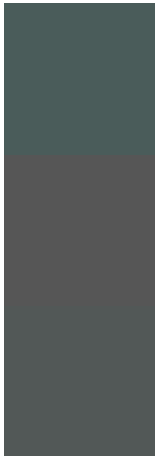
## Deuteranomaly

88.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

## Tritanomaly

86.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380 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, 92, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 92, 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(74, 92, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 92, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380 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, 92, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 92, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 92, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 92, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 92, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 92, 90)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.3900, -10.0860, -4.4380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 92, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 92,  
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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