

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980)
contains.

YIQ(86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(86.3940, 1.2860,
-12.2980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	505E40
RGB	80, 94, 64
RGB Percent	31%, 37%, 25%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6313, 0.7490
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.32, 0.63
HSL	88°, 19%, 31%
HSV	88°, 32%, 37%
XYZ	8.2360, 10.0816, 6.3634
YIQ	86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

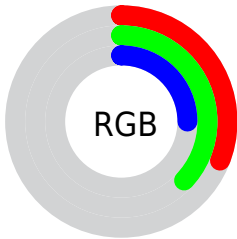
Format	Color
RYB	64, 94, 78
Decimal	5267008
CIELab	37.99, -11.45, 15.47
CIElCh	38, 19.247, 126.514
Yxy	10.0816, 0.3337, 0.4085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283457088 (0xFF505E40)
YUV	86.3940, -11.0402, -5.6075
Hunter-Lab	31.7515, -9.2642, 10.3436

Details

The YIQ color **86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **71.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.1660, 1.9280, -12.9200**, and **41.0350, 0.9190, -11.1530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.1720, 1.7910, -15.9450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510**.

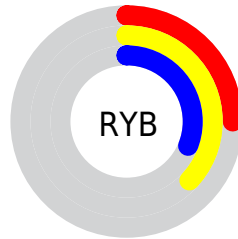
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (37%)

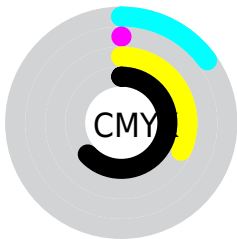
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (31%)

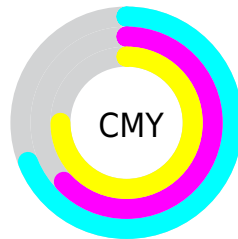


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980 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 86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.3940, 1.2860,
-12.2980

86.3940, 1.2860,
-12.2980

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.9210, 1.2400,
-11.4640

136.1660, 1.9280,
-12.9200

41.0350, 0.9190,
-11.1530

162.6390, 1.9740,
-13.7540

20.3340, 1.5150,
-10.9410

189.6390, 1.9740,
-13.7540

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

217.2260, 1.6990,
-14.2770

246.1120, 2.0200,
-14.5880

254.0880, 2.5680,

-2.4880

■ 86.3940, 1.2860,
-12.2980

■ 86.3940, 1.2860,
-12.2980

■ 84.1720, 1.7910,
-15.9450

■ 88.6160, 0.7810,
-8.6510

■ 81.5370, 2.0210,
-20.1150

■ 91.2510, 0.5510,
-4.4810

■ 79.3150, 2.5260,
-23.7620

■ 93.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 76.6800, 2.7560,
-27.9320

■ 96.1080, -0.1840,
3.3360

■ 74.4580, 3.2610,
-31.5790

■ 98.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 72.2360, 3.7660,
-35.2260

■ 100.5520, -1.1940,
10.6300

■ 70.1280, 3.9500,
-38.5620

■ 103.1870, -1.4240,
14.8000

■ 105.4090, -1.9290,
18.4470

■ 108.0440, -2.1590,
22.6170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680



86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



84.2550, -14.4400, -13.6400

Triad

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



86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



83.8790, -33.3320, -1.6520



91.5840, 22.1430, 11.7030

Complementary

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



86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



71.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980

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.



92.0760, 12.0100, 13.6260



86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



88.6360, -19.1660, 5.9380

Square

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



86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



80.7980, -37.7780, -9.1860



91.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740



90.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800

Rectangle

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



86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



82.3940, -25.0770, -13.5970



91.0080, -2.4780, 11.8740



91.5560, 19.3460, 12.8340

Sweetspot

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



86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



119.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920



81.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620



59.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130



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.



86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980



110.4770, 2.2500, -18.7580



81.9090, -7.6540, -15.4780



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



81.9120, 4.3180, -45.2340



176.7930, 9.9210, -97.2390

Inverse Universe

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



71.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



87.8220, -1.6540, 18.9700



76.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



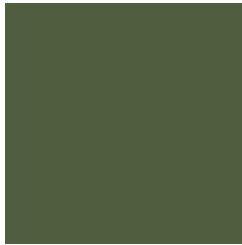
27.7890, -4.9140, 45.0220



60.2070, -9.9210, 97.2390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980 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 86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

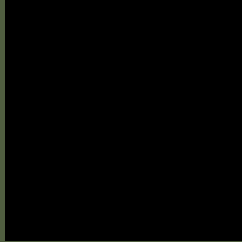
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980.

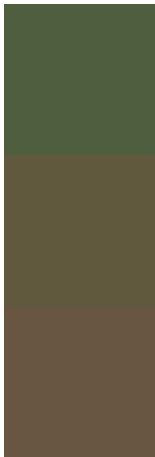


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3940, 1.2860,

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

86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980

Protanopia

88.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Deuteranopia

89.4010, 17.7440, -2.1920



Tritanopia

89.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980

Protanomaly

87.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200

Deuteranomaly

88.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800

Tritanomaly

87.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980 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(80, 94, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 94, 64)  
}
```

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(80, 94, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 94, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980 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(80, 94, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 94, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 94, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 94, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 94, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 94, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.3940, 1.2860, -12.2980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 94, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 94,  
64) }
```

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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