

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.4530, -32.7330,  
-18.0210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.4530, -32.7330,  
-18.0210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C6B5C
RGB	44, 107, 92
RGB Percent	17%, 42%, 36%
CMY	0.8276, 0.5803, 0.6393
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.14, 0.58
HSL	166°, 42%, 30%
HSV	166°, 59%, 42%
XYZ	8.2279, 11.8277, 11.9676
YIQ	86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

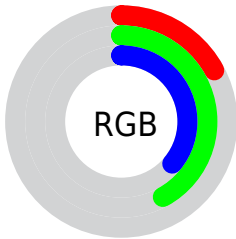
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	44, 80, 107
Decimal	2911068
CIELab	40.94, -24.25, 2.37
CIElCh	41, 24.367, 174.416
Yxy	11.8277, 0.2569, 0.3693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281101148 (0xFF2C6B5C)
YUV	86.4530, 2.7347, -37.2313
Hunter-Lab	34.3914, -17.4802, 3.4420

# Details

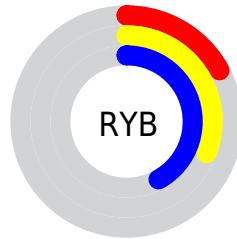
The YIQ color **86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **64.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.2250, -32.0910, -18.6430**, and **39.8770, -30.9910, -16.5510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.8220, -38.3260, -21.2860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.0840, -27.1400, -14.7560**.

# Distribution



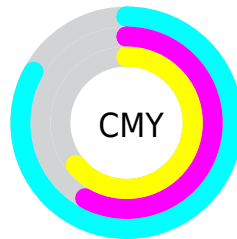
- Red (17%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210 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 86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.4530, -32.7330,  
-18.0210

86.4530, -32.7330,  
-18.0210

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

60.0720, -36.0340,  
-18.7700

138.2250,  
-32.0910, -18.6430

39.8770, -30.9910,  
-16.5510

164.9260,  
-32.6870, -18.8550

24.6830, -18.5210,  
-11.2650

192.5130,  
-32.9620, -19.3780

3.5220, -1.6500,  
-3.1380

220.5130,  
-32.9620, -19.3780

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.7080,  
-28.8370, -11.5330

248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 86.4530, -32.7330,  
-18.0210

■ 86.4530, -32.7330,  
-18.0210

■ 82.8220, -38.3260,  
-21.2860

■ 90.0840, -27.1400,  
-14.7560

■ 79.6040, -43.6440,  
-24.0280

■ 93.3020, -21.8220,  
-12.0140

■ 75.9730, -49.2370,  
-27.2930

■ 96.9330, -16.2290,  
-8.7490

■ 72.4560, -55.1510,  
-30.2470

■ 100.4500,  
-10.3150, -5.7950

■ 72.0430, -55.4260,  
-30.7700

■ 103.7820, -5.3180,  
-2.7420

■ 107.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 110.9300, 6.1890,  
3.4770

■ 114.4470, 12.1030,  
6.4310

■ 117.7790, 17.1000,  
9.4840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.8870, -10.5880, -17.3720



86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



81.2580, -54.0530, -17.1010

# Triad

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



86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



97.8590, -12.2440, 12.6520



96.7510, 31.4980, 1.8500

# Complementary

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



86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



64.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210

# 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.



97.7330, 31.9090, 10.9250



86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



99.4440, 8.1580, 17.3580

# Square

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



86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



92.7420, -34.2040, 3.1400



98.5290, 23.9760, 17.0320



95.4630, 23.2010, -7.4790



# Rectangle

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



86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



82.0390, -57.6300, -12.8460



98.5290, 23.9760, 17.0320



97.2290, 33.1480, 4.9880

# Sweetspot

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



86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



131.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



85.7650, -7.7890, -29.5570



66.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210



107.6630, -51.3000, -28.4520



78.7710, -33.1480, -4.9880



51.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



78.8250, -60.7440, -33.5120



165.0190, -127.0810, -70.2890



# Inverse Universe

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



64.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



73.2230, 51.6210, 28.1410



72.2290, 33.1480, 4.9880



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.1750, 60.7440, 33.5120



79.8670, 127.4020, 69.9780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210 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 86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

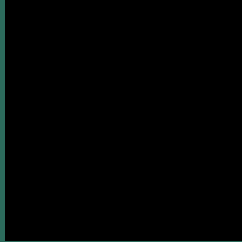
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4530, -32.7330,

-18.0210.

# 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

86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210

### Protanopia

96.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

### Deuteranopia

97.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



## Tritanopia

89.1790, -34.4770, -8.4370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210

## Protanomaly

92.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720

## Deuteranomaly

93.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

## Tritanomaly

87.9570, -33.9720, -12.0840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210 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(44, 107, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 107, 92)  
}
```

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(44, 107, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 107, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210 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(44, 107, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 107, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 107, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 107, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 107, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 107,  
92) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.4530, -32.7330, -18.0210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 107, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 107,  
92) }
```

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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