

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(86.4750, 24.0680,  
15.3640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	774656
RGB	119, 70, 86
RGB Percent	47%, 27%, 34%
CMY	0.5332, 0.7256, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.28, 0.53
HSL	340°, 26%, 37%
HSV	340°, 41%, 47%
XYZ	11.4816, 8.9742, 9.9356
YIQ	86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

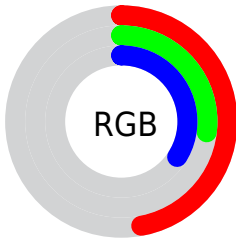
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	119, 70, 86
Decimal	7816790
CIE Lab	35.93, 23.31, -0.50
CIE LCh	36, 23.317, 358.774
Yxy	8.9742, 0.3778, 0.2953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286006870 (0xFF774656)
YUV	86.4750, -0.2342, 28.5244
Hunter-Lab	29.9570, 15.9891, 1.3056

# Details

The YIQ color **86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **102.5250, -24.0680, -15.3640**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.7850, 26.1310, 16.5230**, and **39.3930, 21.3630, 14.8270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.5190, 29.9360, 19.1520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.4310, 18.2000, 11.5760**.

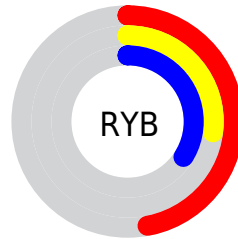
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (27%)

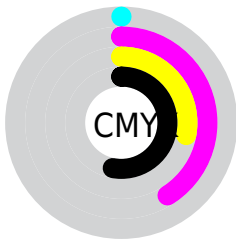
Blue (34%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (34%)

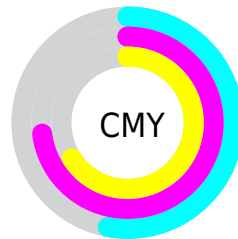


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640 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 86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.4750, 24.0680,  
15.3640

86.4750, 24.0680,  
15.3640

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

62.5780, 22.2800,  
14.7280

137.0840, 26.7270,  
16.7350

39.3930, 21.3630,  
14.8270

163.3830, 27.3230,  
16.9470

17.0230, 19.5290,  
15.0250

190.9810, 28.5150,  
17.3710

4.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680

217.7960, 27.5980,  
17.4700

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

238.0110, 10.6350,  
11.0110

■ 86.4750, 24.0680,  
15.3640

■ 86.4750, 24.0680,  
15.3640

■ 78.5190, 29.9360,  
19.1520

■ 94.4310, 18.2000,  
11.5760

■ 70.5630, 35.8040,  
22.9400

■ 102.3870, 12.3320,  
7.7880

■ 62.6070, 41.6720,  
26.7280

■ 110.3430, 6.4640,  
4.0000

■ 54.6510, 47.5400,  
30.5160

■ 118.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 46.6950, 53.4080,  
34.3040

■ 125.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530


■ 40.0270, 58.4050,  
37.3570

■ 133.6240,  
-10.8650, -6.8410

■ 141.5800,  
-16.7330, -10.6290

■ 149.5360,

-22.6010, -14.4170

 157.4920,  
-28.4690, -18.2050

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.7000, 10.3130, 16.8490



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640



85.3090, 30.1670, 9.4550

# Triad

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



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640



81.3790, 5.6420, -14.1500



72.6210, -50.3410, -7.2770

# Complementary

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



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640



102.5250, -24.0680, -15.3640

# 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.



66.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640



78.7450, -13.0640, -16.5520

# Square

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



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640



83.0820, 19.9000, -8.2280



73.6100, -34.6130, -16.9890



81.7210, -29.7110, 4.3130



# Rectangle

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



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640



85.2070, 30.2140, 3.0940



73.6100, -34.6130, -16.9890



69.4520, -57.3550, -12.3230

# Sweetspot

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



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640



143.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



85.4530, 3.9390, 22.2350



71.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



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.



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640



104.8730, 37.8670, 24.0990



89.3470, 27.0040, 6.2040



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.0380, 59.8720, 38.3040



84.0980, 122.6780, 78.5020



# Inverse Universe

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



86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640



104.8730, 37.8670, 24.0990



99.6530, -27.0040, -6.2040



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.0380, 59.8720, 38.3040

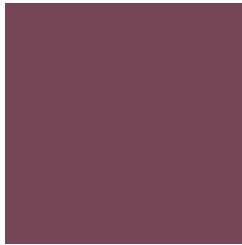


84.0980, 122.6780, 78.5020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

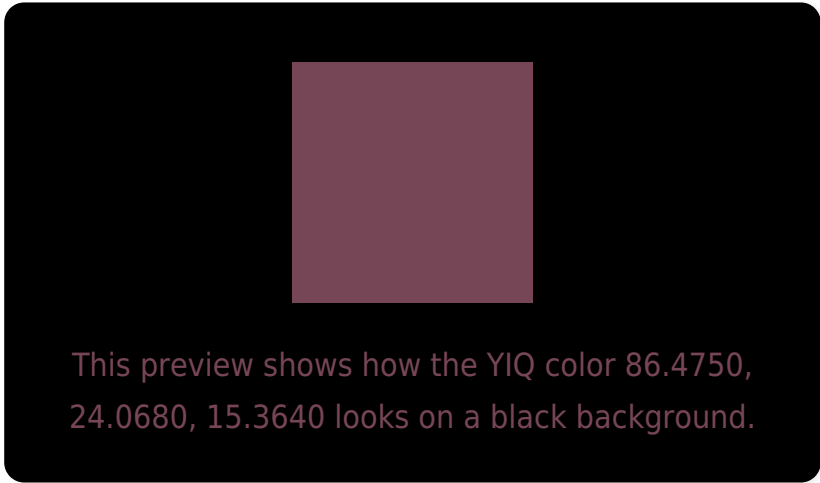
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

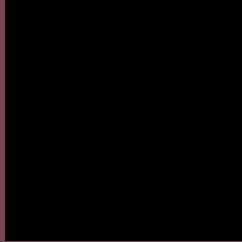
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4750, 24.0680,



# 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

86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640

### Protanopia

85.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

### Deuteranopia

85.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



## Tritanopia

86.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640

## Protanomaly

85.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590

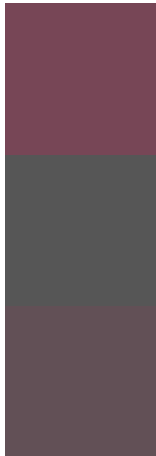
## Deuteranomaly

86.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770

## Tritanomaly

86.0790, 25.1230, 12.7630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640 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(119, 70, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 70, 86)  
}
```

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(119, 70, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 70, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640 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(119, 70, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 70, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(119, 70, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 70, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 70, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 70,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.4750, 24.0680, 15.3640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 70, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119, 70,  
86) }
```

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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