

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940)</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(86.5200, -9.6180,  
-56.9940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2A7E00
RGB	42, 126, 0
RGB Percent	16%, 49%, 0%
CMY	0.8356, 0.5057, 0.9999
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 1.00, 0.51
HSL	100°, 100%, 25%
HSV	100°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	8.4174, 15.4214, 2.5334
YIQ	86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

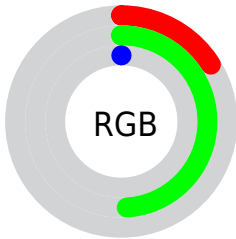
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 126, 84
Decimal	2784768
CIELab	46.21, -45.26, 50.15
CIELCh	46, 67.558, 132.064
Yxy	15.4214, 0.3192, 0.5848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280974848 (0xFF2A7E00)
YUV	86.5200, -42.6544, -39.0440
Hunter-Lab	39.2701, -30.4622, 23.6641

# Details

The YIQ color **86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **39.4800, 9.6180, 56.9940**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.7420, -10.1230, -53.3470**, and **44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3940, -9.0230, -51.2550**.

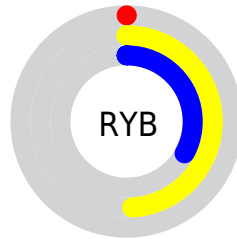
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (49%)

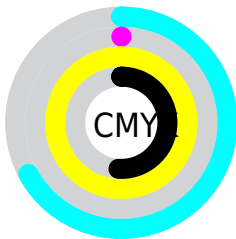
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (33%)

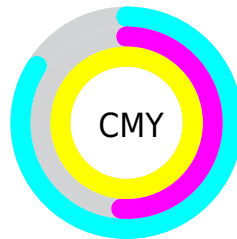


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940 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 86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.5200, -9.6180,  
-56.9940

86.5200, -9.6180,  
-56.9940

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

58.7000, -27.5000,  
-52.3000

142.7420,  
-10.1230, -53.3470

44.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

170.6280, -9.8020,  
-53.6580

30.5240, -14.3000,  
-27.1960

198.4000, -9.1600,  
-54.2800

17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

221.3020, -5.7680,  
-49.6720

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

233.0510, 2.8490,  
-35.1270

244.9140, 11.1450,

-20.2710

■ 251.8080, 8.9880,  
-8.7080

■ 86.5200, -9.6180,  
-56.9940

■ 90.3940, -9.0230,  
-51.2550

■ 94.4530, -7.5110,  
-45.6150

■ 98.3270, -6.9160,  
-39.8760

■ 102.3860, -5.4040,  
-34.2360

■ 106.2600, -4.8090,  
-28.4970

■ 110.1340, -4.2140,  
-22.7580

■ 114.1930, -2.7020,  
-17.1180

■ 118.0670, -2.1070,  
-11.3790

■ 122.1260, -0.5950,  
-5.7390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



100.4060, 35.4020, -35.8780



86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940



85.6920, -59.4120, -46.6440

# Triad

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



86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940



98.2270, -104.3530, 2.4230



94.0570, 85.2240, 52.4240

# Complementary

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



86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940



39.4800, 9.6180, 56.9940

# 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.



102.8150, 54.0910, 60.4830



86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940



89.2910, -101.2370, 12.0350

# Square

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



86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940



99.1610, -95.9600, -12.0240



111.9250, -2.3010, 47.2270



100.1510, 86.5140, 18.0180



# Rectangle

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



86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940



91.4260, -72.8020, -35.2500



111.9250, -2.3010, 47.2270



94.4510, 78.4830, 58.9550

# Sweetspot

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



86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940



147.8460, -3.3430, -22.0230



86.9820, 51.9960, -17.2200



72.6000, -2.2900, -13.5700



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940



111.8270, -12.6410, -73.8010



76.3560, -41.3910, -59.3670



61.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



87.6940, -10.1680, -58.0400



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



39.4800, 9.6180, 56.9940



51.1730, 12.6410, 73.8010



49.6440, 41.3910, 59.3670



59.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



40.0070, 9.5720, 57.8280

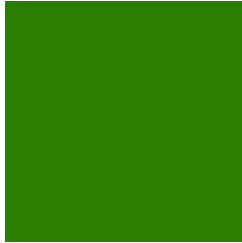


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940 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 86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

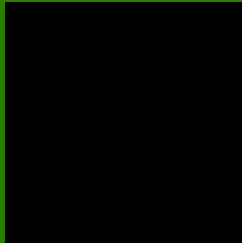
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5200, -9.6180,

-56.9940.

# 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

86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940

### Protanopia

100.7600, 43.3330, -30.9310

### Deuteranopia

104.5020, 44.6600, -16.4280



## Tritanopia

102.8910, -33.6060, -7.7020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940

## Protanomaly

95.6110, 24.3990, -40.2170

## Deuteranomaly

97.5930, 24.8100, -31.1420

## Tritanomaly

96.7170, -25.0290, -25.4850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.7860, -3.1140, -20.6660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940 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(42, 126, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 126, 0)  
}
```

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(42, 126, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 126, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940 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(42, 126, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 126, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 126, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 126, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 126, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 126, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.5200, -9.6180, -56.9940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 126, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 126,  
0) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor