

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.5360, 11.7890,
-31.9470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E6813
RGB	78, 104, 19
RGB Percent	31%, 41%, 7%
CMY	0.6942, 0.5921, 0.9254
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.82, 0.59
HSL	78°, 69%, 24%
HSV	78°, 82%, 41%
XYZ	8.2087, 11.5684, 2.4177
YIQ	86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

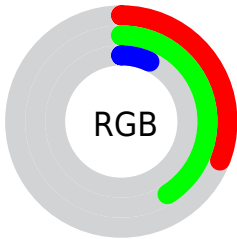
Format	Color
RYB	19, 104, 45
Decimal	5138451
CIELab	40.52, -22.62, 41.24
CIElCh	41, 47.032, 118.742
Yxy	11.5684, 0.3698, 0.5212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283328531 (0xFF4E6813)
YUV	86.5360, -33.2952, -7.4861
Hunter-Lab	34.0123, -16.4416, 19.5942

Details

The YIQ color **86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **36.4640, -11.7890, 31.9470**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.8350, 12.3850, -31.7350**, and **42.1300, 1.6090, -23.6630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4990, 13.2110, -35.6930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.5730, 10.3670, -28.2010**.

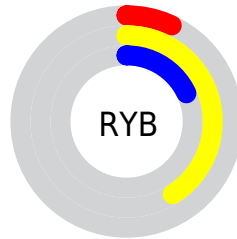
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (41%)

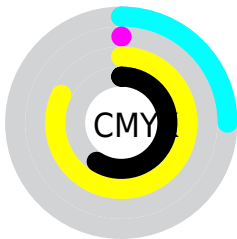
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (18%)

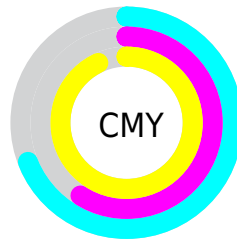


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470 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 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.5360, 11.7890,
-31.9470

■ 86.5360, 11.7890,
-31.9470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.8070, 9.5880,
-30.6040

■ 137.8350, 12.3850,
-31.7350

■ 42.1300, 1.6090,
-23.6630

■ 164.6070, 13.0270,
-32.3570

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 192.0800, 13.0730,
-33.1910

■ 2.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 220.1510, 14.3110,
-33.6010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.8790, 18.2530,
-27.9470

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,

-16.4830

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 86.5360, 11.7890,
-31.9470

■ 86.5360, 11.7890,
-31.9470

■ 84.4990, 13.2110,
-35.6930

■ 88.5730, 10.3670,
-28.2010

■ 82.5760, 14.3120,
-39.1280

■ 90.7240, 8.6240,
-24.1440

■ 93.0600, 7.7980,
-20.1860

■ 95.2110, 6.0550,
-16.1290

■ 97.2480, 4.6330,
-12.3830

■ 99.2850, 3.2110,
-8.6370

■ 101.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 103.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 105.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.6170, 42.5980, -23.1140



86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470



73.6020, -41.3030, -38.9270

Triad

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



86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470



82.3370, -81.6560, -6.9360



93.1830, 49.0980, 35.3220

Complementary

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



86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470



36.4640, -11.7890, 31.9470

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.



97.8670, 20.8090, 35.8890



86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470



79.0090, -83.3080, 0.9800

Square

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



86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470



81.3790, -73.4470, -18.0470



96.5720, -21.1410, 25.2190



92.3730, 59.6460, 20.3660

Rectangle

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



86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470



75.3370, -56.4340, -34.5300



96.5720, -21.1410, 25.2190



94.9310, 41.1200, 36.7360

Sweetspot

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



86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470



128.1340, 4.9540, -12.6940



59.6770, 43.5100, 4.4220



64.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470



107.9920, 18.5320, -49.5320



73.9780, -13.2430, -40.8510



49.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



91.4250, 16.0550, -43.1850



192.2860, 33.5780, -90.9500

Inverse Universe

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



36.4640, -11.7890, 31.9470



30.0080, -18.5320, 49.5320



49.0220, 13.2430, 40.8510



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



23.5750, -16.0550, 43.1850



49.7140, -33.5780, 90.9500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470 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 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

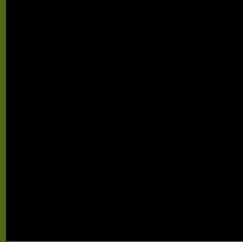
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470.

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

86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470

Protanopia

90.2830, 31.9150, -22.2370

Deuteranopia

91.6740, 38.4240, -13.5440



Tritanopia

94.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470

Protanomaly

88.8690, 24.2130, -25.8270

Deuteranomaly

89.7820, 29.0720, -20.2720

Tritanomaly

92.2520, -1.1900, -11.4780

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470 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(78, 104, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 104, 19)  
}
```

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(78, 104, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 104, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470 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(78, 104, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 104, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 104, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 104, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 104, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 104,  
19) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.5360, 11.7890, -31.9470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 104, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 104,  
19) }
```

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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