

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.5520, 68.7270,  
4.4630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9B4112
RGB	155, 65, 18
RGB Percent	61%, 25%, 7%
CMY	0.3920, 0.7452, 0.9291
CMYK	0.00, 0.58, 0.88, 0.39
HSL	21°, 79%, 34%
HSV	21°, 88%, 61%
XYZ	15.5246, 10.7934, 1.8408
YIQ	86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

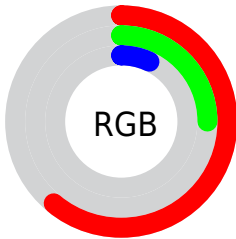
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	155, 90, 18
Decimal	10174738
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.23, 35.25, 43.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 56.298, 51.230
Yxy	10.7934, 0.5513, 0.3833
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288364818 (0xFF9B4112)
YUV	86.5520, -33.7961, 60.0289
Hunter-Lab	32.8533, 26.8555, 19.6753

# Details

The YIQ color **86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **86.4480, -68.7270, -4.4630**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.3140, 75.3290, 5.9610**, and **36.9220, 53.3660, 13.0300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9720, 76.2920, 5.0280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.2460, 60.8410, 4.2090**.

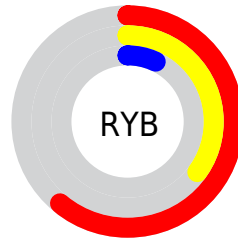
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (25%)

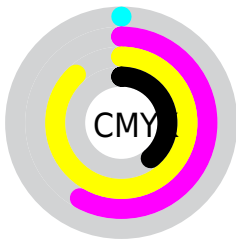
Blue (7%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (7%)

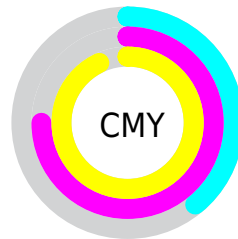


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (88%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630 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 86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.5520, 68.7270,  
4.4630

86.5520, 68.7270,  
4.4630

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

61.1540, 64.0960,  
5.7920

139.3140, 75.3290,  
5.9610

37.2210, 53.9620,  
13.2420

167.2820, 78.3550,  
6.1870

20.3320, 40.5280,  
14.4160

188.6720, 68.2690,  
1.7490

13.2700, 25.9030,  
9.6390

207.4850, 52.4980,  
-4.2860

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

227.5860, 35.8560,  
-11.0560

247.8010, 18.8930,

-17.5150

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,  
-9.3300

■ 86.5520, 68.7270,  
4.4630

■ 86.5520, 68.7270,  
4.4630

■ 78.9720, 76.2920,  
5.0280

■ 94.2460, 60.8410,  
4.2090

■ 77.4560, 77.8050,  
5.1410

■ 101.8260, 53.2760,  
3.6440

■ 110.1070, 45.1150,  
2.8670

■ 117.6870, 37.5500,  
2.3020

■ 125.3810, 29.6640,  
2.0480

■ 132.9610, 22.0990,  
1.4830

■ 140.6550, 14.2130,  
1.2290

■ 148.8220, 6.3730,  
0.1410

■ 156.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.7370, 70.7850, 33.2570



86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630



87.2590, 49.6580, -18.9020

# Triad

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



86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630



74.5220, -55.5170, -34.6290



87.9310, -47.1370, 22.7750

# Complementary

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



86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630



86.4480, -68.7270, -4.4630

# 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.



80.8500, -87.1140, 3.8780



86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630



80.4670, -70.8790, -20.5350

# Square

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



86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630



66.7020, -39.0090, -47.4650



83.2660, -82.8940, -6.5260



93.8480, 13.7930, 41.8970



# Rectangle

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



86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630



85.3550, 31.4120, -29.6440



83.2660, -82.8940, -6.5260



74.8660, -84.0430, 8.7970

# Sweetspot

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



86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630



174.2990, 26.9590, 1.5110



69.3370, 52.4410, 57.3450



85.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630



100.6020, 100.8210, 6.5250



125.8810, 50.3020, -30.5780



72.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



70.0360, 70.2400, 4.5760



6.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



# Inverse Universe

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



86.4480, -68.7270, -4.4630



100.3980, -100.8210, -6.5250



47.1190, -50.3020, 30.5780



72.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



69.9640, -70.2400, -4.5760



6.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630 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 86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

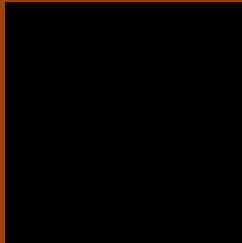
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5520, 68.7270,

4.4630.

# 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

86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630

### Protanopia

88.8360, 28.9800, -18.6040

### Deuteranopia

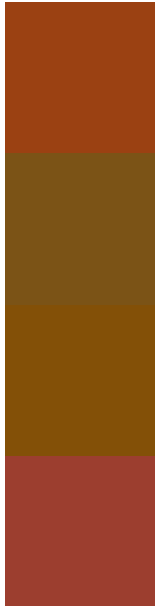
86.9380, 46.1280, -21.0080



## Tritanopia

90.0460, 56.2530, 21.2850

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630

## Protanomaly

88.0060, 43.4210, -10.4910

## Deuteranomaly

86.9270, 53.8290, -11.8910

## Tritanomaly

88.3960, 60.8390, 15.2630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.9290, 25.1250, 1.7090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630 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(155, 65, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 65, 18)  
}
```

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(155, 65, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 65, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630 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(155, 65, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 65, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 65, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 65, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 65, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 65,  
18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.5520, 68.7270, 4.4630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 65, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155, 65,  
18) }
```

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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