

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.5680, -0.4050,
-42.2370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C720F
RGB	60, 114, 15
RGB Percent	24%, 45%, 6%
CMY	0.7649, 0.5528, 0.9411
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.87, 0.55
HSL	93°, 77%, 25%
HSV	93°, 87%, 45%
XYZ	7.9668, 13.0334, 2.5485
YIQ	86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

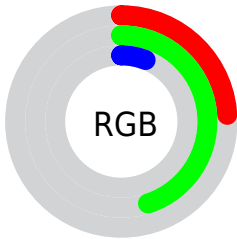
Format	Color
RYB	15, 114, 69
Decimal	3961359
CIELab	42.81, -34.69, 44.19
CIElCh	43, 56.181, 128.129
Yxy	13.0334, 0.3383, 0.5535
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282151439 (0xFF3C720F)
YUV	86.5680, -35.2830, -23.3001
Hunter-Lab	36.1018, -23.7876, 21.0859

Details

The YIQ color $86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336600 . A complement of this color would be $42.4320, 0.4050, 42.2370$, and the grayscale version is $87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $139.0950, -0.4510, -41.4030$, and $38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $83.5200, -0.4500, -46.9300$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $89.6160, -0.3600, -37.5440$.

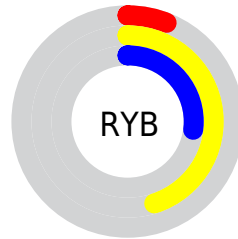
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (45%)

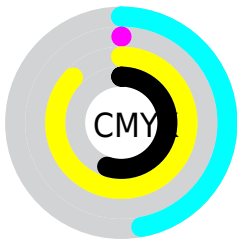
Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (27%)

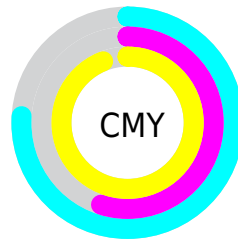


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370 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 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.5680, -0.4050,
-42.2370

86.5680, -0.4050,
-42.2370

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.1100, -4.8070,
-39.5510

139.0950, -0.4510,
-41.4030

38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

166.4540, -0.0840,
-42.5480

25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

194.2260, 0.5580,
-43.1700

10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140


222.6990, 0.6040,
-44.0040


0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


236.4970, 7.5250,
-31.7630


248.6590, 16.4170,


-16.6950


 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640


 86.5680, -0.4050,
-42.2370

 86.5680, -0.4050,
-42.2370


 83.5200, -0.4500,
-46.9300

 89.6160, -0.3600,
-37.5440

 82.4660, -0.3580,
-48.5980

 92.7780, -0.6360,
-32.5400

 96.1250, 0.0050,
-27.6350

 99.2870, -0.2710,
-22.6310

 102.3350, -0.2260,
-17.9380

■ 105.3830, -0.1810,
-13.2450

■ 108.8440, 0.1390,
-8.0290

■ 111.8920, 0.1840,
-3.3360

■ 115.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.6500, 37.8310, -30.3370



86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370



77.7360, -53.5440, -42.8560

Triad

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



86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370



88.8230, -91.6520, -1.9880



94.3270, 66.4280, 40.6360

Complementary

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



86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370



42.4320, 0.4050, 42.2370

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.



100.4720, 38.4590, 46.4190



86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370



82.5770, -90.5990, 6.4650

Square

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



86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370



89.0390, -83.9930, -14.1450



103.9530, -8.6720, 36.0320



95.1370, 71.9340, 17.9340

Rectangle

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



86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370



82.6720, -64.6870, -33.6390



103.9530, -8.6720, 36.0320



95.2540, 59.5040, 44.9760

Sweetspot

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



86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370



137.2750, 0.0030, -16.5810



75.7120, 44.4290, -6.7310



67.4910, -0.3650, -9.9090



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370



106.9090, -0.7680, -63.2000



73.4550, -28.1880, -50.8440



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



86.5860, -0.8160, -51.3120



178.4770, -1.1730, -105.4370

Inverse Universe

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



42.4320, 0.4050, 42.2370



41.0910, 0.7680, 63.2000



55.5450, 28.1880, 50.8440



51.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



33.1150, 0.2200, 51.1000



68.5230, 1.1730, 105.4370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370 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 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

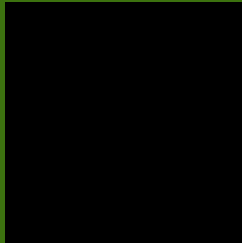
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370.

-42.2370.

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

86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370

Protanopia

94.6270, 36.6380, -25.2340

Deuteranopia

97.4030, 40.6250, -14.8870



Tritanopia

97.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370

Protanomaly

91.6960, 23.0220, -31.7780

Deuteranomaly

93.8800, 25.6800, -24.8800

Tritanomaly

93.6200, -14.2100, -17.8100

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370 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(60, 114, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 114, 15)  
}
```

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(60, 114, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 114, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370 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(60, 114, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 114, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 114, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 114, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 114, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 114,  
15) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.5680, -0.4050, -42.2370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 114, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 114,  
15) }
```

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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