

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.5840, 2.6660,
-37.3180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	426E14
RGB	66, 110, 20
RGB Percent	26%, 43%, 8%
CMY	0.7413, 0.5685, 0.9215
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.82, 0.57
HSL	89°, 69%, 25%
HSV	89°, 82%, 43%
XYZ	7.9484, 12.3632, 2.6302
YIQ	86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

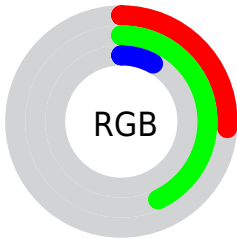
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 110, 64
Decimal	4353556
CIE Lab	41.79, -30.43, 41.82
CIE LCh	42, 51.721, 126.046
Yxy	12.3632, 0.3465, 0.5389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282543636 (0xFF426E14)
YUV	86.5840, -32.8259, -18.0522
Hunter-Lab	35.1614, -21.1818, 20.1778

Details

The YIQ color **86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **43.4160, -2.6660, 37.3180**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.4700, 2.9870, -37.6290**, and **40.2810, -9.3020, -29.6700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.8350, 3.2170, -41.7990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3330, 2.1150, -32.8370**.

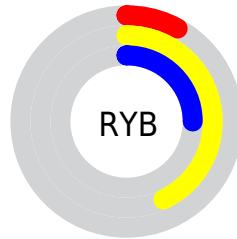
Distribution



 Red (26%)

 Green (43%)

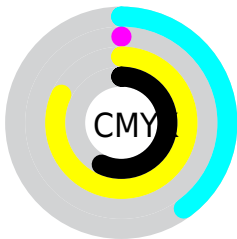
 Blue (8%)




 Red (8%)

 Yellow (43%)

 Blue (25%)

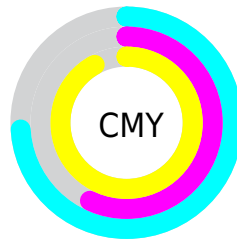


 Cyan (40%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (82%)

 Black (57%)



 Cyan (74%)

 Magenta (57%)

 Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180 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 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.5840, 2.6660,
-37.3180

86.5840, 2.6660,
-37.3180

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.8550, 0.4650,
-35.9750

138.4700, 2.9870,
-37.6290

40.2810, -9.3020,
-29.6700

165.3560, 3.3080,
-37.9400

23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

192.7150, 3.6750,
-39.0850

7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

221.1880, 3.7210,
-39.9190

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

238.2200, 9.8630,
-30.0810

249.1860, 16.3710,

-15.8610

■ 252.4920, 7.0620,
-6.8420

■ 86.5840, 2.6660,
-37.3180

■ 86.5840, 2.6660,
-37.3180

■ 83.8350, 3.2170,
-41.7990

■ 89.3330, 2.1150,
-32.8370

■ 81.3140, 3.1260,
-45.6580

■ 92.3810, 2.1600,
-28.1440

■ 95.1300, 1.6090,
-23.6630

■ 98.1780, 1.6540,
-18.9700

■ 100.9270, 1.1030,
-14.4890

■ 103.6760, 0.5520,
-10.0080

■ 106.7240, 0.5970,
-5.3150

■ 109.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 112.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.3020, 38.9310, -28.2450



86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180



75.1600, -51.8020, -41.3860

Triad

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



86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180



85.8080, -87.2960, -3.8400



94.2120, 59.3220, 37.2580

Complementary

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



86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180



43.4160, -2.6660, 37.3180

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.



98.9010, 32.6370, 41.7970



86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180



80.2630, -86.8390, 4.4010

Square

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



86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180



85.5510, -79.6830, -15.1630



100.7630, -11.1930, 32.1590



94.2010, 65.8820, 17.4820

Rectangle

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



86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180



79.6400, -61.6610, -33.4130



100.7630, -11.1930, 32.1590



95.4980, 52.7650, 40.4530

Sweetspot

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



86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180



133.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120



72.7380, 41.5400, -3.9320



65.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180



106.4090, 3.8160, -58.1680



73.4280, -23.5580, -46.6460



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



88.6790, 3.3560, -49.8280



182.6630, 7.1710, -102.4690

Inverse Universe

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



43.4160, -2.6660, 37.3180



39.2920, -4.4120, 57.9560



56.8710, 24.1540, 46.8580



51.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



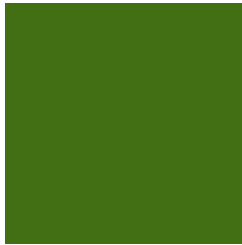
31.3210, -3.3560, 49.8280



64.3370, -7.1710, 102.4690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180 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 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

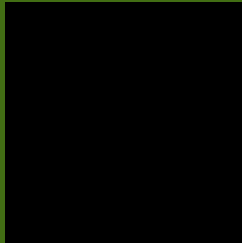
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180.

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

86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180

Protanopia

93.2400, 33.4740, -22.9580

Deuteranopia

94.6740, 38.4240, -13.5440



Tritanopia

95.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180

Protanomaly

90.9180, 22.5170, -28.1310

Deuteranomaly

91.5750, 25.2210, -22.0670

Tritanomaly

92.6530, -9.8090, -14.9690

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180 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(66, 110, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 110, 20)  
}
```

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(66, 110, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 110, 20) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180 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(66, 110, 20) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 110, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 110, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 110, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 110, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 110,  
20) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.5840, 2.6660, -37.3180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 110, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 110,  
20) }
```

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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