

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740)</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(86.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	515A54
RGB	81, 90, 84
RGB Percent	32%, 35%, 33%
CMY	0.6824, 0.6470, 0.6706
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.07, 0.65
HSL	140°, 5%, 34%
HSV	140°, 10%, 35%
XYZ	8.6494, 9.7021, 9.8038
YIQ	86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

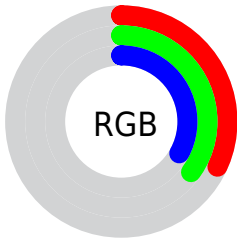
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	81, 88, 90
Decimal	5331540
CIELab	37.30, -4.85, 2.26
CIElCh	37, 5.353, 155.038
Yxy	9.7021, 0.3072, 0.3446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283521620 (0xFF515A54)
YUV	86.6250, -1.2941, -4.9331
Hunter-Lab	31.1481, -4.9422, 3.1422

# Details

The YIQ color **86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **84.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970**, and **41.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

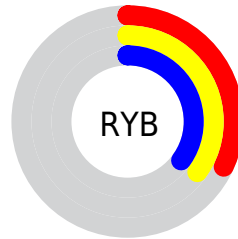
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (35%)

Blue (33%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (35%)

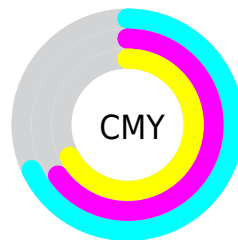


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740 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 86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

■ 86.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 63.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

■ 136.2120, -3.7130,  
-4.2970

■ 41.0380, -3.1630,  
-3.2510

■ 162.3260, -4.0340,  
-3.9860

■ 21.0380, -3.1630,  
-3.2510

■ 189.9130, -4.3090,  
-4.5090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 217.2120, -3.7130,  
-4.2970

■ 245.9130, -4.3090,  
-4.5090

■ 86.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

■ 86.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

■ 83.2500, -6.8760,  
-7.5480

■ 90.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 79.8750, -10.3140,  
-11.3220

■ 93.3750, 3.4380,  
3.7740

■ 76.5000, -13.7520,  
-15.0960

■ 96.7500, 6.8760,  
7.5480

■ 73.1250, -17.1900,  
-18.8700

■ 100.1250, 10.3140,  
11.3220

■ 69.7500, -20.6280,  
-22.6440

■ 103.5000, 13.7520,  
15.0960

■ 66.3750, -24.0660,  
-26.4180

■ 106.8750, 17.1900,  
18.8700

■ 63.0000, -27.5040,  
-30.1920

■ 110.2500, 20.6280,  
22.6440

■ 59.6250, -30.9420,

■ 113.6250, 24.0660,

-33.9660

26.4180

■ 56.2500, -34.3800,  
-37.7400

■ 117.0000, 27.5040,  
30.1920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



86.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660

# Triad

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



86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



87.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



88.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220

# Complementary

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



86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



84.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740

# 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.



88.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660



86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



88.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

# Square

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



86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



86.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



88.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



# Rectangle

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



86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



86.2270, -8.0690, -2.4450



88.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



88.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330

# Sweetspot

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



86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



115.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



88.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



57.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



111.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



87.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



44.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



68.7880, -42.1270, -46.0230



148.1250, -90.5340, -99.3820



# Inverse Universe

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



84.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



108.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780



83.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.2120, 42.1270, 46.0230



88.8750, 90.5340, 99.3820



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

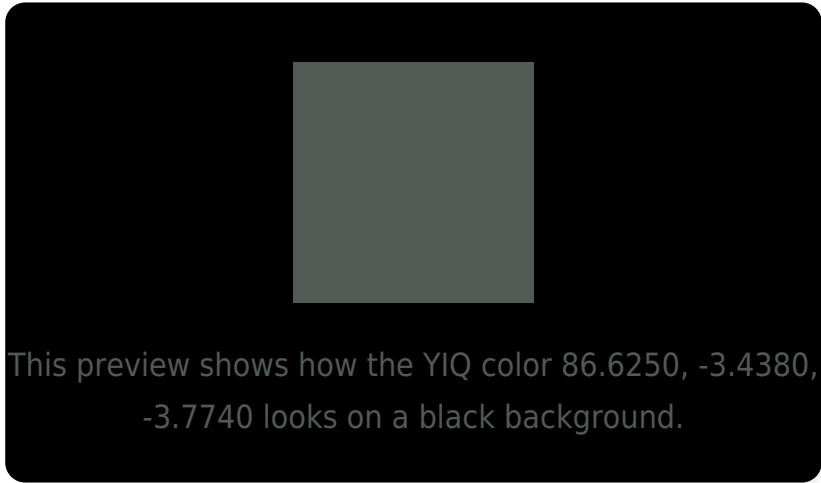
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

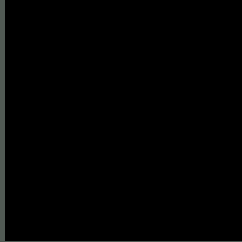
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740.

-3.7740.

# 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

86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740

### Protanopia

87.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

### Deuteranopia

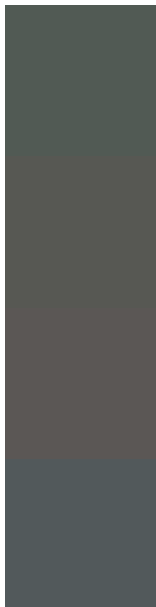
88.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



## Tritanopia

87.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740

## Protanomaly

87.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670

## Deuteranomaly

87.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

## Tritanomaly

87.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740 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(81, 90, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 90, 84)  
}
```

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(81, 90, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 90, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740 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(81, 90, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 90, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 90, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 90, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 90, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 90, 84)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 90, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 90,  
84) }
```

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