

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.6250, 22.9250,
-2.4750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B5239
RGB	107, 82, 57
RGB Percent	42%, 32%, 22%
CMY	0.5803, 0.6785, 0.7764
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.47, 0.58
HSL	30°, 30%, 32%
HSV	30°, 47%, 42%
XYZ	9.8205, 9.4552, 5.1820
YIQ	86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

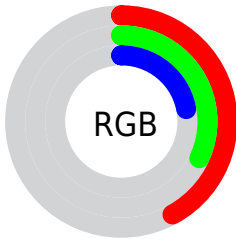
Format	Color
R_{YB}	107, 107, 57
Decimal	7033401
CIE Lab	36.85, 6.84, 18.64
CIE LCh	37, 19.850, 69.856
Yxy	9.4552, 0.4015, 0.3866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285223481 (0xFF6B5239)
YUV	86.6250, -14.6051, 17.8689
Hunter-Lab	30.7493, 3.1968, 11.5327

Details

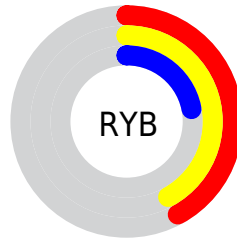
The YIQ color **86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **77.3750, -22.9250, 2.4750**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490**, and **40.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.4360, 27.8310, -3.2810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.8140, 18.0190, -1.6690**.

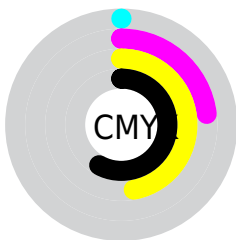
Distribution



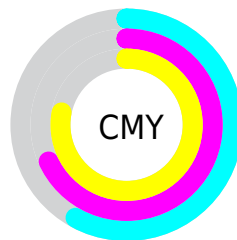
- Red (42%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750 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, 22.9250, -2.4750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.6250, 22.9250,
-2.4750

■ 86.6250, 22.9250,
-2.4750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.1410, 21.4120,
-2.5880

■ 136.5930, 25.9510,
-2.2490

■ 40.6570, 19.8990,
-2.7010

■ 162.8920, 26.5470,
-2.0370

■ 20.4440, 16.1850,
-1.4710

■ 190.0770, 27.4640,
-2.1360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 218.2620, 28.3810,
-2.2350

■ 241.0650, 18.5700,
-6.1500

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,

-4.9760

■ 86.6250, 22.9250,
-2.4750

■ 86.6250, 22.9250,
-2.4750

■ 82.4360, 27.8310,
-3.2810

■ 90.8140, 18.0190,
-1.6690

■ 77.7740, 32.6910,
-3.2530

■ 95.4760, 13.1590,
-1.6970

■ 73.5850, 37.5970,
-4.0590

■ 99.6650, 8.2530,
-0.8910

■ 69.3960, 42.5030,
-4.8650

■ 103.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 64.7340, 47.3630,
-4.8370

■ 108.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 63.1040, 49.1970,
-5.0350

■ 112.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 116.8940,
-11.3250, 1.4990

■ 121.6700,
-16.5060, 1.7820

■ 125.7450,
-21.0910, 2.2770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.5210, 26.4540, 5.1580



86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750



84.8470, 13.2520, -8.8920

Triad

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



86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750



77.9140, -32.4130, -12.8050



88.9050, -0.6900, 12.5100

Complementary

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



86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750



77.3750, -22.9250, 2.4750

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.



85.7610, -18.0200, 7.1960



86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750



77.2430, -40.5290, -8.8890

Square

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



86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750



81.0590, -16.8240, -14.4880



81.2920, -33.0570, -1.1290



88.9730, 13.7980, 14.2620

Rectangle

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



86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750



83.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490



81.2920, -33.0570, -1.1290



88.3280, -6.3750, 10.9130

Sweetspot

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



86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750



131.9640, 8.8490, -0.6790



74.9140, 21.4540, 18.6860



66.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940



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.



86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750



108.2150, 35.7630, -3.8610



100.7130, 16.3250, -15.0270



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



69.6160, 53.5070, -6.0530



144.8690, 112.4700, -11.8660

Inverse Universe

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



77.3750, -22.9250, 2.4750



93.7850, -35.7630, 3.8610



63.2870, -16.3250, 15.0270



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



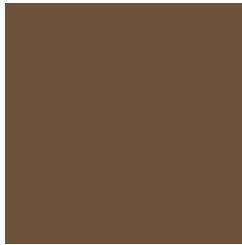
47.9710, -53.7820, 5.5300



100.1310, -112.4700, 11.8660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

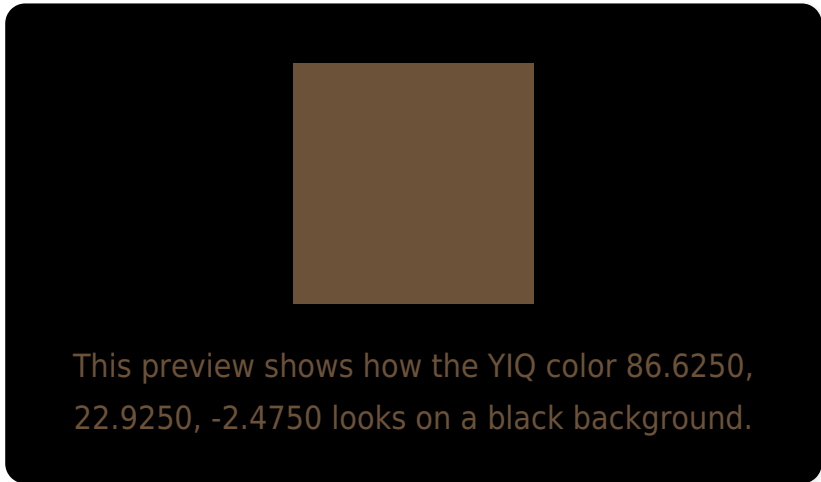
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

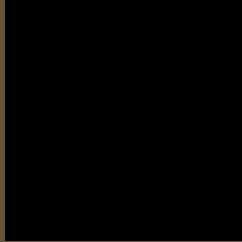
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6250, 22.9250,

-2.4750.

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, 22.9250, -2.4750

Protanopia

85.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

Deuteranopia

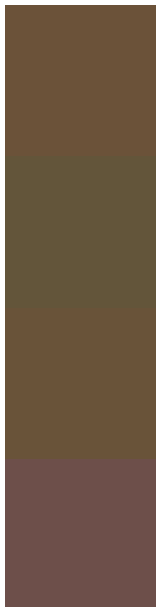
86.3150, 20.8620, -3.6340



Tritanopia

88.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750

Protanomaly

86.1080, 17.0110, -5.4290

Deuteranomaly

86.6140, 21.4580, -3.4220

Tritanomaly

87.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750 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(107, 82, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 82, 57)  
}
```

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(107, 82, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 82, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750 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(107, 82, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 82, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 82, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 82, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 82, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 82,  
57) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.6250, 22.9250, -2.4750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 82, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107, 82,  
57) }
```

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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