

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.6560, 3.3040,  
-15.8320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	506038
RGB	80, 96, 56
RGB Percent	31%, 38%, 22%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6235, 0.7803
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.42, 0.62
HSL	84°, 26%, 30%
HSV	84°, 42%, 38%
XYZ	8.2045, 10.3574, 5.3096
YIQ	86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

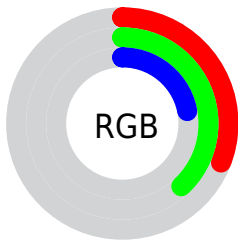
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	56, 96, 72
Decimal	5267512
CIELab	38.48, -13.84, 20.86
CIElCh	38, 25.029, 123.564
Yxy	10.3574, 0.3437, 0.4339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283457592 (0xFF506038)
YUV	86.6560, -15.1134, -5.8373
Hunter-Lab	32.1828, -10.8145, 12.7462

# Details

The YIQ color **86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **65.3440, -3.3040, 15.8320**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.0150, 3.6710, -16.9770**, and **40.8840, 2.6620, -15.2100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3200, 4.1300, -19.7900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740**.

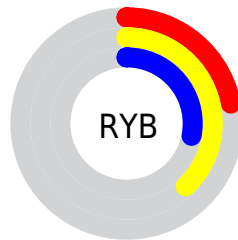
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (38%)

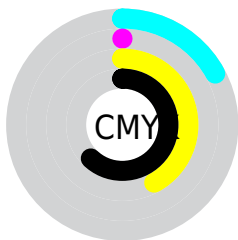
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (28%)

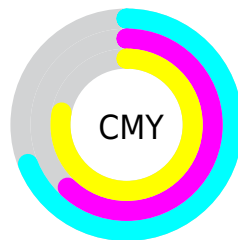


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320 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 86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.6560, 3.3040,  
-15.8320

86.6560, 3.3040,  
-15.8320

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

62.8840, 2.6620,  
-15.2100

137.0150, 3.6710,  
-16.9770

40.8840, 2.6620,  
-15.2100

162.9010, 3.9920,  
-17.2880

20.6110, -0.8230,  
-12.6230

190.3740, 4.0380,  
-18.1220

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

218.2600, 4.3590,  
-18.4330

245.3850, 5.5050,  
-17.1750

253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 86.6560, 3.3040,  
-15.8320

■ 86.6560, 3.3040,  
-15.8320

■ 84.3200, 4.1300,  
-19.7900

■ 88.9920, 2.4780,  
-11.8740

■ 82.0980, 4.6350,  
-23.4370

■ 91.2140, 1.9730,  
-8.2270

■ 79.7620, 5.4610,  
-27.3950

■ 93.5500, 1.1470,  
-4.2690

■ 77.8390, 6.5620,  
-30.8300

■ 95.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 75.5030, 7.3880,  
-34.7880

■ 97.8090, -0.7800,  
3.1240

■ 73.6940, 8.1680,  
-37.9120

■ 100.1450, -1.6060,  
7.0820

■ 102.3670, -2.1110,  
10.7290

■ 104.7030, -2.9370,  
14.6870

■ 106.9250, -3.4420,  
18.3340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.7290, 19.3960, -10.1080



86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320



83.3530, -17.8320, -18.2480

# Triad

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



86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320



78.7780, -52.2210, -6.2450



92.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

# Complementary

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



86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320



65.3440, -3.3040, 15.8320

# 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.



93.4940, 13.8890, 18.1210



86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320



88.3730, -28.6110, 6.4050

# Square

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



86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320



72.0550, -63.7270, -17.9910



92.1480, -5.6880, 14.9840



91.6360, 33.5600, 8.5360



# Rectangle

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



86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320



79.7410, -33.6040, -18.7560



92.1480, -5.6880, 14.9840



92.9420, 24.2510, 17.5550

# Sweetspot

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



86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320



121.4960, 1.2390, -5.9370



77.3520, 19.4400, 0.1120



61.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320



110.3430, 5.3230, -24.8930



80.6760, -8.6160, -20.0720



47.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



85.7770, 9.1320, -44.3720



183.9360, 19.8240, -94.9920



# Inverse Universe

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



65.3440, -3.3040, 15.8320



76.9560, -4.7270, 25.1050



71.3240, 8.6160, 20.0720



45.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



26.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



56.0640, -19.8240, 94.9920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

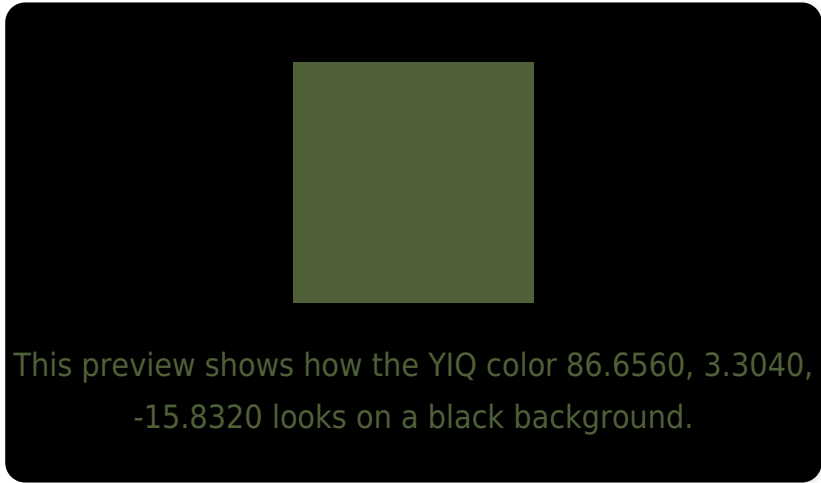
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

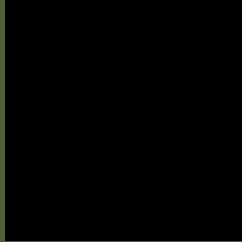
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6560, 3.3040,

-15.8320.

# 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

86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320

### Protanopia

88.5870, 16.9200, -9.2880

### Deuteranopia

89.6850, 22.6960, -3.8320



## Tritanopia

90.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320

## Protanomaly

87.7820, 11.8770, -11.5070

## Deuteranomaly

88.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

## Tritanomaly

89.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320 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(80, 96, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 96, 56)  
}
```

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(80, 96, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 96, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320 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(80, 96, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 96, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 96, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 96, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 96, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 96, 56)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 96, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 96,  
56) }
```

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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