

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.6800, -14.4390,
-19.1670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.6800, -14.4390,
-19.1670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D6746
RGB	61, 103, 70
RGB Percent	24%, 40%, 27%
CMY	0.7609, 0.5960, 0.7255
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.32, 0.60
HSL	133°, 26%, 32%
HSV	133°, 41%, 40%
XYZ	7.8798, 11.1372, 7.5274
YIQ	86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

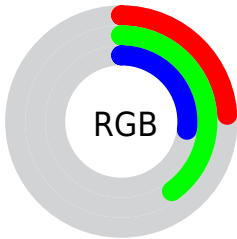
Format	Color
R_{YB}	61, 96, 103
Decimal	4024134
CIE _{Lab}	39.81, -22.54, 14.14
CIE _{LCh}	40, 26.612, 147.900
Yxy	11.1372, 0.2969, 0.4196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282214214 (0xFF3D6746)
YUV	86.6800, -8.2232, -22.5214
Hunter-Lab	33.3725, -16.2549, 9.9874

Details

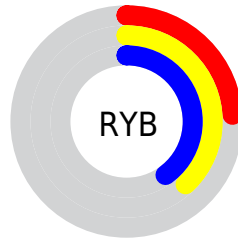
The YIQ color **86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **77.3200, 14.4390, 19.1670**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.8540, -14.9890, -20.2130**, and **39.7230, -15.9980, -18.4460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.7780, -17.8310, -23.7750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590**.

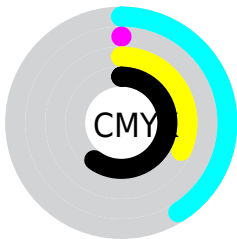
Distribution



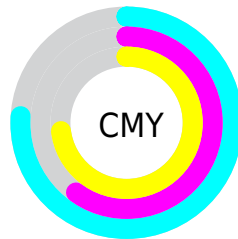
- Red (24%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670 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 86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.6800, -14.4390,
-19.1670

86.6800, -14.4390,
-19.1670

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.7940, -14.7600,
-18.8560

136.8540,
-14.9890, -20.2130

39.7230, -15.9980,
-18.4460

163.3270,
-14.9430, -21.0470

19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

190.9140,
-15.2180, -21.5700

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

218.5010,
-15.4930, -22.0930

240.9300,
-12.1470, -16.6510

252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 86.6800, -14.4390,
-19.1670

■ 86.6800, -14.4390,
-19.1670

■ 82.7780, -17.8310,
-23.7750

■ 90.5820, -11.0470,
-14.5590

■ 78.5770, -21.8190,
-28.5950

■ 94.7830, -7.0590,
-9.7390

■ 74.6750, -25.2110,
-33.2030

■ 98.6850, -3.6670,
-5.1310

■ 70.7730, -28.6030,
-37.8110

■ 102.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 66.5720, -32.5910,
-42.6310

■ 106.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 62.9690, -35.3870,
-47.0270

■ 110.8040, 6.7840,
9.2160

■ 114.7060, 10.1760,
13.8240

■ 118.6080, 13.5680,
18.4320

■ 122.8090, 17.5560,
23.2520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.3960, 6.9720, -16.2280



86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



80.3810, -41.3980, -20.6780

Triad

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



86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



89.3120, -35.8090, 4.6950



94.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510

Complementary

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



86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



77.3200, 14.4390, 19.1670

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.



95.9100, 27.2770, 17.7810



86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



95.3970, -10.8230, 14.4330

Square

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



86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



75.8900, -67.3960, -12.0680



96.7650, 11.6880, 19.4640



93.5940, 33.3780, 0.8180

Rectangle

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



86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



73.7190, -62.9010, -21.9490



96.7650, 11.6880, 19.4640



95.2110, 33.5590, 14.0630

Sweetspot

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



86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



128.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350



95.8200, 8.7140, -14.7580



65.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670



109.3380, -22.6440, -30.1640



88.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



49.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



70.3550, -39.6500, -52.3700



147.9820, -83.2420, -110.3940

Inverse Universe

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



77.3200, 14.4390, 19.1670



94.6620, 22.6440, 30.1640



75.0400, 20.8590, 12.9470



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



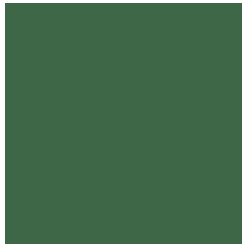
44.6450, 39.6500, 52.3700



94.0180, 83.2420, 110.3940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

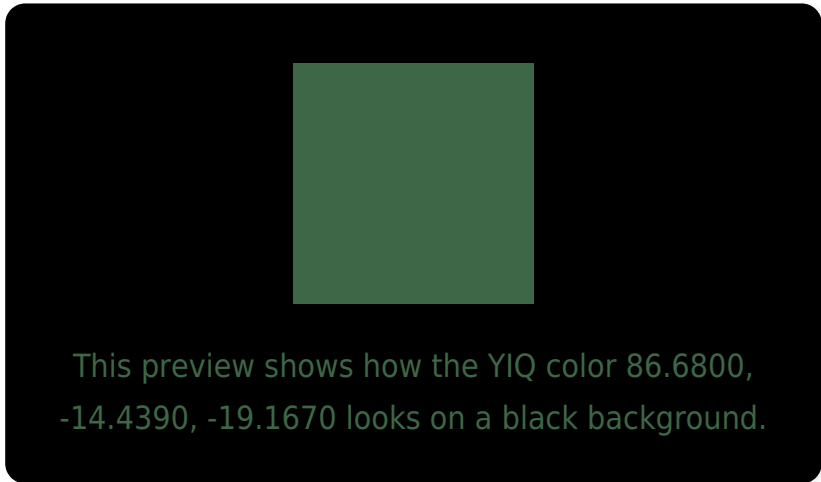
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6800, -14.4390,

-19.1670.

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

86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

Protanopia

92.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010

Deuteranopia

93.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590



Tritanopia

90.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

Protanomaly

90.2910, 3.0740, -11.6620

Deuteranomaly

91.4810, 5.5950, -7.7890

Tritanomaly

89.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670 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(61, 103, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 103, 70)  
}
```

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(61, 103, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 103, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670 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(61, 103, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 103, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 103, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 103, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 103, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 103,  
70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 103, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 103,  
70) }
```

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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