

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.7170, 82.7050,
37.4970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD283B
RGB	189, 40, 59
RGB Percent	74%, 16%, 23%
CMY	0.2585, 0.8433, 0.7683
CMYK	0.00, 0.79, 0.69, 0.26
HSL	352°, 65%, 45%
HSV	352°, 79%, 74%
XYZ	22.5576, 12.6607, 5.4034
YIQ	86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

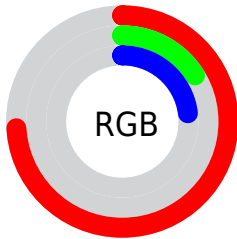
Format	Color
RYB	189, 40, 59
Decimal	12396603
CIELab	42.25, 58.50, 26.93
CIElCh	42, 64.401, 24.719
Yxy	12.6607, 0.5553, 0.3117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290586683 (0xFFBD283B)
YUV	86.7170, -13.6645, 89.7022
Hunter-Lab	35.5819, 50.8940, 15.9037

Details

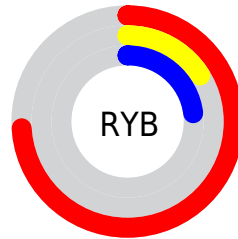
The YIQ color **86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. A complement of this color would be **142.2830, -82.7050, -37.4970**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.1320, 88.6660, 34.0900**, and **40.2100, 70.8310, 32.4230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.7400, 93.0660, 42.4580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.8080, 72.0230, 32.8470**.

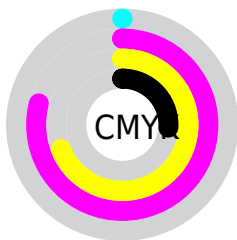
Distribution



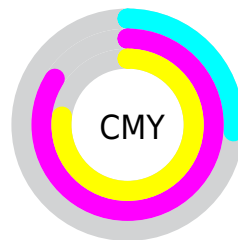
- Red (74%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970 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 86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.7170, 82.7050,
37.4970

■ 86.7170, 82.7050,
37.4970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.5740, 81.9700,
45.3140

■ 146.1320, 88.6660,
34.0900

■ 40.3240, 70.5100,
32.7340

■ 166.3150, 74.7290,
27.8570

■ 29.3020, 58.4080,
20.7760

■ 185.7150, 58.6830,
21.2990

■ 20.8590, 40.4820,
15.2500

■ 205.2290, 42.3160,
15.0520

■ 11.7750, 22.9230,
8.5790

■ 225.4440, 25.3530,
8.5930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.2460, 8.1150,

1.6110

■ 86.7170, 82.7050,
37.4970

■ 86.7170, 82.7050,
37.4970

■ 73.7400, 93.0660,
42.4580

■ 99.8080, 72.0230,
32.8470

■ 60.6490, 103.7480,
47.1080

■ 112.7850, 61.6620,
27.8860

■ 59.2470, 104.9400,
47.5320

■ 125.8760, 50.9800,
23.2360

■ 138.8530, 40.6190,
18.2750

■ 151.2430, 30.5330,
13.8370

■ 164.3340, 19.8510,
9.1870

■ 177.3110, 9.4900,
4.2260

■ 190.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 203.3790,
-11.5530, -5.3850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.8780, 66.9750, 58.2630



86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970



91.0230, 80.2820, -1.2060

Triad

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



86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970



72.8000, -42.4010, -52.0730



87.5810, -96.4220, 7.3700

Complementary

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



86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970



142.2830, -82.7050, -37.4970

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.



91.0570, -92.4310, -4.3910



86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970



81.6460, -61.7980, -36.4380

Square

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



86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970



88.1910, 16.8340, -40.7820



88.5030, -79.7280, -19.8560



96.5170, -45.6710, 29.2490

Rectangle

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



86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970



93.8260, 61.3030, -15.1850



88.5030, -79.7280, -19.8560



90.0600, -96.5130, 3.5110

Sweetspot

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



86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970



204.5530, 32.5960, 14.9960



95.5570, 29.0550, 73.6870



97.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970



85.0870, 129.2380, 58.7260



116.8360, 73.6790, 2.8230



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



49.5220, 87.7480, 39.7160



9.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160

Inverse Universe

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



86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970



85.0870, 129.2380, 58.7260



112.1640, -73.6790, -2.8230



87.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



49.5220, 87.7480, 39.7160



9.7250, 17.1920, 7.8160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970 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 86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970 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 86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970.

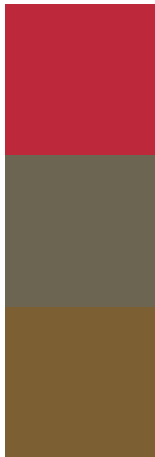


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7170, 82.7050,

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

86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970

Protanopia

100.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

Deuteranopia

99.2420, 31.1330, -8.0590



Tritanopia

86.7680, 86.6950, 31.2630

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970

Protanomaly

95.7720, 36.1730, 10.7410

Deuteranomaly

95.0200, 49.9740, 8.4220

Tritanomaly

86.7510, 85.3650, 33.3410

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970 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(189, 40, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 40, 59)  
}
```

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(189, 40, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 40, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970 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(189, 40, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 40, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(189, 40, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 40, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 40, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 40,  
59) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7170, 82.7050, 37.4970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 40, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189, 40,  
59) }
```

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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