

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.7180, 27.0970,  
-0.9910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	705037
RGB	112, 80, 55
RGB Percent	44%, 31%, 22%
CMY	0.5607, 0.6863, 0.7842
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.51, 0.56
HSL	26°, 34%, 33%
HSV	26°, 51%, 44%
XYZ	10.2421, 9.4572, 4.9041
YIQ	86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

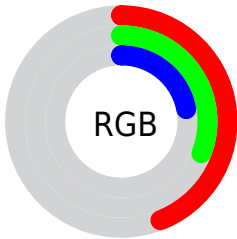
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 100, 55
Decimal	7360567
CIE Lab	36.85, 10.13, 19.96
CIE LCh	37, 22.385, 63.094
Yxy	9.4572, 0.4163, 0.3844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285550647 (0xFF705037)
YUV	86.7180, -15.6370, 22.1723
Hunter-Lab	30.7526, 5.6319, 12.0719

# Details

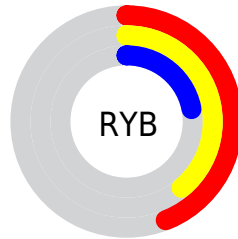
The YIQ color **86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **80.2820, -27.0970, 0.9910**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650**, and **40.4510, 23.4750, -1.4290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.9420, 32.2780, -1.2740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4940, 21.9160, -0.7080**.

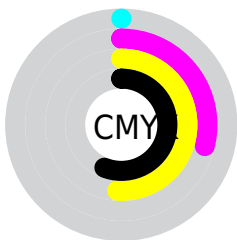
# Distribution



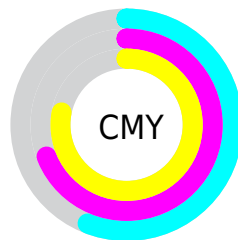
- Red (44%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910 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 86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.7180, 27.0970,  
-0.9910

■ 86.7180, 27.0970,  
-0.9910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 62.9350, 24.9880,  
-1.3160

■ 136.6860, 30.1230,  
-0.7650

■ 40.4510, 23.4750,  
-1.4290

■ 163.1700, 31.6360,  
-0.6520

■ 20.4660, 19.1190,  
0.4230

■ 190.6540, 33.1490,  
-0.5390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 218.8390, 34.0660,  
-0.6380

■ 239.6630, 19.7620,  
-5.7260

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,

-5.9090

■ 86.7180, 27.0970,  
-0.9910

■ 86.7180, 27.0970,  
-0.9910

■ 81.9420, 32.2780,  
-1.2740

■ 91.4940, 21.9160,  
-0.7080

■ 76.5790, 37.7340,  
-1.0340

■ 96.8570, 16.4600,  
-0.9480

■ 71.6890, 43.2360,  
-1.6280

■ 101.7470, 10.9580,  
-0.3540

■ 66.9130, 48.4170,  
-1.9110

■ 106.5230, 5.7770,  
-0.0710

■ 62.2510, 53.2770,  
-1.8830

■ 111.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 116.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

■ 121.4380,  
-10.0410, 0.2550

■ 126.3280,  
-15.5430, 0.8490

■ 131.6910,  
-20.9990, 0.6090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.9560, 29.6630, 7.5750



86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910



85.1850, 18.1120, -8.8640

# Triad

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



86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910



76.2510, -34.9800, -15.8440



88.0940, -5.5960, 13.3160

# Complementary

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



86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910



80.2820, -27.0970, 0.9910

# 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.



84.7000, -25.2180, 5.4860



86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910



72.9210, -51.4860, -14.0620

# Square

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



86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910



80.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



78.2090, -43.1890, -4.7330



88.9560, 12.4680, 16.3400



# Rectangle

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



86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910



83.9880, 8.3010, -12.7790



78.2090, -43.1890, -4.7330



87.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

# Sweetspot

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



86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910



135.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550



75.6910, 23.7000, 22.0360



67.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910



106.2050, 41.7230, -1.7410



103.1540, 19.3970, -15.6350



53.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



66.4040, 57.2200, -1.7560



137.2490, 117.5120, -4.1200



# Inverse Universe

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



80.2820, -27.0970, 0.9910



96.3820, -41.9980, 1.2180



63.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



53.0090, -56.9450, 2.2790

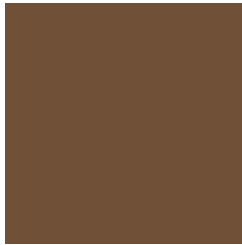


109.7510, -117.5120, 4.1200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

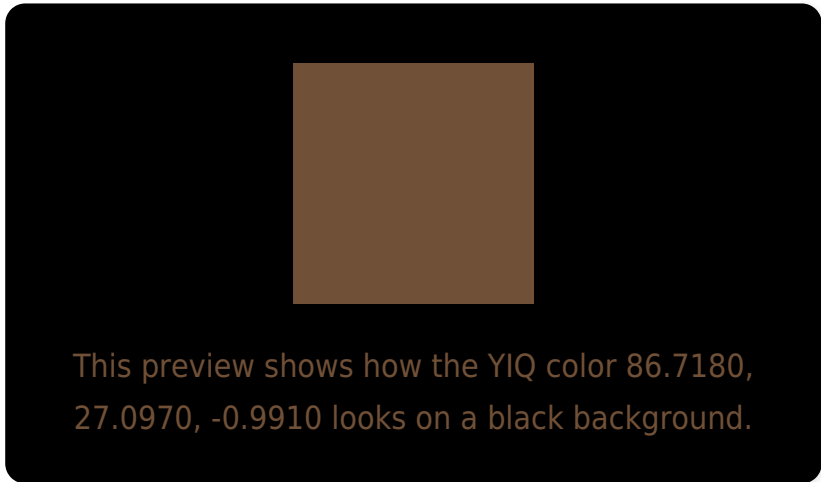
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

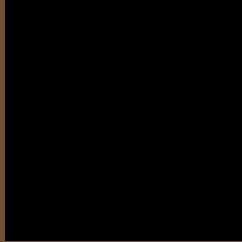
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7180, 27.0970,

-0.9910.

# 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

86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910

### Protanopia

85.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350

### Deuteranopia

86.2720, 22.4210, -4.3550



## Tritanopia

88.6330, 20.4470, 9.3990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910

## Protanomaly

86.0050, 18.7990, -4.7930

## Deuteranomaly

86.5820, 24.4840, -3.1960

## Tritanomaly

87.7810, 22.7860, 5.5540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910 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(112, 80, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 80, 55)  
}
```

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(112, 80, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 80, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910 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(112, 80, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 80, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 80, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 80, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 80, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 80,  
55) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7180, 27.0970, -0.9910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 80, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 80,  
55) }
```

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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