

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.7320, 32.5090,
-10.9710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F5520
RGB	111, 85, 32
RGB Percent	44%, 33%, 13%
CMY	0.5647, 0.6667, 0.8743
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.71, 0.56
HSL	40°, 55%, 28%
HSV	40°, 71%, 44%
XYZ	10.0654, 9.9798, 2.7654
YIQ	86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

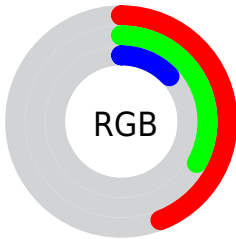
Format	Color
R_{YB}	71, 111, 32
Decimal	7296288
CIE Lab	37.81, 4.63, 33.98
CIE LCh	38, 34.295, 82.235
Yxy	9.9798, 0.4413, 0.4375
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285486368 (0xFF6F5520)
YUV	86.7320, -26.9829, 21.2830
Hunter-Lab	31.5908, 1.5896, 16.9234

Details

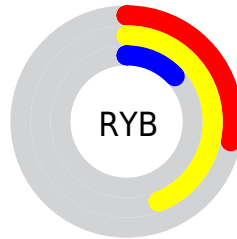
The YIQ color **86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **56.2680, -32.5090, 10.9710**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.9990, 36.1310, -10.5330**, and **41.4200, 24.7600, -8.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.1300, 37.1400, -12.3000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3340, 27.8780, -9.6420**.

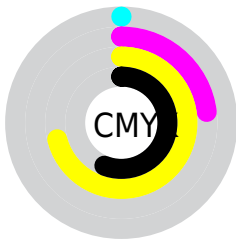
Distribution



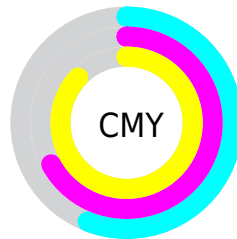
- Red (44%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710 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 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.7320, 32.5090,
-10.9710

86.7320, 32.5090,
-10.9710

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.7210, 31.0420,
-11.9180

136.9990, 36.1310,
-10.5330

41.4200, 24.7600,
-8.2000

164.0700, 37.3690,
-10.9430

22.2050, 15.3600,
-3.0400

190.8530, 39.4780,
-10.6180

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.0380, 40.3950,
-10.7170

240.3350, 26.1370,
-16.6390

249.9840, 14.1240,

-13.6840

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 86.7320, 32.5090,
-10.9710

■ 86.7320, 32.5090,
-10.9710

■ 83.1300, 37.1400,
-12.3000

■ 90.3340, 27.8780,
-9.6420

■ 80.1150, 41.4960,
-14.1520

■ 93.3490, 23.5220,
-7.7900

■ 76.6270, 45.8060,
-15.1700

■ 96.9510, 18.8910,
-6.4610

■ 100.5530, 14.2600,
-5.1320

■ 103.6820, 9.5830,
-2.9690

■ 107.2840, 4.9520,
-1.6400

■ 110.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 113.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

■ 117.5030, -8.6660,
2.8700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.4380, 42.6850, 2.8530



86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710



84.5830, 13.5750, -20.2570

Triad

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



86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710



72.8870, -63.3140, -19.9700



91.5570, 9.5780, 24.6660

Complementary

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



86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710



56.2680, -32.5090, 10.9710

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.



89.4760, -21.2310, 15.8330



86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710



73.7480, -69.8720, -11.2480

Square

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



86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710



69.1080, -54.0510, -28.1550



71.5940, -72.0740, -4.3780



90.4640, 31.7690, 24.4810

Rectangle

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



86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710



81.6070, -4.1680, -23.5920



71.5940, -72.0740, -4.3780



91.7130, 0.2710, 22.6310

Sweetspot

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



86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710



135.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000



58.5850, 38.7380, 24.8340



68.3120, 7.7490, -2.7710



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.



86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710



107.4980, 50.4830, -17.3330



98.1070, 17.6110, -27.3250



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



82.8400, 49.5200, -16.4000



171.2950, 101.5620, -34.4540

Inverse Universe

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



56.2680, -32.5090, 10.9710



60.0890, -50.7580, 16.8100



44.8930, -17.6110, 27.3250



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



36.5730, -49.2450, 16.9230



75.7050, -101.5620, 34.4540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

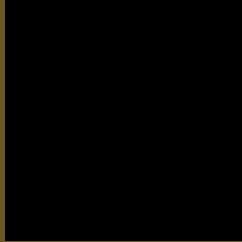
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710.

-10.9710.

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

86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710

Protanopia

85.9050, 24.5320, -15.0840

Deuteranopia

86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710



Tritanopia

91.1490, 18.9340, 9.2860

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710

Protanomaly

86.5140, 27.1910, -13.7130

Deuteranomaly

86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710

Tritanomaly

89.7440, 24.2080, 1.8080

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710 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(111, 85, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 85, 32)  
}
```

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(111, 85, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 85, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710 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(111, 85, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 85, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 85, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 85, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 85, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 85,  
32) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7320, 32.5090, -10.9710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 85, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 85,  
32) }
```

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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