

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.7450, 49.9710,  
25.0030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	96394A
RGB	150, 57, 74
RGB Percent	59%, 22%, 29%
CMY	0.4115, 0.7766, 0.7096
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.51, 0.41
HSL	349°, 45%, 41%
HSV	349°, 62%, 59%
XYZ	15.2874, 9.9071, 7.5934
YIQ	86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

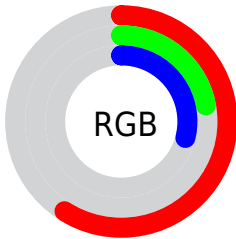
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 57, 74
Decimal	9845066
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.68, 40.56, 10.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 41.826, 14.143
Yxy	9.9071, 0.4663, 0.3022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288035146 (0xFF96394A)
YUV	86.7450, -6.2833, 55.4746
Hunter-Lab	31.4755, 31.6137, 7.7292

# Details

The YIQ color **86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **120.2550, -49.9710, -25.0030**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.4960, 55.1060, 25.5540**, and **31.6400, 46.0730, 29.5690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.5720, 57.9480, 29.1160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.9180, 41.9940, 20.8900**.

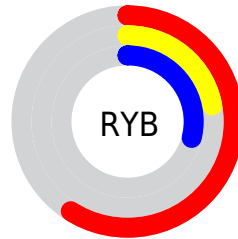
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (22%)

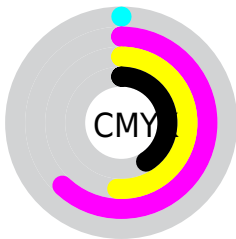
Blue (29%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (29%)

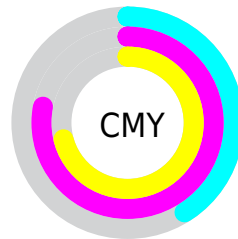


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (78%)


Yellow (71%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030 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 86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 86.7450, 49.9710,  
25.0030


 86.7450, 49.9710,  
25.0030


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 60.6030, 47.4950,  
25.8230


 139.6100, 54.7850,  
25.8650


 31.6400, 46.0730,  
29.5690

 167.2790, 57.2150,  
25.8790


 21.0160, 38.6020,  
16.2820

 191.2890, 51.2550,  
23.7590

 12.9710, 25.3070,  
9.4270

 210.8030, 34.8880,  
17.5120

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 230.4310, 18.2000,  
11.5760

 250.3040, 2.2000,

4.1840

■ 86.7450, 49.9710,  
25.0030

■ 86.7450, 49.9710,  
25.0030

■ 76.5720, 57.9480,  
29.1160

■ 96.9180, 41.9940,  
20.8900

■ 66.3990, 65.9250,  
33.2290

■ 107.2050, 33.6960,  
17.0880

■ 56.1120, 74.2230,  
37.0310

■ 117.3780, 25.7190,  
12.9750

■ 48.0420, 80.4120,  
40.5080

■ 127.5510, 17.7420,  
8.8620

■ 137.7240, 9.7650,  
4.7490

■ 148.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 158.1840, -6.5100,  
-3.1660

■ 168.3570,  
-14.4870, -7.2790

■ 178.5300,  
-22.4640, -11.3920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.6910, 32.8680, 32.1000



86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030



86.6890, 52.4040, 8.4360

# Triad

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



86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030



78.4660, -8.3850, -29.7690



74.4950, -76.1090, -2.8370

# Complementary

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



86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030



120.2550, -49.9710, -25.0030

# 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.



75.8510, -71.6600, -11.8840



86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030



68.9140, -50.7490, -32.9330

# Square

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



86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030



82.8090, 24.4420, -24.4700



73.4910, -62.2590, -22.5710



84.4720, -41.7710, 13.6290



# Rectangle

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



86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030



86.1470, 47.6380, -4.3140



73.4910, -62.2590, -22.5710



75.6860, -75.3290, -5.9610

# Sweetspot

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



86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030



170.8610, 19.8050, 10.0210



89.7280, 14.2510, 44.6110



84.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030



97.4330, 77.7530, 39.1370



101.2430, 47.7280, 5.0720



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



44.1120, 74.2230, 37.0310



3.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



# Inverse Universe

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



86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030



97.4330, 77.7530, 39.1370



105.7570, -47.7280, -5.0720



69.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



44.1120, 74.2230, 37.0310

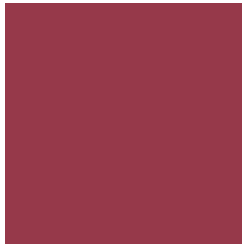


3.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

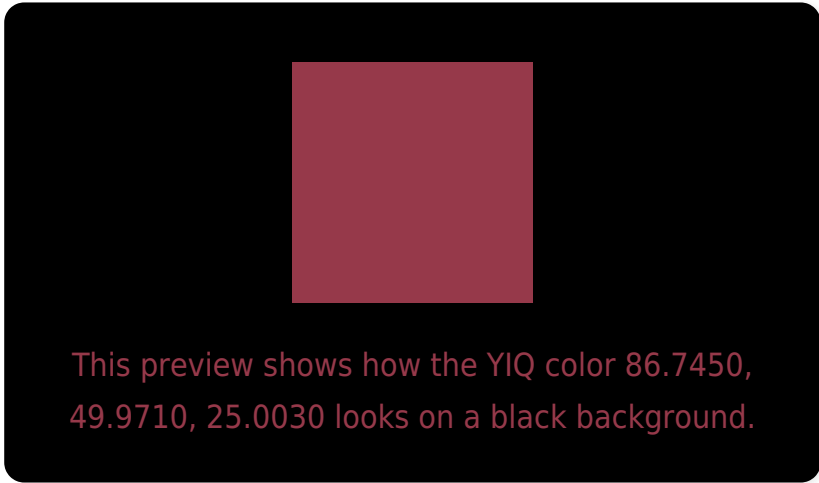
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

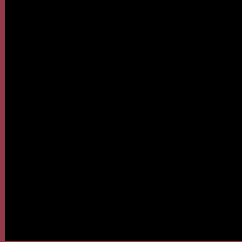
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7450, 49.9710,



# 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

86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030

### Protanopia

89.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

### Deuteranopia

89.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



## Tritanopia

86.3660, 52.3560, 20.3240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030

## Protanomaly

88.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080

## Deuteranomaly

88.2980, 28.7000, 8.5080

## Tritanomaly

86.2350, 51.3470, 22.0910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030 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(150, 57, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 57, 74)  
}
```

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(150, 57, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 57, 74) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030 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(150, 57, 74) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 57, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 57, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 57, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 57, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 57,  
74) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7450, 49.9710, 25.0030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 57, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 57,  
74) }
```

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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