

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.7710, 56.2500,
37.8660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A42F59
RGB	164, 47, 89
RGB Percent	64%, 18%, 35%
CMY	0.3566, 0.8158, 0.6508
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.46, 0.36
HSL	338°, 56%, 41%
HSV	338°, 71%, 64%
XYZ	18.1456, 10.6520, 10.5616
YIQ	86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

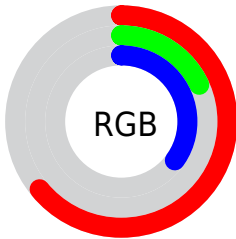
Format	Color
R_{YB}	164, 47, 89
Decimal	10760025
CIE _{Lab}	38.99, 50.89, 2.91
CIE _{LCh}	39, 50.970, 3.276
Yxy	10.6520, 0.4610, 0.2706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288950105 (0xFFA42F59)
YUV	86.7710, 1.0989, 67.7298
Hunter-Lab	32.6374, 42.1266, 3.6597

Details

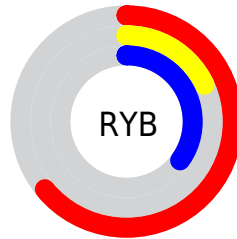
The YIQ color **86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **124.2290, -56.2500, -37.8660**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.3970, 60.2390, 37.1590**, and **37.0090, 49.6480, 36.3680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2390, 63.8600, 43.1240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.4170, 48.3190, 32.9190**.

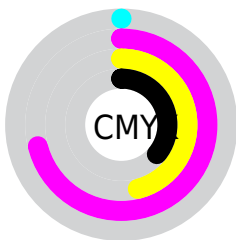
Distribution



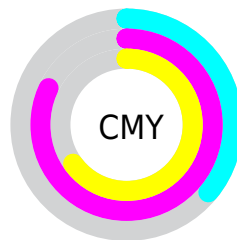
- Red (64%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660 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 86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.7710, 56.2500,
37.8660

86.7710, 56.2500,
37.8660

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

54.9330, 55.9740,
42.8700

142.3970, 60.2390,
37.1590

37.0090, 49.6480,
36.3680

170.1800, 62.3480,
37.4840

26.3570, 39.3800,
24.2120

190.2920, 47.1730,
31.6610

16.6730, 32.1380,
12.2820

209.9200, 30.4850,
25.7250

2.6910, 5.3640,
1.9080

229.5480, 13.7970,
19.7890

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.3690, 3.5750,

6.7990

■ 86.7710, 56.2500,
37.8660

■ 86.7710, 56.2500,
37.8660

■ 76.2390, 63.8600,
43.1240

■ 97.4170, 48.3190,
32.9190

■ 65.0060, 72.0660,
48.5940

■ 108.5360, 40.4340,
27.1380

■ 55.7620, 78.8050,
53.1170

■ 119.1820, 32.5030,
22.1910

■ 130.3010, 24.6180,
16.4100

■ 140.9470, 16.6870,
11.4630

■ 151.4790, 9.0770,
6.2050

■ 162.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 173.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

■ 184.4770,
-14.9450, -9.9930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.2210, 28.7400, 40.8360



86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



87.1840, 64.5520, 19.5600

Triad

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



86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



80.0360, 7.2050, -36.9790



81.1460, -82.4360, -3.8120

Complementary

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



86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



124.2290, -56.2500, -37.8660

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.



80.0740, -73.9060, -15.2340



86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



69.3240, -46.3920, -40.3120

Square

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



86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



85.4100, 38.7470, -24.9090



75.9870, -61.0200, -28.5080



75.7150, -82.3000, 4.7400

Rectangle

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



86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



87.4910, 61.5290, 2.7530



75.9870, -61.0200, -28.5080



81.4080, -80.4180, -7.3460

Sweetspot

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



86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



184.2790, 21.6840, 14.5160



82.4640, 6.5470, 52.0750



89.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



92.5400, 88.4780, 59.5340



91.3750, 65.3320, 16.4360



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



49.2830, 69.7280, 46.9120



6.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Inverse Universe

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



86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660



92.5400, 88.4780, 59.5340



119.6250, -65.3320, -16.4360



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



49.2830, 69.7280, 46.9120



6.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660 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 86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

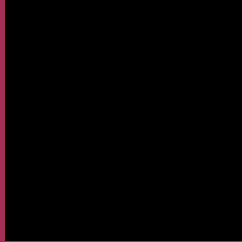
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7710, 56.2500,

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

86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660

Protanopia

93.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

Deuteranopia

93.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



Tritanopia

86.6340, 63.4050, 23.8290

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660

Protanomaly

91.0810, 13.6140, 17.5980

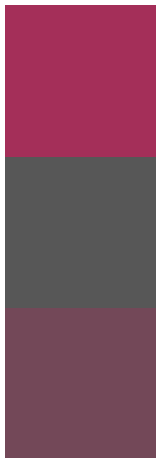
Deuteranomaly

90.8020, 27.4610, 14.4450

Tritanomaly

86.5400, 60.9740, 29.3420

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.6810, 20.4920, 14.0920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660 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(164, 47, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 47, 89)  
}
```

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(164, 47, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 47, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660 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(164, 47, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 47, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 47, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 47, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 47, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 47,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7710, 56.2500, 37.8660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 47, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 47,  
89) }
```

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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