

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.7730, -18.2940,
1.1460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	465B6D
RGB	70, 91, 109
RGB Percent	27%, 36%, 43%
CMY	0.7255, 0.6431, 0.5726
CMYK	0.36, 0.16, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	208°, 22%, 35%
HSV	208°, 36%, 43%
XYZ	9.0260, 9.8891, 15.8948
YIQ	86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

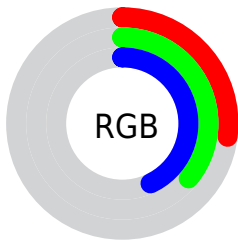
Format	Color
R_{YB}	70, 84, 109
Decimal	4610925
CIE _{Lab}	37.64, -3.10, -12.82
CIE _{LCh}	38, 13.191, 256.400
Yxy	9.8891, 0.2593, 0.2841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282801005 (0xFF465B6D)
YUV	86.7730, 10.9579, -14.7099
Hunter-Lab	31.4469, -3.7980, -7.9553

Details

The YIQ color **86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **92.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.0010, -18.9360, 1.7680**, and **40.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5490, -23.4750, 1.4290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.9970, -13.1130, 0.8630**.

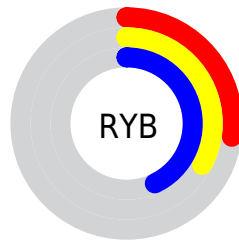
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (36%)

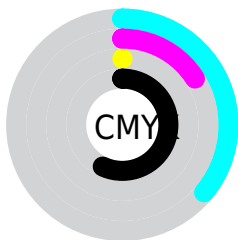
Blue (43%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (43%)

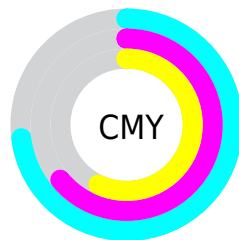


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460 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 86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.7730, -18.2940,
1.1460

■ 86.7730, -18.2940,
1.1460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.3600, -18.5690,
0.6230

■ 136.8870,
-18.6150, 1.4570

■ 40.2460, -18.2480,
0.3120

■ 163.1150,
-19.2570, 2.0790

■ 19.5340, -19.1190,
-0.4230

■ 190.7020,
-19.5320, 1.5560

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 218.5170,
-20.4490, 1.6550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.5790,
-14.9920, -3.6320

■ 86.7730, -18.2940,
1.1460

■ 86.7730, -18.2940,
1.1460

■ 80.5490, -23.4750,
1.4290

■ 92.9970, -13.1130,
0.8630

■ 74.3250, -28.6560,
1.7120

■ 99.2210, -7.9320,
0.5800

■ 68.1010, -33.8370,
1.9950

■ 105.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 61.8770, -39.0180,
2.2780

■ 111.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 55.9520, -43.6030,
2.7730

■ 117.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

■ 49.7280, -48.7840,
3.0560

■ 123.8180, 12.1960,
-0.7640

■ 47.0590, -51.2140,
3.0420

■ 130.0420, 17.3770,
-1.0470

■ 136.2660, 22.5580,

-1.3300

■ 142.4900, 27.7390,
-1.6130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860



86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



89.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

Triad

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



86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



90.1980, 17.2380, 6.9820



86.3490, -2.8410, -9.0890

Complementary

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



86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



92.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460

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.



87.7910, 7.6580, -6.6300



86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



89.4490, 17.7890, 2.5010

Square

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



86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



90.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320



88.4330, 14.7180, -2.4180



84.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450

Rectangle

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



86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



89.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



88.4330, 14.7180, -2.4180



86.9150, 1.3770, -8.4390

Sweetspot

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



86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



134.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



94.9450, -16.5030, -14.7990



65.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



108.0260, -29.2520, 1.5000



75.6200, -13.0690, 11.0830



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



50.3190, -54.8820, 3.4380



105.4140, -114.9450, 7.1590

Inverse Universe

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



84.0550, 16.5030, 14.7990



103.4140, 26.0380, 23.7180



103.3800, 13.0690, -11.0830



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.1650, 49.5090, 44.3970



88.3030, 103.6480, 92.9920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460 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

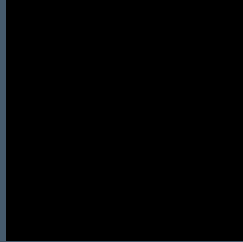
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

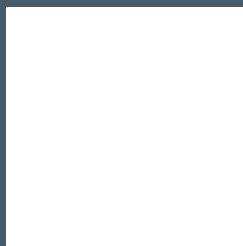
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460.

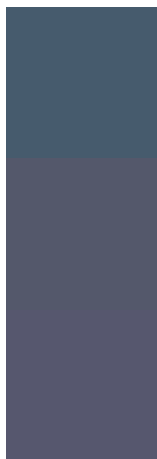


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7730, -18.2940,

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

86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460

Protanopia

88.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

Deuteranopia

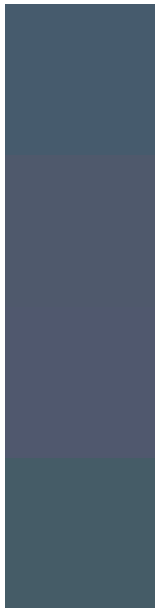
89.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



Tritanopia

86.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460

Protanomaly

88.1760, -12.0590, 3.7890

Deuteranomaly

88.1160, -11.8300, 5.1460

Tritanomaly

86.3770, -17.2390, -1.4550

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460 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(70, 91, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 91, 109)  
}
```

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(70, 91, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 91, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460 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(70, 91, 109) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 91, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 91, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 91, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 91, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 91,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 91, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 91,  
109) }
```

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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