

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.8110, 66.8000,  
11.8560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E3D21
RGB	158, 61, 33
RGB Percent	62%, 24%, 13%
CMY	0.3802, 0.7609, 0.8703
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.79, 0.38
HSL	13°, 65%, 37%
HSV	13°, 79%, 62%
XYZ	16.0534, 10.7180, 2.6669
YIQ	86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

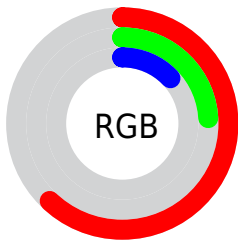
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 69, 33
Decimal	10370337
CIE Lab	39.10, 38.88, 36.92
CIE LCh	39, 53.615, 43.520
Yxy	10.7180, 0.5453, 0.3641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288560417 (0xFF9E3D21)
YUV	86.8110, -26.5288, 62.4328
Hunter-Lab	32.7383, 30.2362, 18.0870

# Details

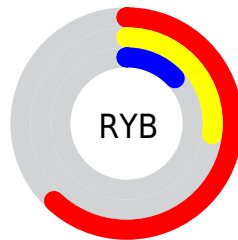
The YIQ color **86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **104.1890, -66.8000, -11.8560**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.9320, 73.7690, 12.2090**, and **32.2480, 58.5000, 19.1080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.9430, 75.2360, 13.1560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.6790, 58.3640, 10.5560**.

# Distribution



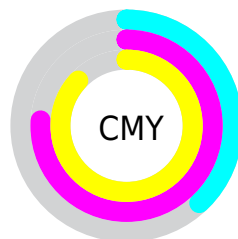
- Red (62%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560 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 86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.8110, 66.8000,  
11.8560

86.8110, 66.8000,  
11.8560

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

60.2560, 64.0490,  
12.1530

139.9320, 73.7690,  
12.2090

32.2480, 58.5000,  
19.1080

167.9000, 76.7950,  
12.4350

21.2290, 42.3160,  
15.0520

188.3930, 64.9210,  
7.3610

13.9820, 26.7740,  
10.3740

207.3200, 48.8290,  
1.6370

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

227.4210, 32.1870,  
-5.1330

247.5220, 15.5450,

-11.9030

253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

86.8110, 66.8000,  
11.8560

86.8110, 66.8000,  
11.8560

77.9430, 75.2360,  
13.1560

95.6790, 58.3640,  
10.5560

68.4880, 83.9470,  
14.9790

105.1340, 49.6530,  
8.7330

67.7870, 84.5430,  
15.1910

113.8880, 41.5380,  
7.1220

122.7560, 33.1020,  
5.8220

131.6240, 24.6660,  
4.5220

■ 141.0790, 15.9550,  
2.6990

■ 149.9470, 7.5190,  
1.3990

■ 158.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 167.5690, -9.0320,  
-1.5120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.7950, 64.8700, 35.8300



86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560



86.7160, 55.8010, -14.5910

# Triad

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



86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560



72.0940, -51.4360, -37.0040



77.8950, -73.8190, 10.7330

# Complementary

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



86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560



104.1890, -66.8000, -11.8560

# 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.



81.1120, -85.0960, 0.3440



86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560



78.3980, -66.4310, -24.0550

# Square

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



86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560



76.1740, -10.8590, -40.0030



81.8980, -79.0420, -10.2580



94.7430, 0.7270, 36.3990



# Rectangle

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



86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560



85.9970, 38.4720, -25.4320



81.8980, -79.0420, -10.2580



76.8720, -84.1800, 5.7720

# Sweetspot

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



86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560



178.4070, 26.7750, 4.8470



81.5470, 43.0420, 56.9780



87.3780, 16.5510, 2.9110



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560



94.7310, 105.3120, 18.7520



123.2050, 49.7500, -20.5700



74.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



61.5410, 76.4280, 13.5800



6.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



# Inverse Universe

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



104.1890, -66.8000, -11.8560



122.2690, -105.3120, -18.7520



67.7950, -49.7500, 20.5700



75.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



81.4590, -76.4280, -13.5800



8.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

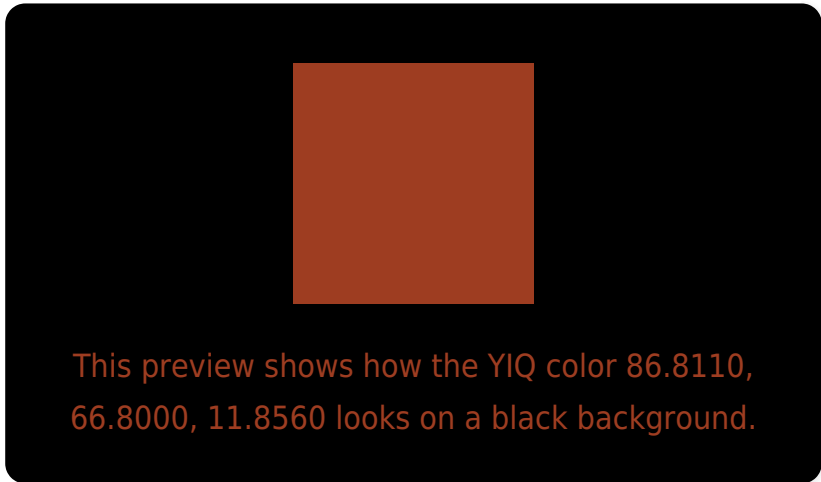
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8110, 66.8000,



# 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

86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560

### Protanopia

90.1760, 22.3310, -13.7410

### Deuteranopia

89.4890, 37.5070, -13.4450



## Tritanopia

88.5410, 59.2330, 22.3450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560

## Protanomaly

88.7700, 38.5140, -4.1580

## Deuteranomaly

88.4460, 48.2340, -4.1020

## Tritanomaly

87.9880, 62.1680, 18.7120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.2110, 24.3910, 3.9990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560 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(158, 61, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 61, 33)  
}
```

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(158, 61, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 61, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560 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(158, 61, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 61, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 61, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 61, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 61, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 61,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 61, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 61,  
33) }
```

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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