

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(86.8800, -9.8510,  
-36.2430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	377124
RGB	55, 113, 36
RGB Percent	22%, 44%, 14%
CMY	0.7845, 0.5568, 0.8588
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.68, 0.56
HSL	105°, 52%, 29%
HSV	105°, 68%, 44%
XYZ	7.7993, 12.7539, 3.7202
YIQ	86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

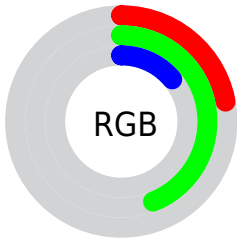
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	36, 113, 94
Decimal	3633444
CIELab	42.39, -34.41, 35.77
CIELCh	42, 49.635, 133.884
Yxy	12.7539, 0.3213, 0.5254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281823524 (0xFF377124)
YUV	86.8800, -25.0838, -27.9588
Hunter-Lab	35.7127, -23.5145, 18.8226

# Details

The YIQ color **86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **62.1200, 9.8510, 36.2430**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.5380, -8.8880, -37.1760**, and **37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.9350, -11.6840, -41.5720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5260, -8.6140, -31.1260**.

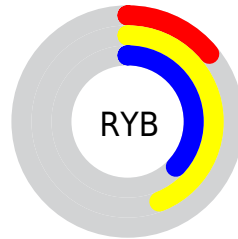
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (44%)

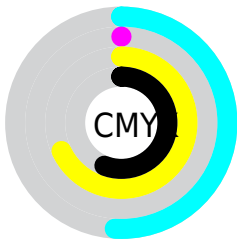
Blue (14%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (37%)

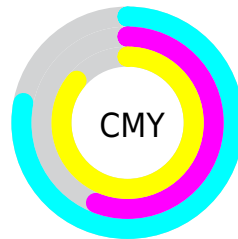


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430 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 86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.8800, -9.8510,  
-36.2430

86.8800, -9.8510,  
-36.2430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

60.8690, -11.3180,  
-37.1900

138.5380, -8.8880,  
-37.1760

37.5680, -17.6000,  
-33.4720

165.8970, -8.5210,  
-38.3210

24.6540, -11.5500,  
-21.9660

193.3700, -8.4750,  
-39.1550

8.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

221.8430, -8.4290,  
-39.9890

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

236.5270, -1.1870,  
-28.0590

248.3900, 7.1090,

-13.2030

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

86.8800, -9.8510,  
-36.2430

86.8800, -9.8510,  
-36.2430

82.9350, -11.6840,  
-41.5720

90.5260, -8.6140,  
-31.1260

79.1750, -12.6000,  
-47.0000

94.5850, -7.1020,  
-25.4860

75.2300, -14.4330,  
-52.3290

98.5300, -5.2690,  
-20.1570

74.7030, -14.3870,  
-53.1630

102.1760, -4.0320,  
-15.0400

106.2350, -2.5200,  
-9.4000

■ 109.8810, -1.2830,  
-4.2830

■ 113.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 117.4720, 1.7870,  
6.1630

■ 121.5310, 3.2990,  
11.8030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.7740, 31.5500, -32.1460



86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430



77.9300, -56.8460, -38.0780

# Triad

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



86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430



85.5630, -87.9840, -2.3840



96.7080, 60.5610, 31.3210

# Complementary

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



86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430



62.1200, 9.8510, 36.2430

# 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.



99.5550, 39.4230, 39.9590



86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430



92.9960, -54.9300, 15.3260

# Square

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



86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430



86.4630, -82.2510, -12.6750



102.8740, 1.7360, 34.6320



97.0170, 63.2240, 10.5840



# Rectangle

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



86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430



81.7090, -66.1090, -29.8930



102.8740, 1.7360, 34.6320



97.0050, 55.4710, 35.4630

# Sweetspot

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



86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430



138.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940



93.0690, 29.9420, -14.0100



68.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



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.



86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430



106.6980, -15.9910, -57.1350



83.3650, -27.2740, -34.3620



54.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



79.1110, -15.7160, -56.6120



163.2280, -31.5690, -116.2490



# Inverse Universe

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



62.1200, 9.8510, 36.2430



68.0030, 15.3950, 56.9230



65.6350, 27.2740, 34.3620



52.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



40.5900, 15.1200, 56.4000



84.0710, 32.1650, 116.4610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430 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 86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430 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 86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8800, -9.8510,



# 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

86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430

### Protanopia

95.8360, 28.9800, -18.6040

### Deuteranopia

97.6290, 34.2970, -10.3350



## Tritanopia

96.1480, -24.0240, -5.1440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430

## Protanomaly

92.6060, 14.7680, -25.3600

## Deuteranomaly

94.0350, 18.1140, -19.9180

## Tritanomaly

93.2220, -18.8410, -16.4810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430 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(55, 113, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 113, 36)  
}
```

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(55, 113, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 113, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430 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(55, 113, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 113, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 113, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 113, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 113, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 113,  
36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.8800, -9.8510, -36.2430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 113, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 113,  
36) }
```

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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