

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.8990, -55.5610,  
-44.8490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.8990, -55.5610,  
-44.8490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	068348
RGB	6, 131, 72
RGB Percent	2%, 51%, 28%
CMY	0.9768, 0.4861, 0.7178
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.45, 0.49
HSL	152°, 91%, 27%
HSV	152°, 95%, 51%
XYZ	9.3656, 16.7521, 8.8631
YIQ	86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

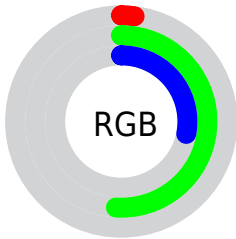
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 88, 131
Decimal	426824
CIELab	47.95, -44.69, 23.57
CIELCh	48, 50.525, 152.187
Yxy	16.7521, 0.2677, 0.4789
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278616904 (0xFF068348)
YUV	86.8990, -7.3452, -70.9484
Hunter-Lab	40.9294, -30.7813, 15.8115

# Details

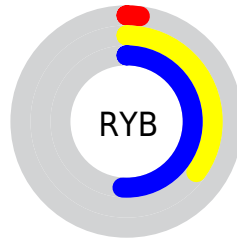
The YIQ color **86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **50.1010, 55.5610, 44.8490**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.6080, -41.4400, -41.9520**, and **50.0380, -30.6670, -33.4430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.7630, -58.1740, -47.0540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4700, -49.7390, -40.2270**.

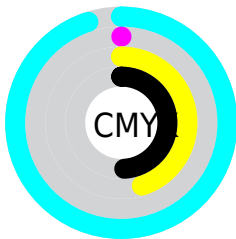
# Distribution



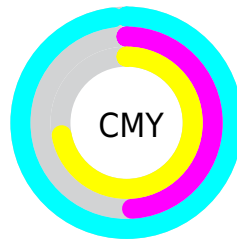
- Red (2%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (49%)




- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (72%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490 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 86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.8990, -55.5610,  
-44.8490


 86.8990, -55.5610,  
-44.8490


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 67.2210, -44.6040,  
-39.6760


 146.6080,  
-41.4400, -41.9520


 50.0380, -30.6670,  
-33.4430


 174.6790,  
-40.2020, -42.3620


 33.2140, -16.3630,  
-28.3550

 203.1520,  
-40.1560, -43.1960

 20.5450, -9.6250,  
-18.3050

 222.6460,  
-35.4350, -35.1390

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 234.5090,  
-27.1390, -20.2830

 246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 86.8990, -55.5610,  
-44.8490

■ 86.8990, -55.5610,  
-44.8490

■ 84.7630, -58.1740,  
-47.0540

■ 91.4700, -49.7390,  
-40.2270

■ 96.0410, -43.9170,  
-35.6050

■ 100.7260,  
-38.4160, -30.6720

■ 105.2970,  
-32.5940, -26.0500

■ 109.8680,  
-26.7720, -21.4280

■ 114.7380,  
-20.3540, -16.5940

■ 119.3090,  
-14.5320, -11.9720

■ 123.8800, -8.7100,  
-7.3500

■ 128.5650, -3.2090,  
-2.4170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.3890, 7.7090, -35.0990



86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



91.8820, -74.0860, -34.0060

# Triad

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



86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



91.9520, -96.3290, 0.1750



110.9670, 66.6610, 19.8850

# Complementary

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



86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



50.1010, 55.5610, 44.8490

# 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.



112.1300, 56.6170, 36.7210



86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



115.7730, -17.1530, 30.0390

# Square

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



86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



96.6820, -95.8690, -8.1650



116.5090, 27.8690, 40.1010



110.6770, 60.7050, -4.3430



# Rectangle

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



86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



95.1880, -83.3950, -24.9870



116.5090, 27.8690, 40.1010



110.9980, 65.3760, 26.6560

# Sweetspot

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



86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



153.3140, -22.0960, -18.0640



97.3150, 1.3850, -52.6550



76.0210, -13.6610, -11.2370



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



110.6370, -75.9150, -61.4430



92.4510, -73.9500, -25.4540



63.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



84.1760, -57.8990, -46.5310



1.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



# Inverse Universe

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



50.1010, 55.5610, 44.8490



60.3630, 75.9150, 61.4430



44.5490, 73.9500, 25.4540



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



45.8240, 57.8990, 46.5310



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

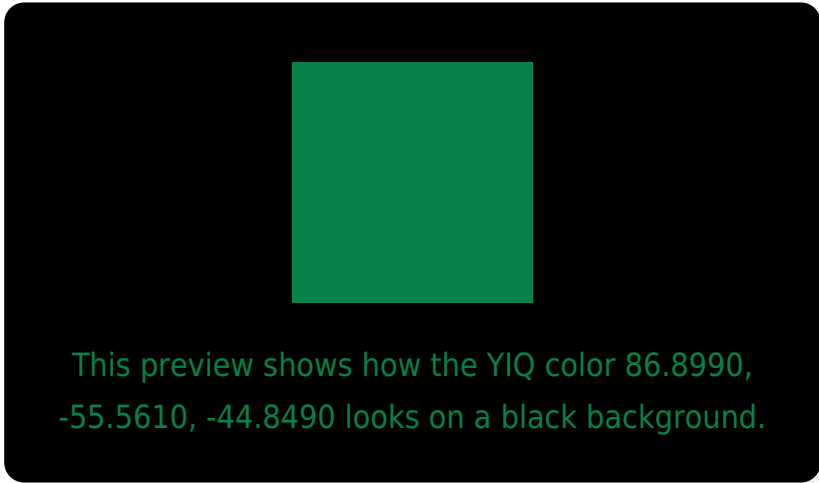
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8990, -55.5610,



# 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

86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490

### Protanopia

110.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960

### Deuteranopia

112.5390, 26.0430, -3.9170



## Tritanopia

102.7150, -47.9100, -12.7900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



## Protanomaly

102.4110, -6.5520, -24.4400



## Deuteranomaly

102.9540, -3.5270, -18.6870



## Tritanomaly

97.0700, -50.8880, -24.9040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490



## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

87.1510, -20.0790, -16.0710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490 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(6, 131, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 131, 72)  
}
```

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(6, 131, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 131, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490 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(6, 131, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 131, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 131, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 131, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 131, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 131, 72)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.8990, -55.5610, -44.8490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 131, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 131,  
72) }
```

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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