

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.9260, -14.3510,
1.2730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A5A69
RGB	74, 90, 105
RGB Percent	29%, 35%, 41%
CMY	0.7098, 0.6470, 0.5883
CMYK	0.30, 0.14, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	209°, 17%, 35%
HSV	209°, 30%, 41%
XYZ	9.0291, 9.7886, 14.7734
YIQ	86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

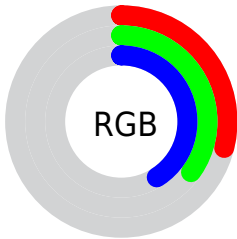
Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 85, 105
Decimal	4872809
CIE _{Lab}	37.46, -2.29, -10.60
CIE _{LCh}	37, 10.843, 257.806
Yxy	9.7886, 0.2688, 0.2914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283062889 (0xFF4A5A69)
YUV	86.9260, 8.9105, -11.3361
Hunter-Lab	31.2867, -3.2380, -6.0957

Details

The YIQ color **86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **92.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720**, and **41.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7020, -19.5320, 1.5560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780**.

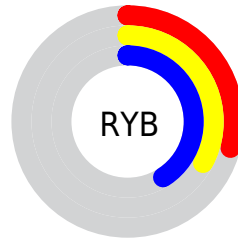
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (35%)

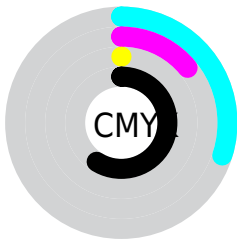
Blue (41%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (41%)

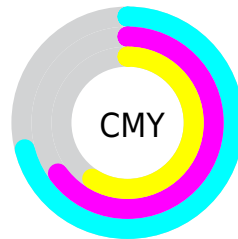


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730 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 86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.9260, -14.3510,
1.2730

■ 86.9260, -14.3510,
1.2730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.8120, -14.0300,
0.9620

■ 136.7410,
-15.2680, 1.3720

■ 41.6980, -13.7090,
0.6510

■ 162.8550,
-15.5890, 1.6830

■ 19.9860, -14.5800,
-0.0840

■ 189.9690,
-15.9100, 1.9940

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 217.9690,
-15.9100, 1.9940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.1880,
-12.3330, -2.2610

■ 86.9260, -14.3510,
1.2730

■ 86.9260, -14.3510,
1.2730

■ 80.7020, -19.5320,
1.5560

■ 92.8510, -9.7660,
0.7780

■ 74.7770, -24.1170,
2.0510

■ 99.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 68.5530, -29.2980,
2.3340

■ 105.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 62.6280, -33.8830,
2.8290

■ 111.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 56.7030, -38.4680,
3.3240

■ 117.1490, 9.7660,
-0.7780

■ 50.4790, -43.6490,
3.6070

■ 123.3730, 14.9470,
-1.0610

■ 43.9670, -47.9590,
4.6250

■ 129.8850, 19.2570,
-2.0790

■ 43.6680, -48.5550,

■ 136.1090, 24.4380,

4.4130

-2.3620

■ 142.0340, 29.0230,
-2.8570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130



86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



88.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

Triad

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



86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



89.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110



86.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

Complementary

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



86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



92.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730

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.



86.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980



86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



89.3670, 15.0840, 1.9640

Square

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



86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



89.7180, 9.9020, 7.7740



87.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210



85.0970, -10.8190, -7.6750

Rectangle

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



86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



89.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



87.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210



86.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830

Sweetspot

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



86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



130.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



93.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590



64.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



109.5600, -22.0080, 2.3760



78.1210, -10.2260, 9.1180



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



49.1450, -54.3320, 4.4840



102.4790, -113.5700, 9.7740

Inverse Universe

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



85.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480



107.0880, 20.9040, 17.6400



100.8790, 10.2260, -9.1180



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



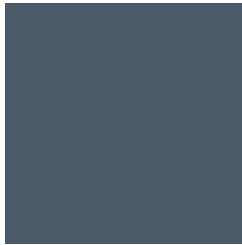
41.9370, 50.1510, 43.7750



87.7330, 105.2530, 91.4370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730 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

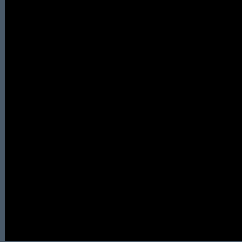
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

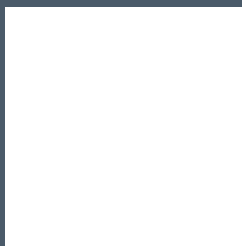
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730.

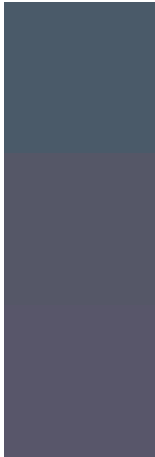


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9260, -14.3510,

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

86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730

Protanopia

88.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Deuteranopia

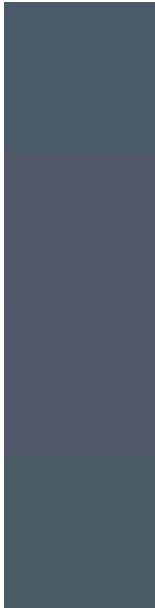
88.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440



Tritanopia

86.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730

Protanomaly

87.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920

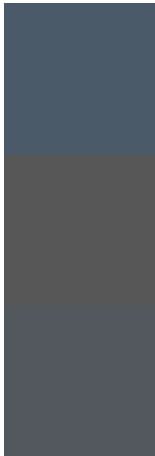
Deuteranomaly

87.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

Tritanomaly

86.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730 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(74, 90, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 90, 105)  
}
```

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(74, 90, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 90, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730 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(74, 90, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 90, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 90, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 90, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 90, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 90,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 90, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 90,  
105) }
```

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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