

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	545954
RGB	84, 89, 84
RGB Percent	33%, 35%, 33%
CMY	0.6706, 0.6510, 0.6706
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.06, 0.65
HSL	120°, 3%, 34%
HSV	120°, 6%, 35%
XYZ	8.8286, 9.6698, 9.7886
YIQ	86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

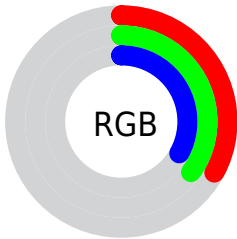
Format	Color
R_{YB}	84, 89, 89
Decimal	5527892
CIE Lab	37.24, -3.06, 2.20
CIE LCh	37, 3.768, 144.204
Yxy	9.6698, 0.3121, 0.3418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283717972 (0xFF545954)
YUV	86.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740
Hunter-Lab	31.0964, -3.7406, 3.1040

Details

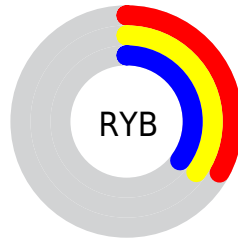
The YIQ color **86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **86.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260**, and **41.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920**.

Distribution



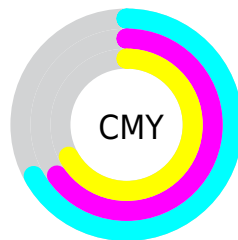
- Red (33%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150 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 86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 86.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 136.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 41.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 162.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 21.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 189.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 246.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 86.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 86.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 83.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 90.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 79.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 94.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

■ 75.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 98.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

■ 72.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 101.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130

■ 68.4640, -14.0710,
-25.8390

■ 105.1070, 10.7250,
20.3970

■ 65.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 108.8240, 13.2000,
25.1040

■ 61.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410


■ 112.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110


■ 57.6120, -20.9000,

■ 116.2580, 18.1500,

-39.7480

34.5180

 53.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

 119.9750, 20.6250,
39.2250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



86.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Triad

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



86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



87.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



88.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850

Complementary

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



86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



86.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

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.



88.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



87.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Square

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



86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



86.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



88.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



87.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510

Rectangle

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



86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



88.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



88.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Sweetspot

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



86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



113.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



88.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



58.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



111.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



87.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



41.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



62.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



137.9450, -64.6250, -122.9050

Inverse Universe

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



86.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



110.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



85.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



44.1910, 29.4250, 55.9610



96.9410, 64.9460, 122.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

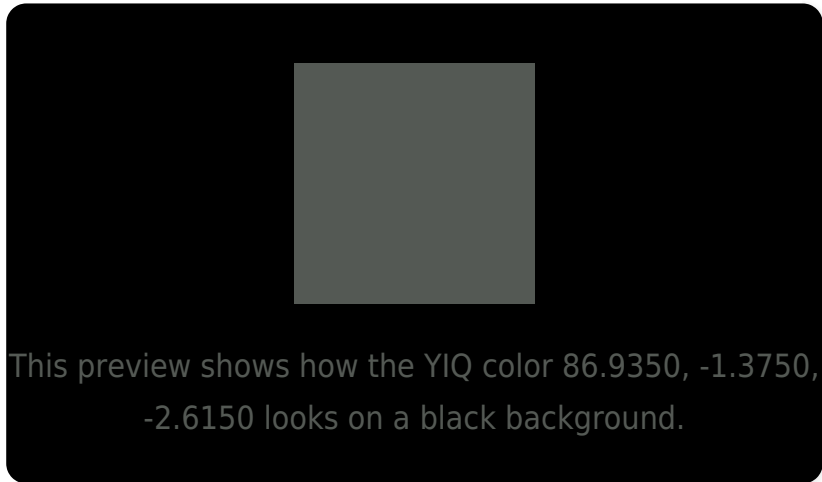
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

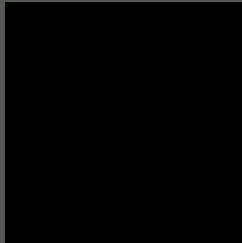
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

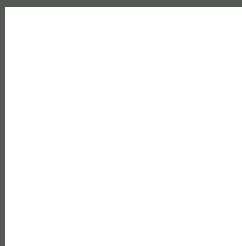
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150.

-2.6150.

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

86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Protanopia

87.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

Deuteranopia

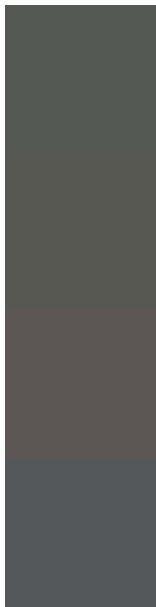
88.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440



Tritanopia

87.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Protanomaly

87.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550

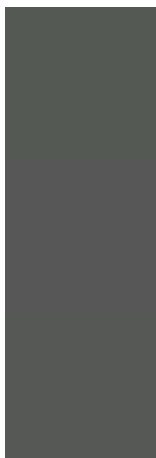
Deuteranomaly

87.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610

Tritanomaly

87.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150 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(84, 89, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 89, 84)  
}
```

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(84, 89, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 89, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150 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(84, 89, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 89, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 89, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 89, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 89, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 89, 84)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 89, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 89,  
84) }
```

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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