

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.9420, -39.9250,
-52.8930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.9420, -39.9250,
-52.8930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	108429
RGB	16, 132, 41
RGB Percent	6%, 52%, 16%
CMY	0.9376, 0.4822, 0.8393
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.69, 0.48
HSL	133°, 78%, 29%
HSV	133°, 88%, 52%
XYZ	8.8699, 16.7850, 4.8681
YIQ	86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

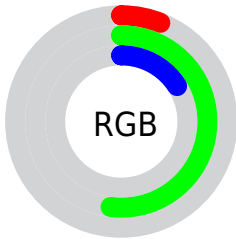
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 111, 132
Decimal	1082409
CIE _{Lab}	47.99, -49.02, 39.34
CIE _{LCh}	48, 62.851, 141.250
Yxy	16.7850, 0.2906, 0.5499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279272489 (0xFF108429)
YUV	86.9420, -22.6494, -62.2161
Hunter-Lab	40.9696, -33.0514, 21.6337

Details

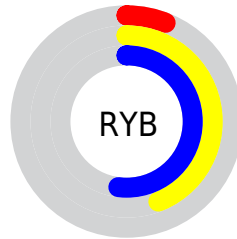
The YIQ color **86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **61.0580, 39.9250, 52.8930**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.2700, -29.1050, -50.7450**, and **47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.9150, -44.4630, -58.7590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9690, -35.3870, -47.0270**.

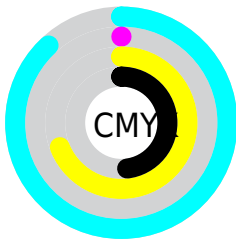
Distribution



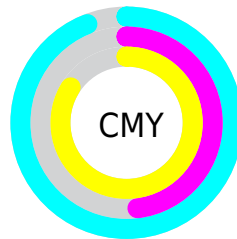
- Red (6%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930 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 86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.9420, -39.9250,
-52.8930

■ 86.9420, -39.9250,
-52.8930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.8180, -33.6440,
-51.0840

■ 145.2700,
-29.1050, -50.7450

■ 47.5470, -22.2750,
-42.3630

■ 173.0420,
-28.4630, -51.3670

■ 33.4590, -15.6750,
-29.8110

■ 201.7000,
-27.5000, -52.3000

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 220.4930,
-22.1830, -44.0310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.3560,
-13.8870, -29.1750

■ 244.2190, -5.5910,

-14.3190

■ 86.9420, -39.9250,
-52.8930

■ 86.9420, -39.9250,
-52.8930

■ 81.9150, -44.4630,
-58.7590

■ 91.9690, -35.3870,
-47.0270

■ 80.6760, -45.2880,
-60.3280

■ 97.1100, -31.1700,
-40.8500

■ 102.4360,
-26.0360, -34.7720

■ 107.4630,
-21.4980, -28.9060

■ 112.6040,
-17.2810, -22.7290

■ 117.6310,
-12.7430, -16.8630

■ 122.6580, -8.2050,
-10.9970

■ 128.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 133.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.1120, 27.2420, -42.1820



86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



91.3630, -68.4910, -41.7950

Triad

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



86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



98.3410, -104.6740, 2.7340



105.2330, 81.1920, 37.3840

Complementary

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



86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



61.0580, 39.9250, 52.8930

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.



108.3070, 61.1530, 53.6410



86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



109.6300, -53.4190, 26.4930

Square

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



86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



101.0020, -99.7660, -9.1260



116.6190, 16.1760, 48.2720



107.9400, 79.3180, 5.2540

Rectangle

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



86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



96.1680, -80.6430, -30.8110



116.6190, 16.1760, 48.2720



104.5350, 77.7060, 45.4980

Sweetspot

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



86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



153.5550, -15.5850, -20.4250



111.8990, 23.5280, -40.9520



76.5330, -9.3510, -12.2550



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.



86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



104.5950, -58.9020, -77.9260



93.3260, -57.9010, -35.4770



63.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



79.5020, -44.7380, -59.2820



1.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Inverse Universe

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



61.0580, 39.9250, 52.8930



66.4050, 58.9020, 77.9260



54.6740, 57.9010, 35.4770



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



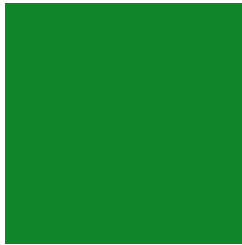
50.4980, 44.7380, 59.2820



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

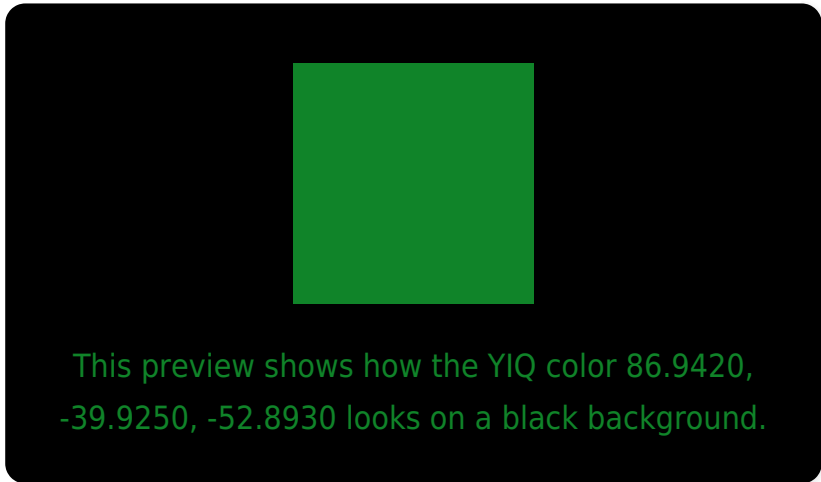
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9420, -39.9250,

-52.8930.

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

86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930

Protanopia

108.9950, 32.7860, -21.5020

Deuteranopia

110.8420, 38.0110, -11.5650



Tritanopia

103.8080, -43.7380, -11.3060

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930

Protanomaly

101.3720, 6.3790, -33.0210

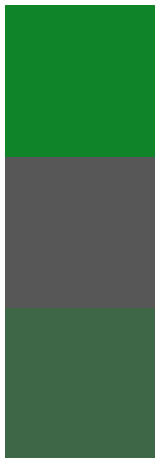
Deuteranomaly

102.3280, 9.6790, -26.7450

Tritanomaly

97.6210, -42.3140, -26.1060

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930 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(16, 132, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 132, 41)  
}
```

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(16, 132, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 132, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930 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(16, 132, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 132, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 132, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 132, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 132, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 132,  
41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 132, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 132,  
41) }
```

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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