

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.9540, -11.5540,
0.1420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C5A64
RGB	76, 90, 100
RGB Percent	30%, 35%, 39%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6470, 0.6079
CMYK	0.24, 0.10, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	205°, 14%, 35%
HSV	205°, 24%, 39%
XYZ	8.9362, 9.7694, 13.4678
YIQ	86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

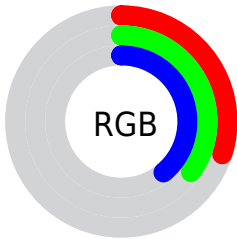
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 85, 100
Decimal	5003876
CIE _{Lab}	37.43, -2.92, -7.54
CIE _{LCh}	37, 8.085, 248.792
Yxy	9.7694, 0.2778, 0.3036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283193956 (0xFF4C5A64)
YUV	86.9540, 6.4317, -9.6067
Hunter-Lab	31.2560, -3.6643, -3.6681

Details

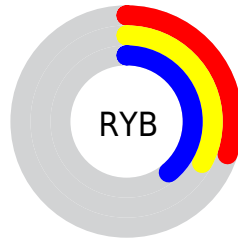
The YIQ color **86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **89.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410**, and **41.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700**.

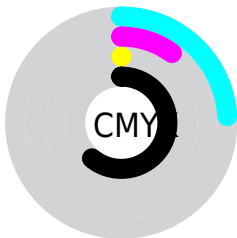
Distribution



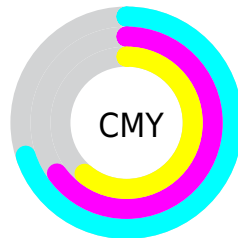
- Red (30%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420 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 86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.9540, -11.5540,
0.1420

■ 86.9540, -11.5540,
0.1420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 136.7690,
-12.4710, 0.2410

■ 41.7260, -10.9120,
-0.4800

■ 162.7690,
-12.4710, 0.2410

■ 20.7260, -10.9120,
-0.4800

■ 189.8830,
-12.7920, 0.5520

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 217.8830,
-12.7920, 0.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.7860,
-11.1410, -1.8370

■ 86.9540, -11.5540,
0.1420

■ 86.9540, -11.5540,
0.1420

■ 81.6160, -16.4140,
0.1140

■ 92.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

■ 76.2780, -21.2740,
0.0860

■ 97.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 70.9400, -26.1340,
0.0580

■ 102.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 65.0150, -30.7190,
0.5530

■ 108.8930, 7.6110,
-0.2690

■ 59.6770, -35.5790,
0.5250

■ 114.2310, 12.4710,
-0.2410

■ 54.3390, -40.4390,
0.4970

■ 119.5690, 17.3310,
-0.2130

■ 49.0010, -45.2990,
0.4690

■ 124.9070, 22.1910,
-0.1850

■ 45.4460, -48.0500,

■ 130.2450, 27.0510,

0.7660

-0.1570

■ 135.5830, 31.9110,
-0.1290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730



86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



87.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

Triad

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



86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



89.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380



86.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040

Complementary

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



86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



89.0460, 11.5540, -0.1420

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.



87.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070



86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



88.6270, 11.4160, 2.3600

Square

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



86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



89.2120, 5.4550, 5.7670



88.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660



86.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

Rectangle

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



86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



88.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790



88.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660



87.3220, 1.7890, -4.8910

Sweetspot

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



86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



124.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



91.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



63.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



109.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120



79.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



52.4390, -55.3400, 0.7240



110.3550, -116.4570, 1.5190

Inverse Universe

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



84.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420



105.8700, 15.5860, 14.8980



96.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



42.0230, 47.0330, 45.2170



88.4320, 98.9710, 95.1550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

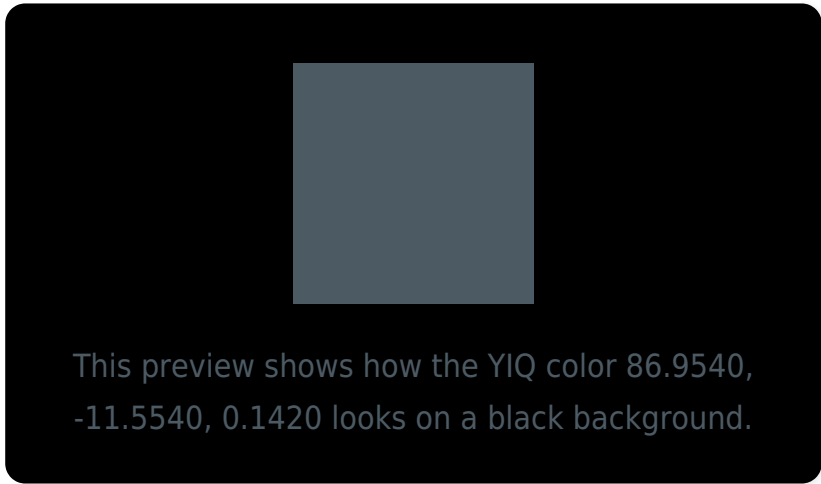
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

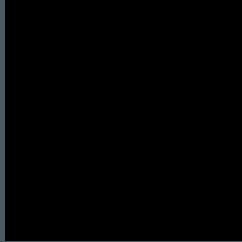
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9540, -11.5540,

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

86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420

Protanopia

87.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Deuteranopia

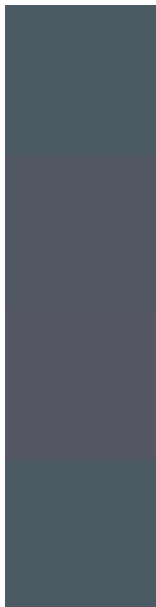
88.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130



Tritanopia

86.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420

Protanomaly

87.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490

Deuteranomaly

87.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Tritanomaly

86.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420 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(76, 90, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 90, 100)  
}
```

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(76, 90, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 90, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420 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(76, 90, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 90, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 90, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 90, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 90, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 90,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 90, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 90,  
100) }
```

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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