

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.9670, 31.1300,  
8.5220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A4943
RGB	122, 73, 67
RGB Percent	48%, 29%, 26%
CMY	0.5215, 0.7138, 0.7371
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.45, 0.52
HSL	6°, 29%, 37%
HSV	6°, 45%, 48%
XYZ	11.4254, 9.3077, 6.5097
YIQ	86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

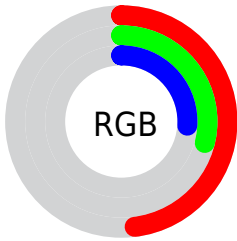
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 74, 67
Decimal	8014147
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.57, 20.17, 12.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 23.693, 31.654
Yxy	9.3077, 0.4194, 0.3417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286204227 (0xFF7A4943)
YUV	86.9670, -9.8437, 30.7239
Hunter-Lab	30.5085, 13.4582, 8.7050

# Details

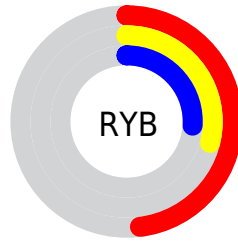
The YIQ color **86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **102.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710**, and **40.4010, 26.9120, 7.8720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.1420, 38.0070, 10.5430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7920, 24.2530, 6.5010**.

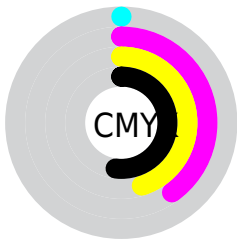
# Distribution



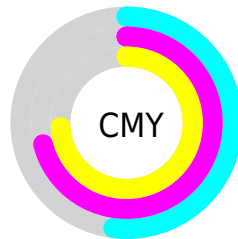
- Red (48%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220 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 86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.9670, 31.1300,  
8.5220

86.9670, 31.1300,  
8.5220

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.1840, 29.0210,  
8.1970

137.3480, 34.4310,  
9.2710

40.4010, 26.9120,  
7.8720

164.2450, 36.2190,  
9.9070

17.5750, 26.3620,  
6.8260

191.4300, 37.1360,  
9.8080

4.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680

217.5220, 33.8810,  
8.2250

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

237.1500, 17.1930,  
2.2890

254.5440, 1.2840,

-1.2440

■ 86.9670, 31.1300,  
8.5220

■ 86.9670, 31.1300,  
8.5220

■ 79.1420, 38.0070,  
10.5430

■ 94.7920, 24.2530,  
6.5010

■ 71.3170, 44.8840,  
12.5640

■ 102.6170, 17.3760,  
4.4800

■ 63.3780, 52.0820,  
14.2740

■ 110.5560, 10.1780,  
2.7700

■ 55.5530, 58.9590,  
16.2950

■ 118.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

■ 48.3150, 65.5610,  
17.7930

■ 125.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

■ 44.1090, 69.1370,  
19.0650

■ 133.4440,  
-10.1780, -2.7700

■ 141.2690,  
-17.0550, -4.7910

■ 149.2080,  
-24.2530, -6.5010

■ 157.0330,  
-31.1300, -8.5220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.9590, 25.5810, 15.4770



86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220



86.2020, 28.6100, -0.8780

# Triad

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



86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220



79.8480, -14.8520, -17.1880



83.7320, -28.2440, 5.2600

# Complementary

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



86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220



102.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220

# 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.



75.3330, -49.4700, -6.5420



86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220



74.2290, -37.9140, -17.7380

# Square

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



86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220



82.7810, 4.4500, -14.5740



68.3220, -60.1050, -17.5530



87.9090, -6.5130, 13.4150



# Rectangle

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



86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220



84.9900, 23.1550, -6.6450



68.3220, -60.1050, -17.5530



81.2040, -35.6250, 1.3590

# Sweetspot

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



86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220



143.7520, 12.5620, 3.6180



89.1450, 16.7300, 27.2100



70.4740, 7.4730, 2.2330



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220



103.6980, 48.1850, 13.3130



102.8160, 23.7050, -5.5990



57.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



45.5930, 70.6500, 19.1780



91.1970, 142.7670, 39.3030



# Inverse Universe

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



102.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220



127.3020, -48.1850, -13.3130



86.1840, -23.7050, 5.5990



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



79.4070, -70.6500, -19.1780



160.8030, -142.7670, -39.3030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

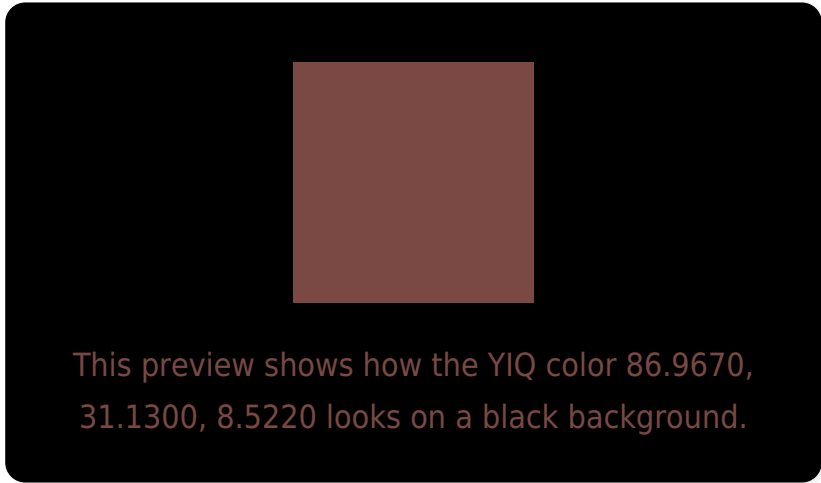
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

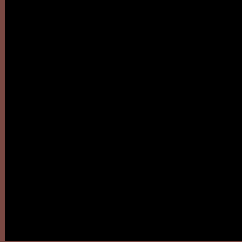
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220.



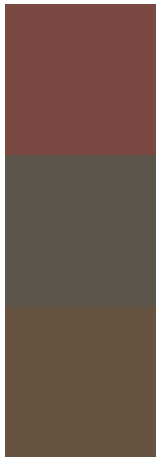
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9670, 31.1300,



# 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

86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220

### Protanopia

86.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

### Deuteranopia

86.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700



## Tritanopia

87.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220

## Protanomaly

86.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420

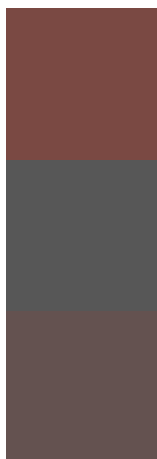
## Deuteranomaly

86.4880, 22.0530, 2.3170

## Tritanomaly

87.3630, 30.0750, 11.1230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.1540, 11.3700, 3.1940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220 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(122, 73, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 73, 67)  
}
```

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(122, 73, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 73, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220 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(122, 73, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 73, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 73, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 73, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 73, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 73,  
67) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.9670, 31.1300, 8.5220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 73, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 73,  
67) }
```

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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