

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.9960, 40.2130,  
-18.4350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72580B
RGB	114, 88, 11
RGB Percent	45%, 35%, 4%
CMY	0.5529, 0.6549, 0.9566
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.90, 0.55
HSL	45°, 82%, 25%
HSV	45°, 90%, 45%
XYZ	10.4894, 10.5796, 1.8075
YIQ	86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

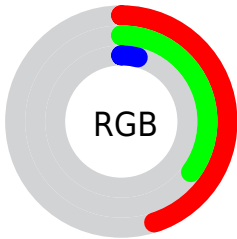
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	46, 114, 11
Decimal	7493643
CIELab	38.86, 3.35, 43.57
CIELCh	39, 43.701, 85.599
Yxy	10.5796, 0.4585, 0.4625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285683723 (0xFF72580B)
YUV	86.9960, -37.4660, 23.6825
Hunter-Lab	32.5262, 0.6438, 19.4736

# Details

The YIQ color **86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **38.0040, -40.2130, 18.4350**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.7190, 42.5510, -16.7530**, and **43.7790, 25.1270, -9.3450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.9810, 44.5690, -20.2870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.0110, 35.8570, -16.5830**.

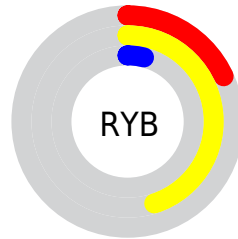
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (35%)

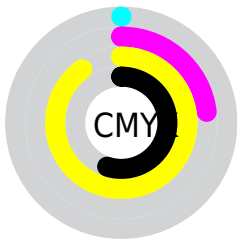
Blue (4%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (4%)

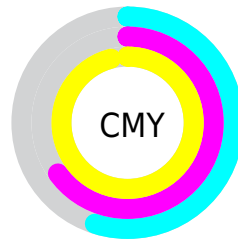


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350 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 86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.9960, 40.2130,  
-18.4350

86.9960, 40.2130,  
-18.4350

254.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

64.4670, 34.5730,  
-15.3390

138.7190, 42.5510,  
-16.7530

43.7790, 25.1270,  
-9.3450

165.5020, 44.6600,  
-16.4280

24.5640, 15.7270,  
-4.1850

192.8720, 46.4940,  
-16.6260

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

220.7580, 46.8150,  
-16.9370

240.2720, 30.4480,  
-23.1840

248.0460, 19.5810,

-18.9710

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,  
-9.9520

■ 86.9960, 40.2130,  
-18.4350

■ 86.9960, 40.2130,  
-18.4350

■ 83.9810, 44.5690,  
-20.2870

■ 90.0110, 35.8570,  
-16.5830

■ 93.1400, 31.1800,  
-14.4200

■ 96.1550, 26.8240,  
-12.5680

■ 99.2840, 22.1470,  
-10.4050

■ 101.7120, 18.0660,  
-8.0300

■ 104.7270, 13.7100,  
-6.1780

■ 107.8560, 9.0330,  
-4.0150

■ 110.8710, 4.6770,  
-2.1630

■ 114.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.9460, 52.8180, 0.9300



86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



84.3130, 14.0350, -28.5970

# Triad

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



86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



77.1900, -68.5410, -18.8530



94.1220, 15.5370, 32.3130

# Complementary

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



86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



38.0040, -40.2130, 18.4350

# 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.



91.6100, -24.3040, 21.9680



86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



78.7350, -77.0250, -8.2650

# Square

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



86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



73.0860, -56.9850, -30.0490



75.4070, -78.6770, -0.3490



90.6660, 43.1840, 32.3680



# Rectangle

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



86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



80.0420, -10.1270, -31.2390



75.4070, -78.6770, -0.3490



94.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640

# Sweetspot

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



86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



137.5700, 15.5900, -7.2100



44.9890, 52.4000, 30.5440



67.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350



109.4090, 57.6830, -26.6770



95.0820, 18.7590, -37.1210



54.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



88.7100, 46.7700, -21.6300



182.4480, 96.3370, -44.3910



# Inverse Universe

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



38.0040, -40.2130, 18.4350



38.5910, -57.6830, 26.6770



29.9180, -18.7590, 37.1210



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



31.2900, -46.7700, 21.6300

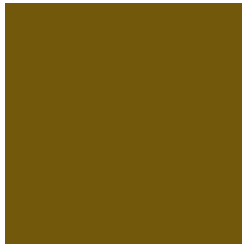


64.5520, -96.3370, 44.3910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

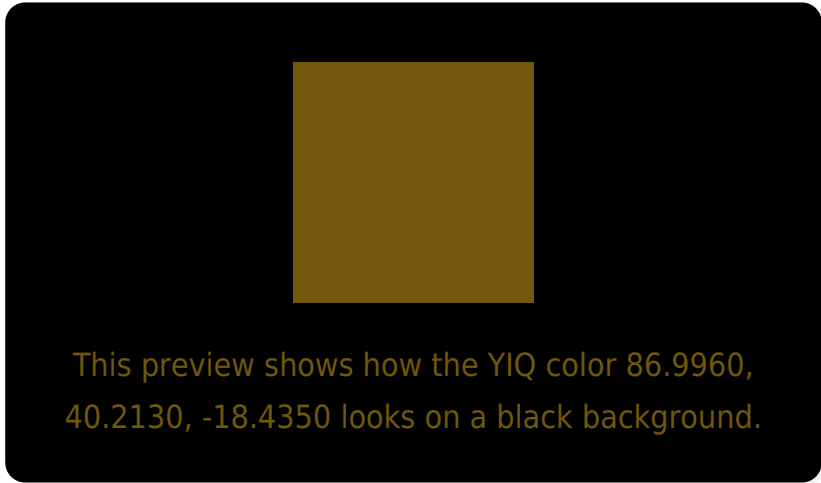
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9960, 40.2130,

-18.4350.

# 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

86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350

### Protanopia

86.4680, 32.8320, -22.3360

### Deuteranopia

87.1210, 41.3590, -17.1770



## Tritanopia

93.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350

## Protanomaly

87.0770, 35.4910, -20.9650

## Deuteranomaly

86.8220, 40.7630, -17.3890

## Tritanomaly

91.1310, 27.3720, -0.4680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.7980, 14.9480, -6.5880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350 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(114, 88, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 88, 11)  
}
```

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(114, 88, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 88, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350 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(114, 88, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 88, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 88, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 88, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 88, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 88,  
11) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.9960, 40.2130, -18.4350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 88, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 88,  
11) }
```

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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