

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.9210, -85.8760,
3.4680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	056ABA
RGB	5, 106, 186
RGB Percent	2%, 42%, 73%
CMY	0.9804, 0.5841, 0.2710
CMYK	0.97, 0.43, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	206°, 95%, 37%
HSV	206°, 97%, 73%
XYZ	14.0724, 13.8896, 48.3364
YIQ	84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

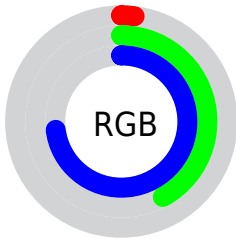
Format	Color
R _Y B	5, 70, 186
Decimal	355002
CIE Lab	44.07, 5.57, -48.99
CIE LCh	44, 49.309, 276.489
Yxy	13.8896, 0.1844, 0.1820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278545082 (0xFF056ABA)
YUV	84.9210, 49.8319, -70.0907
Hunter-Lab	37.2688, 2.1799, -50.8091

Details

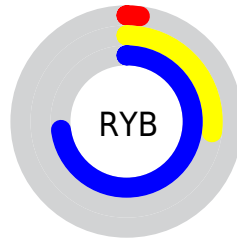
The YIQ color **84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **106.0790, 85.8760, -3.4680**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.2660, -64.5580, 13.6020**, and **50.2680, -58.8720, 9.6720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.2520, -88.3060, 3.4540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2980, -76.7520, 3.3120**.

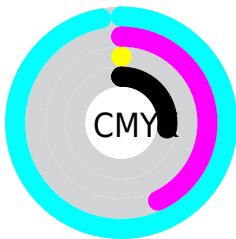
Distribution



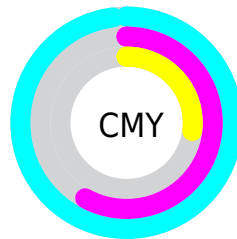
- Red (2%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680 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 84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.9210, -85.8760,
3.4680

■ 84.9210, -85.8760,
3.4680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.2600, -73.5890,
6.5630

■ 148.2660,
-64.5580, 13.6020

■ 50.2680, -58.8720,
9.6720

■ 173.8660,
-57.6800, 10.0960

■ 34.9770, -44.7510,
12.5690

■ 199.5710,
-46.9040, 2.0240

■ 20.5010, -31.5470,
15.5650

■ 224.9770,
-36.7240, -6.2600

■ 9.5470, -19.9930,
15.4230

■ 243.3390,
-23.2440, -8.2680

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 252.3090, -5.3640,

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,

-1.9080

3.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 84.9210, -85.8760,
3.4680

■ 84.9210, -85.8760,
3.4680

■ 82.2520, -88.3060,
3.4540

■ 95.2980, -76.7520,
3.3120

■ 105.3760,
-68.2240, 2.9440

■ 116.3400,
-59.3750, 2.2650

■ 126.4180,
-50.8470, 1.8970

■ 136.7950,
-41.7230, 1.7410

■ 147.1720,
-32.5990, 1.5850

■ 157.2500,
-24.0710, 1.2170

■ 168.2140,
-15.2220, 0.5380

■ 178.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.0850, -89.6340, -5.5220



84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680



106.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270

Triad

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



84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680



100.8910, 63.8190, 16.3230



79.0070, -55.7450, -41.5130

Complementary

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



84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680



106.0790, 85.8760, -3.4680

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.



92.9800, 1.6110, -34.7170



84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680



100.4160, 56.9460, -7.8060

Square

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



84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680



101.5490, 56.7550, 34.2190



97.0030, 38.3350, -28.4570



84.9690, -69.7770, -29.4970

Rectangle

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



84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680



106.8500, 19.4790, 37.9670



97.0030, 38.3350, -28.4570



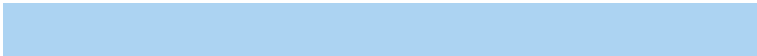
84.8970, -34.8840, -39.6200

Sweetspot

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



84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680



202.8730, -33.1950, 1.3730



120.1390, -74.8130, -70.4050



98.2890, -19.8070, 1.0330



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680



106.8330, -114.8070, 4.6570



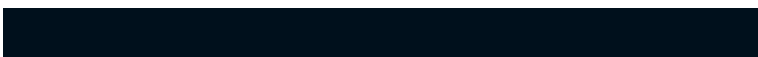
32.6780, -61.4010, 50.0150



86.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



68.8530, -74.0010, 3.0150



12.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400

Inverse Universe

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



70.6330, 75.4550, 69.7830



87.7480, 100.8970, 93.2890



158.3220, 61.4010, -50.0150



86.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



56.5620, 65.0490, 60.1290



10.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

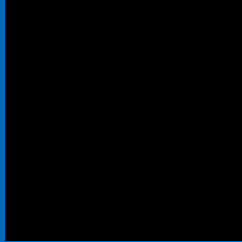
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.9210, -85.8760,

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

84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680

Protanopia

100.2530, -45.3480, 17.8840

Deuteranopia

89.7050, -76.3400, 6.8600



Tritanopia

81.5270, -71.1080, -21.8920

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680

Protanomaly

94.7780, -60.2480, 12.5840

Deuteranomaly

87.9110, -79.9160, 5.5880

Tritanomaly

82.9860, -76.4740, -12.7460

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.2430, -31.3610, 1.1750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680 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(5, 106, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 106, 186)  
}
```

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(5, 106, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 106, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680 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(5, 106, 186) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 106, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 106, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 106, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 106, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 106,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.9210, -85.8760, 3.4680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 106, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 106,  
186) }
```

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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