

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.4670, -61.7110,
-10.4710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710)
contains.

YIQ(85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(85.4670, -61.7110,
-10.4710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	146D88
RGB	20, 109, 136
RGB Percent	8%, 43%, 53%
CMY	0.9217, 0.5724, 0.4669
CMYK	0.85, 0.20, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	194°, 74%, 31%
HSV	194°, 85%, 53%
XYZ	10.1992, 12.8691, 25.2137
YIQ	85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

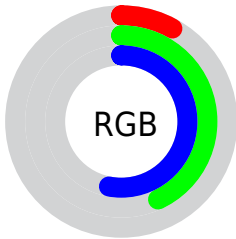
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 70, 136
Decimal	1338760
CIE _{Lab}	42.57, -14.84, -21.84
CIE _{LCh}	43, 26.404, 235.811
Yxy	12.8691, 0.2112, 0.2665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279528840 (0xFF146D88)
YUV	85.4670, 24.9128, -57.4146
Hunter-Lab	35.8736, -12.0293, -16.5605

Details

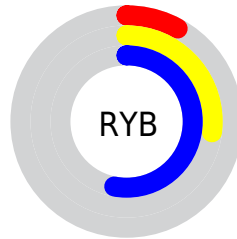
The YIQ color **85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **70.5330, 61.7110, 10.4710**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.0660, -53.0920, -6.9800**, and **45.6110, -44.3810, -5.1570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.5200, -69.2300, -11.8700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4140, -54.1920, -9.0720**.

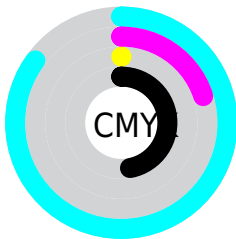
Distribution



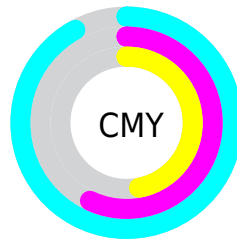
- Red (8%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710 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 85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.4670, -61.7110,
-10.4710

85.4670, -61.7110,
-10.4710

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.4350, -58.6850,
-10.2450

142.0660,
-53.0920, -6.9800

45.6110, -44.3810,
-5.1570

169.4790,
-52.8170, -6.4570

30.0750, -30.9480,
-0.8040

197.0060,
-52.8630, -5.6230

15.2400, -18.1110,
3.3370

223.7260,
-46.4430, -11.8430

2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

238.8540,
-32.1840, -11.4480

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 85.4670, -61.7110,
-10.4710

■ 85.4670, -61.7110,
-10.4710

■ 79.5200, -69.2300,
-11.8700

■ 91.4140, -54.1920,
-9.0720

■ 76.5520, -72.2560,
-12.0960

■ 97.0620, -47.2690,
-7.8850

■ 103.0090,
-39.7500, -6.4860

■ 109.2440,
-33.1020, -5.8220

■ 115.1910,
-25.5830, -4.4230

■ 121.1380,
-18.0640, -3.0240

■ 126.7860,
-11.1410, -1.8370

■ 132.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 138.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.6090, -68.4030, -21.3550



85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710



96.3010, -37.2760, 3.7480

Triad

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



85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710



103.0240, 26.9560, 18.0920



96.8800, 8.4850, -16.1150

Complementary

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



85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710



70.5330, 61.7110, 10.4710

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.



99.0070, 24.4850, -8.7230



85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710



102.1140, 35.2100, 11.6740

Square

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



85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710



103.2810, 10.1750, 19.3510



100.8930, 33.9740, 1.0300



94.0500, -12.6050, -19.3650

Rectangle

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



85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710



100.3140, -20.9550, 10.8290



100.8930, 33.9740, 1.0300



97.8700, 14.4450, -13.9950

Sweetspot

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



85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710



155.7890, -24.3910, -3.9990



90.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



77.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710



99.3090, -93.6210, -15.8690



52.5950, -46.3110, 18.8170



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



75.0360, -70.7430, -11.9830



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Inverse Universe

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



64.8300, 40.5670, 52.2710



68.0140, 61.5610, 79.2970



103.4050, 46.3110, -18.8170



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.3950, 46.5260, 59.9180



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710 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 85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

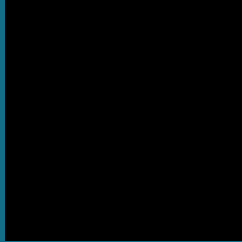
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710.

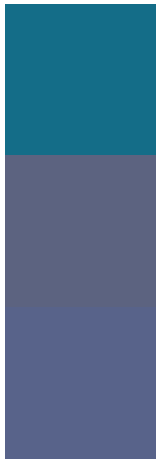


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4670, -61.7110,

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

85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710

Protanopia

100.2130, -13.4810, 7.5350

Deuteranopia

100.1570, -19.0750, 9.7970



Tritanopia

78.8370, -69.0450, -20.7330

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710

Protanomaly

95.1290, -31.0400, 0.8640

Deuteranomaly

94.9160, -34.7540, 2.0940

Tritanomaly

81.0270, -66.5240, -16.8600

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710 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(20, 109, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 109, 136)  
}
```

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(20, 109, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 109, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710 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(20, 109, 136) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 109, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 109, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 109, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 109, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 109,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.4670, -61.7110, -10.4710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 109, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 109,  
136) }
```

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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