

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.4720, -60.1070,
-6.4990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	186A8D
RGB	24, 106, 141
RGB Percent	9%, 42%, 55%
CMY	0.9060, 0.5842, 0.4473
CMYK	0.83, 0.25, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	198°, 71%, 32%
HSV	198°, 83%, 55%
XYZ	10.3359, 12.4299, 27.0273
YIQ	85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

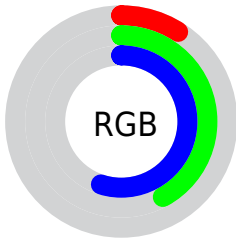
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 72, 141
Decimal	1600141
CIE Lab	41.89, -10.88, -25.88
CIE LCh	42, 28.072, 247.207
Yxy	12.4299, 0.2076, 0.2496
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279790221 (0xFF186A8D)
YUV	85.4720, 27.3753, -53.9109
Hunter-Lab	35.2561, -9.3679, -20.7725

Details

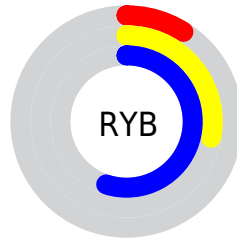
The YIQ color **85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **79.5280, 60.1070, 6.4990**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.0000, -52.7260, -2.5980**, and **45.0070, -45.4360, -2.5560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9380, -67.3510, -7.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.0060, -52.8630, -5.6230**.

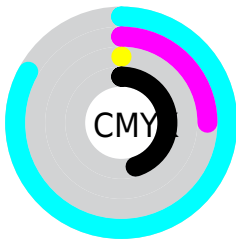
Distribution



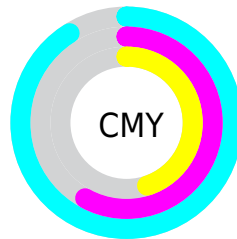
- Red (9%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990 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 85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.4720, -60.1070,
-6.4990

85.4720, -60.1070,
-6.4990

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.2440, -59.4650,
-7.1210

141.0000,
-52.7260, -2.5980

45.0070, -45.4360,
-2.5560

168.7120,
-51.8550, -1.8630

29.3570, -31.6820,
1.4860

196.7120,
-51.8550, -1.8630

13.9350, -18.5700,
6.1500

221.9760,
-44.1510, -9.3270

3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

239.4520,
-30.9920, -11.0240

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 85.4720, -60.1070,
-6.4990

■ 85.4720, -60.1070,
-6.4990

■ 78.9380, -67.3510,
-7.3750

■ 92.0060, -52.8630,
-5.6230

■ 74.1870, -72.4860,
-7.9260

■ 98.5400, -45.6190,
-4.7470

■ 105.6610,
-38.6500, -4.3940

■ 112.1950,
-31.4060, -3.5180

■ 118.7290,
-24.1620, -2.6420

■ 125.5620,
-16.3220, -1.5540

■ 132.0960, -9.0780,
-0.6780

■ 139.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 145.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.9340, -70.6960, -18.3440



85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990



96.3560, -29.9410, 8.4830

Triad

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



85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990



100.4330, 33.0540, 17.7100



93.9930, 0.7370, -18.8710

Complementary

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



85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990



79.5280, 60.1070, 6.4990

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.



96.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090



85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990



99.6750, 37.8240, 8.3520

Square

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



85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990



101.5270, 18.2900, 20.9620



98.1870, 32.9660, -2.7300



89.8360, -23.7460, -21.2020

Rectangle

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



85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990



100.4400, -12.3820, 15.1540



98.1870, 32.9660, -2.7300



95.0540, 7.9350, -17.1610

Sweetspot

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



85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990



162.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



96.4410, -42.7680, -50.9280



78.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990



96.6990, -94.5390, -10.2430



52.0130, -44.4320, 23.3120



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



71.1550, -69.4600, -7.7000



3.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Inverse Universe

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



68.3310, 43.4100, 50.3060



69.7220, 68.2550, 79.1270



112.9870, 44.4320, -23.3120



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.1950, 49.9650, 58.1650



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990 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 85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990 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 85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990.

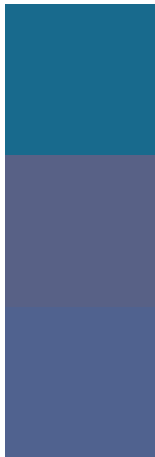


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.4720, -60.1070,

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

85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990

Protanopia

98.5270, -17.2410, 9.5990

Deuteranopia

97.7480, -25.1730, 10.1790



Tritanopia

77.4350, -67.8530, -20.3090

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990

Protanomaly

93.7530, -32.7370, 4.0870

Deuteranomaly

93.4150, -37.5970, 4.0590

Tritanomaly

80.4510, -64.7820, -15.3900

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.3980, -21.7320, -2.6280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990 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(24, 106, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 106, 141)  
}
```

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(24, 106, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 106, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990 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(24, 106, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 106, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 106, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 106, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 106, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 106,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 106, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 106,  
141) }
```

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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