

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.7670, -61.7150,
11.6370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	225FAE
RGB	34, 95, 174
RGB Percent	13%, 37%, 68%
CMY	0.8667, 0.6273, 0.3180
CMYK	0.80, 0.45, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	214°, 67%, 41%
HSV	214°, 80%, 68%
XYZ	12.3858, 11.5817, 41.5872
YIQ	85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

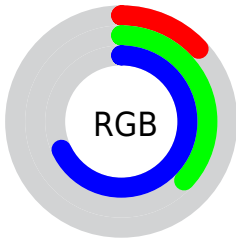
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 76, 174
Decimal	2252718
CIE Lab	40.54, 9.77, -47.62
CIE LCh	41, 48.613, 281.595
Yxy	11.5817, 0.1889, 0.1767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280442798 (0xFF225FAE)
YUV	85.7670, 43.4989, -45.3997
Hunter-Lab	34.0319, 5.4087, -48.6305

Details

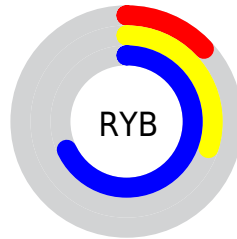
The YIQ color $[85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `0066CC`. A complement of this color would be $[122.2330, 61.7150, -11.6370]$, and the grayscale version is $[85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[141.5340, -53.5090, 17.1070]$, and $[43.1440, -52.5910, 11.4810]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[74.8140, -69.0970, 13.2630]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[96.7200, -54.3330, 10.0110]$.

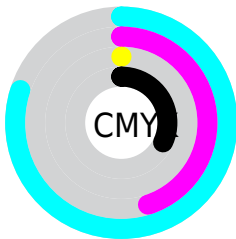
Distribution



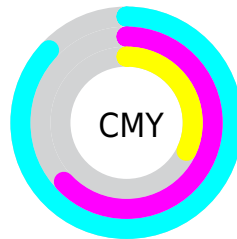
- Red (13%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370 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 85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.7670, -61.7150,
11.6370

■ 85.7670, -61.7150,
11.6370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.0220, -66.9870,
8.0610

■ 141.5340,
-53.5090, 17.1070

■ 43.1440, -52.5910,
11.4810

■ 168.6160,
-50.8040, 17.6440

■ 28.4400, -38.7450,
13.8550

■ 193.1360,
-40.9450, 9.6710

■ 9.2680, -23.3410,
21.0350

■ 218.2430,
-31.3610, 1.1750

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 244.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.2720

0.0000

■ 85.7670, -61.7150,
11.6370

■ 85.7670, -61.7150,
11.6370

■ 74.8140, -69.0970,
13.2630

■ 96.7200, -54.3330,
10.0110

■ 64.4480, -76.7540,
14.3660

■ 107.9720,
-46.3550, 8.5970

■ 118.3380,
-38.6980, 7.4940

■ 129.5900,
-30.7200, 6.0800

■ 140.5430,
-23.3380, 4.4540

■ 151.4960,
-15.9560, 2.8280

■ 162.7480, -7.9780,
1.4140

■ 173.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 184.3660, 7.6570,
-1.1030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.3030, -84.3160, -2.7800



85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370



98.5530, -1.7940, 32.5260

Triad

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



85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370



91.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510



73.6100, -52.9490, -37.1170

Complementary

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



85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370



122.2330, 61.7150, -11.6370

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.



83.5600, -5.9540, -35.2820



85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370



91.5140, 53.5540, -12.4140

Square

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



85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370



92.1530, 57.8100, 31.6180



88.3120, 32.9710, -30.3650



79.4580, -66.6600, -25.4120

Rectangle

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



85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370



97.3730, 25.2560, 37.8960



88.3120, 32.9710, -30.3650



71.5410, -48.5010, -40.6370

Sweetspot

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



85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370



192.3580, -24.2550, 4.5530



124.9580, -63.2170, -49.2730



93.6810, -15.0390, 2.7290



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370



88.4320, -97.0200, 18.2120



52.0530, -40.7680, 45.0240



81.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



55.8420, -66.3000, 12.1320



8.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

Inverse Universe

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



82.8140, 63.8590, 48.6510



83.7240, 100.3040, 76.4960



155.9470, 40.7680, -45.0240



81.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



52.3740, 68.2140, 52.3260



8.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370 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 85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370 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 85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7670, -61.7150,

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

85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370

Protanopia

91.1280, -46.4940, 16.6260

Tritanopia

75.1040, -65.4230, -20.2950

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370

Protanomaly

89.4370, -51.8580, 14.7180

Tritanomaly

78.8520, -64.2330, -8.8170

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.7280, -22.4210, 4.3550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370 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(34, 95, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 95, 174)  
}
```

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(34, 95, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 95, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370 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(34, 95, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 95, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 95, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 95, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 95, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 95,  
174) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.7670, -61.7150, 11.6370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 95, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 95,  
174) }
```

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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