

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.8860, -78.7680,
-4.2080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	086EA6
RGB	8, 110, 166
RGB Percent	3%, 43%, 65%
CMY	0.9687, 0.5685, 0.3494
CMYK	0.95, 0.34, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	201°, 91%, 34%
HSV	201°, 95%, 65%
XYZ	12.5547, 13.9623, 38.0660
YIQ	85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

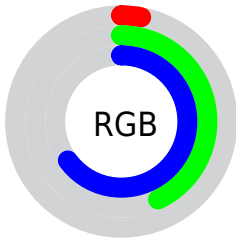
Format	Color
RYB	8, 70, 166
Decimal	552614
CIELab	44.18, -4.75, -37.14
CIELCh	44, 37.439, 262.708
Yxy	13.9623, 0.1944, 0.2162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278742694 (0xFF086EA6)
YUV	85.8860, 39.4962, -68.3060
Hunter-Lab	37.3661, -5.4164, -34.2443

Details

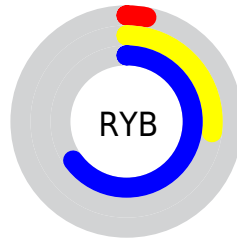
The YIQ color **85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **88.1140, 78.7680, 4.2080**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.6110, -61.5760, 3.6080**, and **49.9770, -53.9190, 2.5050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.7330, -82.7110, -4.3350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.4910, -70.2860, -3.7420**.

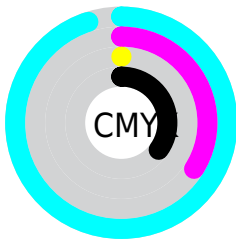
Distribution



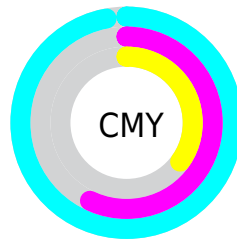
- Red (3%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080 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 85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.8860, -78.7680,
-4.2080

■ 85.8860, -78.7680,
-4.2080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.3280, -68.2690,
-1.7490

■ 146.6110,
-61.5760, 3.6080

■ 49.9770, -53.9190,
2.5050

■ 174.7360,
-60.4300, 4.8660

■ 34.2130, -39.8440,
6.2360

■ 200.4130,
-52.4510, -2.0750

■ 19.7370, -26.6400,
9.2320

■ 225.8190,
-42.2710, -10.3590

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,
11.4930

■ 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 249.9170,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-10.1320, -3.6040

0.0000

■ 85.8860, -78.7680,
-4.2080

■ 85.8860, -78.7680,
-4.2080

■ 81.7330, -82.7110,
-4.3350

■ 94.4910, -70.2860,
-3.7420

■ 102.7970,
-62.4000, -3.4880

■ 111.4020,
-53.9180, -3.0220

■ 119.7080,
-46.0320, -2.7680

■ 127.7260,
-37.2750, -1.7790

■ 136.3310,
-28.7930, -1.3130

■ 144.6370,
-20.9070, -1.0590

■ 153.2420,
-12.4250, -0.5930

■ 161.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.1210, -81.2880, -13.6080



85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080



104.6870, -23.2030, 18.5330

Triad

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



85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080



104.1590, 48.5050, 18.5290



94.0400, -15.8130, -27.3090

Complementary

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



85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080



88.1140, 78.7680, 4.2080

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.



99.1870, 14.6300, -22.8580



85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080



103.7760, 47.5450, 2.8810

Square

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



85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080



105.9100, 36.4450, 27.8450



101.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



81.3840, -63.8160, -32.9040

Rectangle

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



85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080



107.5930, 0.7290, 25.3450



101.9450, 36.2230, -12.2010



96.4280, -5.2220, -26.5180

Sweetspot

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



85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080



185.2490, -31.4980, -1.8500



107.0160, -61.1050, -65.5290



90.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080



106.9180, -108.1570, -5.7330



40.1000, -57.3180, 36.5860



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



73.2240, -73.9080, -4.1800



9.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

Inverse Universe

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



66.8700, 61.4260, 65.2180



80.8430, 84.3920, 89.5440



133.9000, 57.3180, -36.5860



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



55.1960, 57.3920, 61.2320



7.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080 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 85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080 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 85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080.

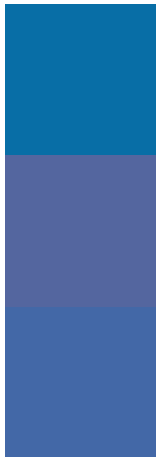


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.8860, -78.7680,

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

85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080

Protanopia

103.1160, -29.0250, 13.9110

Deuteranopia

100.1190, -42.2750, 11.7490



Tritanopia

82.2280, -71.7040, -22.1040

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080

Protanomaly

96.8470, -47.5010, 7.3390

Deuteranomaly

95.0140, -55.3410, 6.2510

Tritanomaly

83.6610, -74.1810, -15.7570

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.2170, -28.4720, -1.6240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080 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(8, 110, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 110, 166)  
}
```

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(8, 110, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 110, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080 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(8, 110, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 110, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 110, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 110, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 110, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 110,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.8860, -78.7680, -4.2080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 110, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 110,  
166) }
```

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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