

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.0240, -53.2740,
-14.6980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.0240, -53.2740,
-14.6980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 1A6E78 |
| RGB | 26, 110, 120 |
| RGB Percent | 10%, 43%, 47% |
| CMY | 0.8982, 0.5685, 0.5296 |
| CMYK | 0.78, 0.08, 0.00, 0.53 |
| HSL | 186°, 64%, 29% |
| HSV | 186°, 78%, 47% |
| XYZ | 9.3913, 12.7332, 19.7143 |
| YIQ | 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

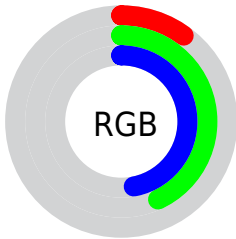
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 26, 70, 120 |
| Decimal | 1732216 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 42.36, -20.39, -12.53 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 42, 23.933, 211.563 |
| Yxy | 12.7332, 0.2245, 0.3043 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4279922296 (0xFF1A6E78) |
| YUV | 86.0240, 16.7502, -52.6410 |
| Hunter-Lab | 35.6836, -15.4683, -7.7778 |

Details

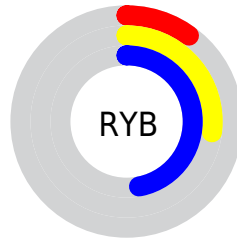
The YIQ color **86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **59.9760, 53.2740, 14.6980**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.7150, -47.9100, -12.7900**, and **44.6020, -40.1620, -10.0340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8490, -60.1510, -16.7190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770**.

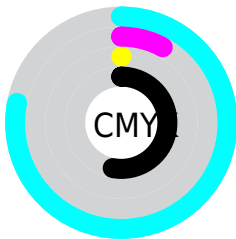
Distribution



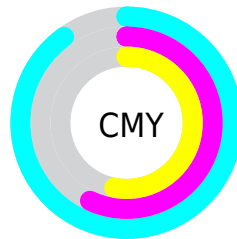
- Red (10%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980 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 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.0240, -53.2740,
-14.6980

86.0240, -53.2740,
-14.6980

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.7250, -53.8700,
-14.9100

140.7150,
-47.9100, -12.7900

44.6020, -40.1620,
-10.0340

168.1280,
-47.6350, -12.2670

29.0660, -26.7290,
-5.6810

196.1280,
-47.6350, -12.2670

12.5840, -13.3880,
0.3400

224.0140,
-47.3140, -12.5780

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 86.0240, -53.2740,
-14.6980

■ 86.0240, -53.2740,
-14.6980

■ 81.8490, -60.1510,
-16.7190

■ 90.1990, -46.3970,
-12.6770

■ 77.6740, -67.0280,
-18.7400

■ 94.9610, -39.7950,
-11.1790

■ 76.4890, -67.9450,
-18.6410

■ 99.1360, -32.9180,
-9.1580

■ 103.3110,
-26.0410, -7.1370

■ 107.4860,
-19.1640, -5.1160

■ 112.2480,
-12.5620, -3.6180

■ 116.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

■ 120.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 124.7730, 8.0690,
2.4450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.4140, -36.9970, -17.8370



86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



90.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830

Triad

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



86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



102.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970



98.4410, 20.2670, -9.3730

Complementary

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



86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



59.9760, 53.2740, 14.6980

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.



100.0990, 30.3980, -0.2420



86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



102.2580, 26.1770, 15.6890

Square

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



86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



102.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370



101.4510, 32.6430, 8.6350



96.3680, 4.1750, -15.0970

Rectangle

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



86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



95.7310, -35.6710, 2.1930



101.4510, 32.6430, 8.6350



99.1750, 24.0720, -6.7440

Sweetspot

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



86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



142.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640



82.2040, -28.7390, -46.3630



70.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980



102.6550, -83.2120, -22.7960



59.0220, -40.6240, 9.3600



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



79.9940, -70.9250, -19.7010



161.3900, -143.0420, -39.8260

Inverse Universe

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



63.6820, 29.0600, 46.0520



67.8870, 45.5610, 71.9050



86.9780, 40.6240, -9.3600



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



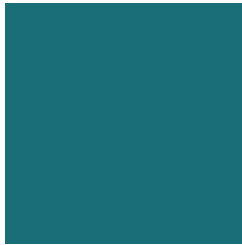
50.1430, 38.5480, 61.3320



101.1120, 77.6460, 123.7100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980 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 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

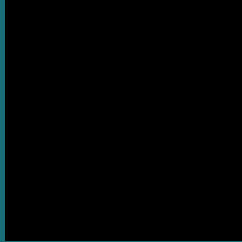
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

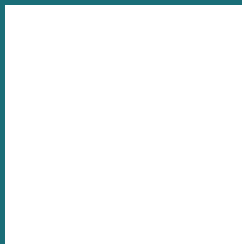
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980.



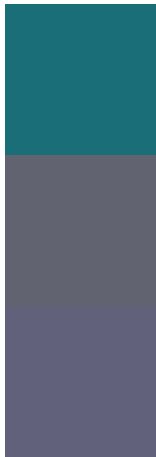
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0240, -53.2740,

-14.6980.

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

86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980

Protanopia

99.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

99.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



Tritanopia

85.6110, -53.5490, -15.2210

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980

Protanomaly

94.9140, -23.2450, -2.7410

Deuteranomaly

95.0110, -24.8960, -0.3520

Tritanomaly

85.6110, -53.5490, -15.2210

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980 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(26, 110, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 110, 120)  
}
```

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(26, 110, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 110, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980 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(26, 110, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 110, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 110, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 110, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 110, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 110,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 110, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 110,  
120) }
```

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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