

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.0930, -47.4130,  
27.7790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3A51BA
RGB	58, 81, 186
RGB Percent	23%, 32%, 73%
CMY	0.7725, 0.6823, 0.2709
CMYK	0.69, 0.56, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	229°, 52%, 48%
HSV	229°, 69%, 73%
XYZ	13.5439, 10.3282, 47.6958
YIQ	86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

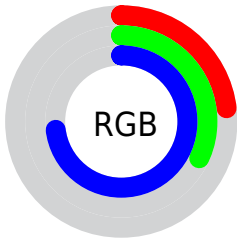
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	58, 77, 186
Decimal	3822010
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.43, 26.57, -58.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 63.846, 294.590
Yxy	10.3282, 0.1892, 0.1443
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282012090 (0xFF3A51BA)
YUV	86.0930, 49.2542, -24.6376
Hunter-Lab	32.1375, 18.9854, -65.4969

# Details

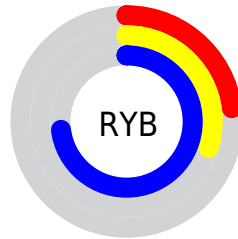
The YIQ color **86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. A complement of this color would be **157.9070, 47.4130, -27.7790**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.8920, -42.2330, 33.0230**, and **36.7670, -52.5470, 21.7010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.6070, -54.6120, 31.5960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.5790, -40.2140, 23.9620**.

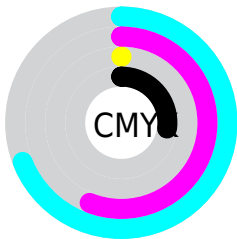
# Distribution



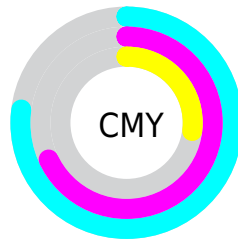
- Red (23%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790 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 86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.0930, -47.4130,  
27.7790

■ 86.0930, -47.4130,  
27.7790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 55.3470, -60.1120,  
21.1360

■ 139.8920,  
-42.2330, 33.0230

■ 36.7670, -52.5470,  
21.7010

■ 165.1930,  
-35.9510, 29.3050

■ 23.2370, -39.2510,  
23.0290

■ 190.0120,  
-25.4960, 21.5440

■ 9.2340, -26.0010,  
25.1910

■ 214.5320,  
-15.6370, 13.5710

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,  
15.1120

■ 240.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,

2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 86.0930, -47.4130,  
27.7790

■ 86.0930, -47.4130,  
27.7790

■ 71.6070, -54.6120,  
31.5960

■ 100.5790,  
-40.2140, 23.9620

■ 57.4200, -61.2150,  
35.6250

■ 115.3530,  
-33.8860, 19.4100

■ 42.3470, -68.1390,  
39.9650

■ 129.8390,  
-26.6870, 15.5930

■ 40.5750, -68.7810,  
40.5870

■ 144.0260,  
-20.0840, 11.5640

■ 158.5120,  
-12.8850, 7.7470

■ 173.5850, -5.9610,  
3.4070

■ 187.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 202.2580, 7.8410,  
-4.4390

■ 216.4450, 14.4440,  
-8.4680

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.9300, -90.0950, 8.3450



86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790



89.6090, 22.1360, 50.3920

# Triad

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



86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790



82.1520, 75.6050, 0.9570



74.7500, -56.1590, -34.0070

# Complementary

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



86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790



157.9070, 47.4130, -27.7790

# 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.



65.9040, -36.7620, -49.6420



86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790



85.4760, 47.5490, -19.2270

# Square

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



86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790



74.5860, 81.6960, 39.2640



79.3310, 13.6240, -37.6720



80.7920, -73.1720, -17.5240



# Rectangle

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



86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790



78.7610, 54.1830, 58.8150



79.3310, 13.6240, -37.6720



72.1110, -50.1060, -39.0820

# Sweetspot

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



86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790



202.6840, -19.1210, 10.6310



144.9920, -68.5840, -34.6000



98.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790



85.0460, -74.4210, 43.6830



84.8510, -16.6520, 48.5000



84.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760



34.2200, -57.7760, 33.8720



6.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930



# Inverse Universe

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



98.8940, 68.9050, 34.2890



105.2030, 108.2400, 53.8080



159.1490, 16.6520, -48.5000



85.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



49.8360, 83.9880, 41.7800



8.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790 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 86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

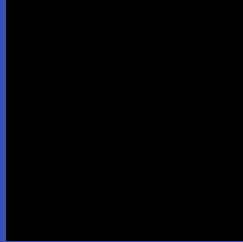
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0930, -47.4130,



# 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

86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790

### Protanopia

72.0450, -82.9890, 11.7230

### Deuteranopia

72.1300, -76.3390, 1.3330



## Tritanopia

71.0120, -62.1680, -18.7120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790

## Protanomaly

77.2640, -70.2440, 17.5320

## Deuteranomaly

77.2010, -65.9330, 10.9870

## Tritanomaly

76.3740, -56.7150, -1.8910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790 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(58, 81, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 81, 186)  
}
```

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(58, 81, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 81, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790 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(58, 81, 186) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 81, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 81, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 81, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 81, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 81,  
186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.0930, -47.4130, 27.7790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 81, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 81,  
186) }
```

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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