

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	514F88
RGB	81, 79, 136
RGB Percent	32%, 31%, 53%
CMY	0.6823, 0.6902, 0.4668
CMYK	0.40, 0.42, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	242°, 27%, 42%
HSV	242°, 42%, 53%
XYZ	10.6321, 9.1184, 24.4816
YIQ	86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

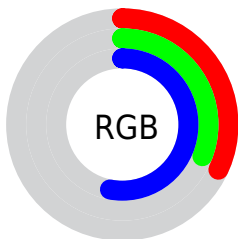
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 79, 136
Decimal	5328776
CIE _{Lab}	36.21, 15.87, -31.60
CIE _{LCh}	36, 35.356, 296.663
Yxy	9.1184, 0.2404, 0.2061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283518856 (0xFF514F88)
YUV	86.0960, 24.6027, -4.4692
Hunter-Lab	30.1967, 10.0044, -26.9309

Details

The YIQ color **86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **128.9040, 17.1050, -18.1510**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.5630, -16.9220, 20.3420**, and **39.6180, -18.7550, 15.0130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.9910, -21.0030, 22.7170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850**.

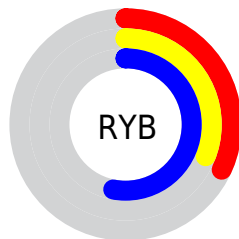
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (31%)

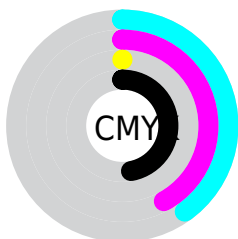
Blue (53%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (53%)

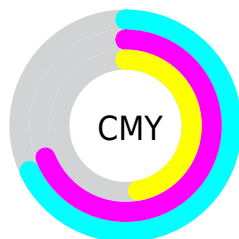


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 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 86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510

■ 86.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.1560, -17.3340,
16.7940

■ 136.5630,
-16.9220, 20.3420

■ 39.6180, -18.7550,
15.0130

■ 163.0900,
-16.9680, 21.1760

■ 16.4710, -22.8350,
11.8610

■ 190.2040,
-17.2890, 21.4870

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

■ 215.4510,
-10.9150, 16.1010

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 241.1450, -1.6060,
7.0820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 86.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510

■ 86.0960, -17.1050,
18.1510

■ 73.9910, -21.0030,
22.7170

■ 98.2010, -13.2070,
13.5850

■ 62.4730, -25.1760,
26.7600

■ 109.7190, -9.0340,
9.5420

■ 50.3680, -29.0740,
31.3260

■ 121.8240, -5.1360,
4.9760

■ 38.8500, -33.2470,
35.3690

■ 133.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 26.4460, -37.7410,
39.7230

■ 145.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 16.9990, -40.6760,
43.3560

■ 157.8510, 7.4290,
-7.9870

■ 169.3690, 11.6020,
-12.0300

■ 181.4740, 15.5000,

-16.5960

■ 192.9920, 19.6730,
-20.6390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.4310, -70.0570, -2.3850



86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



87.6500, 13.7500, 26.1500

Triad

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



86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



83.9710, 42.5020, 0.6620



67.3470, -53.2260, -26.5860

Complementary

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



86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



128.9040, 17.1050, -18.1510

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.



74.0550, -20.1690, -25.4570



86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



82.6670, 31.1340, -13.5860

Square

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



86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



84.3110, 45.0210, 15.5890



79.6750, 10.3200, -21.8400



70.6530, -62.5350, -17.5670

Rectangle

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



86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



86.8490, 29.2470, 26.1350



79.6750, 10.3200, -21.8400



65.6200, -49.7410, -29.1730

Sweetspot

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



86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



155.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650



117.7830, -33.4220, -11.0380



76.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510



98.9290, -26.4600, 28.0040



94.4680, -0.4170, 24.0870



62.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



16.6570, -39.7130, 42.4230



0.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Inverse Universe

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



102.3130, 16.3170, 29.1890



124.0020, 25.1630, 45.0910



120.5320, 0.4170, -24.0870



64.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.3590, 38.1800, 68.0040



2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

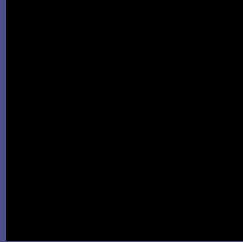
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0960, -17.1050,

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

86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Protanopia

83.2190, -30.8130, 13.2750

Deuteranopia

82.6270, -32.1420, 9.8260



Tritanopia

83.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Protanomaly

84.6110, -26.0450, 14.9710

Deuteranomaly

83.8450, -26.8240, 12.5680

Tritanomaly

84.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 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(81, 79, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 79, 136)  
}
```

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(81, 79, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 79, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 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(81, 79, 136) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 79, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 79, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 79, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 79, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 79,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.0960, -17.1050, 18.1510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 79, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 79,  
136) }
```

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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