

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C5578
RGB	76, 85, 120
RGB Percent	30%, 33%, 47%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6666, 0.5295
CMYK	0.37, 0.29, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	228°, 22%, 38%
HSV	228°, 37%, 47%
XYZ	9.6180, 9.3896, 19.0672
YIQ	86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

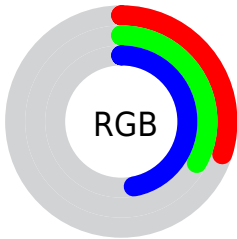
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 83, 120
Decimal	5002616
CIE Lab	36.72, 5.74, -20.99
CIE LCh	37, 21.761, 285.295
Yxy	9.3896, 0.2526, 0.2466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283192696 (0xFF4C5578)
YUV	86.2990, 16.6146, -9.0322
Hunter-Lab	30.6425, 2.4031, -15.4434

Details

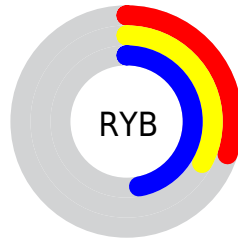
The YIQ color $[86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666699 . A complement of this color would be $[109.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770]$, and the grayscale version is $[86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[135.9400, -16.9660, 10.1220]$, and $[39.9460, -17.1030, 7.0970]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[76.8410, -21.0010, 11.6630]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[95.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910]$.

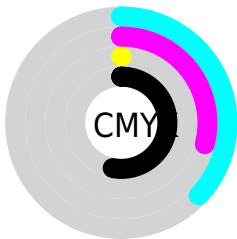
Distribution



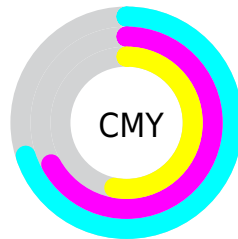
- Red (30%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 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 86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770

■ 86.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.7720, -16.5530,
8.1430

■ 135.9400,
-16.9660, 10.1220

■ 40.2450, -16.5070,
7.3090

■ 163.0540,
-17.2870, 10.4330

■ 18.5220, -18.8450,
5.6270

■ 190.1680,
-17.6080, 10.7440

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 217.4670,
-17.0120, 10.9560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.8620, -8.2990,
1.7250

86.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770

86.2990, -16.5990,
8.9770

76.8410, -21.0010,
11.6630

95.7570, -12.1970,
6.2910

67.9700, -25.6780,
13.8260

104.6280, -7.5200,
4.1280

58.5120, -30.0800,
16.5120

114.0860, -3.1180,
1.4420

49.6410, -34.7570,
18.6750

122.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

40.1830, -39.1590,
21.3610

132.4150, 5.9610,
-3.4070

31.3120, -43.8360,
23.5240

141.2860, 10.6380,
-5.5700

28.3550, -45.3950,
24.2450

150.7440, 15.0400,
-8.2560

159.6150, 19.7170,

-10.4190

■ 169.0730, 24.1190,
-13.1050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.4490, -34.9370, -0.0970



86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



88.9270, 2.2440, 14.4040

Triad

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



86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



87.2500, 28.6550, 3.8150



78.8950, -22.2340, -15.5620

Complementary

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



86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



109.7010, 16.5990, -8.9770

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.



82.4750, -3.4360, -14.8280



86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



85.8700, 23.6130, -3.9310

Square

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



86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



87.9220, 27.0030, 11.7310



84.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



75.2550, -40.8030, -14.9390

Rectangle

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



86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



88.7280, 13.1100, 15.7180



84.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840



80.3040, -16.1360, -15.9440

Sweetspot

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



86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



142.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060



105.7040, -23.0140, -12.4380



71.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



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.



86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770



103.0840, -25.9990, 14.1370



84.6040, -6.9720, 16.2280



56.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



29.5120, -47.2750, 25.2770



59.2520, -95.1920, 51.1760

Inverse Universe

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



90.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270



109.2270, 36.6300, 18.9820



111.3960, 6.9720, -16.2280



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.3390, 66.1540, 34.5860



81.2760, 133.5000, 69.5960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

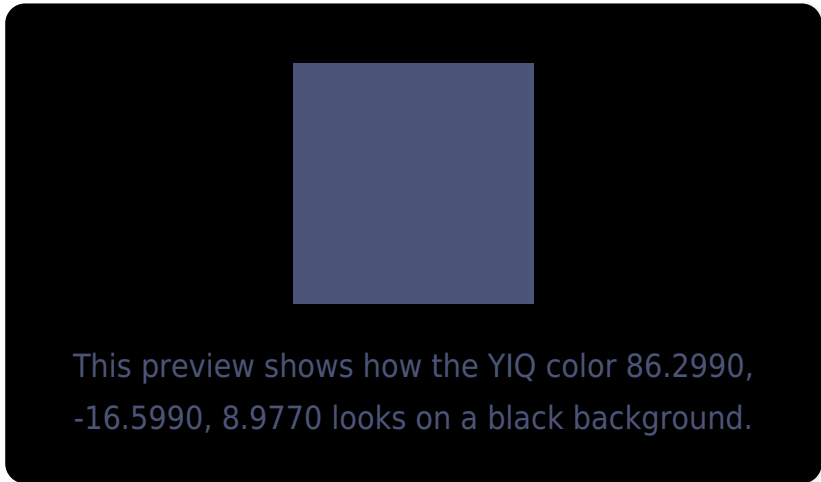
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

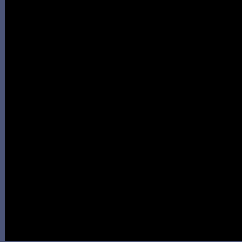
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770.

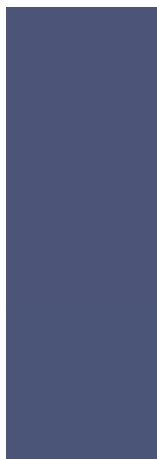


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.2990, -16.5990,

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

86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Protanopia

86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Deuteranopia

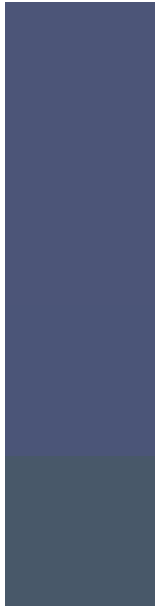
86.0000, -17.1950, 8.7650



Tritanopia

84.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Protanomaly

86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Deuteranomaly

86.0000, -17.1950, 8.7650

Tritanomaly

85.1540, -14.9930, 1.8950

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 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(76, 85, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 85, 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(76, 85, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 85, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 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(76, 85, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 85, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 85, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 85, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 85, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 85,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 85, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 85,  
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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