

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.3530, -61.3900,  
-10.7820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.3530, -61.3900,  
-10.7820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	156E88
RGB	21, 110, 136
RGB Percent	8%, 43%, 53%
CMY	0.9178, 0.5685, 0.4669
CMYK	0.85, 0.19, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	194°, 73%, 31%
HSV	194°, 85%, 53%
XYZ	10.3273, 13.0945, 25.2507
YIQ	86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

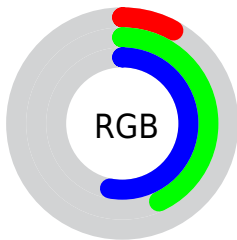
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 71, 136
Decimal	1404552
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.91, -15.31, -21.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 26.245, 234.309
Yxy	13.0945, 0.2122, 0.2690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279594632 (0xFF156E88)
<b>YUV</b>	86.3530, 24.4760, -57.3146
Hunter-Lab	36.1863, -12.3834, -16.0419

# Details

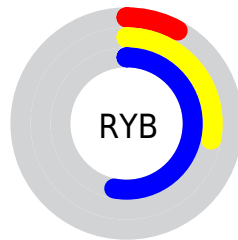
The YIQ color **86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **70.6470, 61.3900, 10.7820**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.6530, -53.3670, -7.5030**, and **46.1980, -44.6560, -5.6800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.4060, -68.9090, -12.1810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830**.

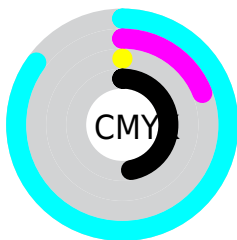
# Distribution



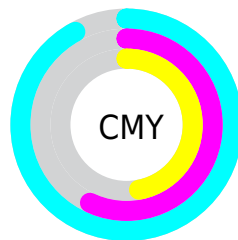
- Red (8%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820 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 86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.3530, -61.3900,  
-10.7820

86.3530, -61.3900,  
-10.7820

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.1360, -59.2810,  
-10.4570

142.6530,  
-53.3670, -7.5030

46.1980, -44.6560,  
-5.6800

170.3650,  
-52.4960, -6.7680

30.6620, -31.2230,  
-1.3270

198.4790,  
-52.8170, -6.4570

16.4140, -18.6610,  
2.2910

224.3130,  
-46.7180, -12.3660

2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

238.8540,  
-32.1840, -11.4480

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 86.3530, -61.3900,  
-10.7820

■ 86.3530, -61.3900,  
-10.7820

■ 80.4060, -68.9090,  
-12.1810

■ 92.3000, -53.8710,  
-9.3830

■ 77.1390, -72.5310,  
-12.6190

■ 97.9480, -46.9480,  
-8.1960

■ 103.8950,  
-39.4290, -6.7970

■ 109.5430,  
-32.5060, -5.6100

■ 115.4900,  
-24.9870, -4.2110

■ 121.4370,  
-17.4680, -2.8120

■ 127.0850,  
-10.5450, -1.6250

■ 133.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

■ 139.2670, 3.6220,  
0.4380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.8760, -64.7810, -20.9170



86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



96.5890, -38.1470, 3.0130

# Triad

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



86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



103.8390, 26.0390, 18.1910



97.8910, 9.9520, -15.1680

# Complementary

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



86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



70.6470, 61.3900, 10.7820

# 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.



100.3060, 25.0810, -8.5110



86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



102.3420, 34.5680, 12.2960

# Square

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



86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



104.0960, 9.2580, 19.4500



101.7190, 34.5240, 2.0760



94.6480, -11.4130, -18.9410



# Rectangle

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



86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



101.0150, -21.5510, 10.6170



101.7190, 34.5240, 2.0760



98.5820, 15.3160, -13.2600

# Sweetspot

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



86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



156.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980



91.3550, -39.6500, -52.3700



77.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860



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.



86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820



99.8960, -93.8960, -16.3920



53.4810, -45.9900, 18.5060



65.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



75.6230, -71.0180, -12.5060



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



65.5310, 39.9710, 52.0590



68.1280, 61.2400, 79.6080



103.5190, 45.9900, -18.5060



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



51.5090, 46.2050, 60.2290



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820 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 86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

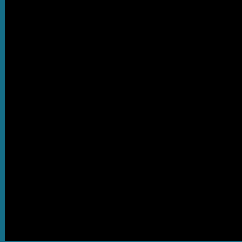
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820.



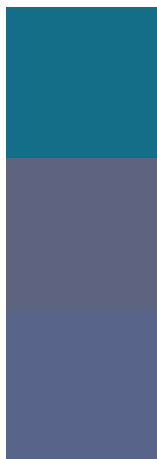
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3530, -61.3900,

-10.7820.

# 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

86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820

### Protanopia

101.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

### Deuteranopia

101.0430, -18.7540, 9.4860



## Tritanopia

79.5380, -69.6410, -20.9450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820

## Protanomaly

96.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530

## Deuteranomaly

95.8020, -34.4330, 1.7830

## Tritanomaly

81.9130, -66.2030, -17.1710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.1590, -22.5570, -4.1970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820 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(21, 110, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 110, 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(21, 110, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 110, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820 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(21, 110, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 110, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 110, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 110, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 110, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 110,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.3530, -61.3900, -10.7820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 110, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 110,  
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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