

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910)
contains.

YIQ(86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(86.4000, -85.9670,
-0.3910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	046EB5
RGB	4, 110, 181
RGB Percent	2%, 43%, 71%
CMY	0.9844, 0.5684, 0.2906
CMYK	0.98, 0.39, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	204°, 96%, 36%
HSV	204°, 98%, 71%
XYZ	13.9603, 14.5190, 45.7284
YIQ	86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

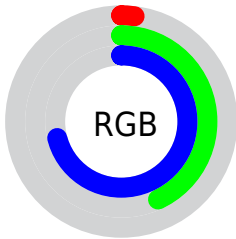
Format	Color
RYB	4, 70, 181
Decimal	290485
CIELab	44.97, 1.01, -44.66
CIELCh	45, 44.669, 271.301
Yxy	14.5190, 0.1881, 0.1957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278480565 (0xFF046EB5)
YUV	86.4000, 46.6378, -72.2648
Hunter-Lab	38.1039, -1.2839, -44.4812

Details

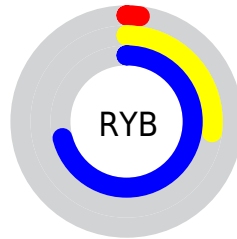
The YIQ color **86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **98.6000, 85.9670, 0.3910**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.3320, -64.9240, 9.2200**, and **51.5730, -58.4130, 6.8590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0300, -87.8010, -0.1930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.8910, -77.1640, -0.2360**.

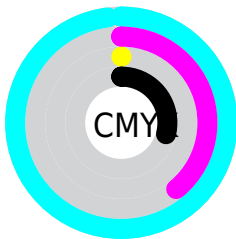
Distribution



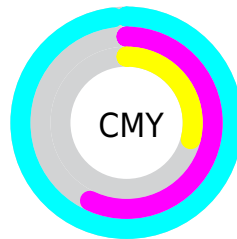
- Red (2%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910 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 86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.4000, -85.9670,
-0.3910

■ 86.4000, -85.9670,
-0.3910

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.0380, -73.0840,
2.9160

■ 149.3320,
-64.9240, 9.2200

■ 51.4590, -58.0920,
6.5480

■ 176.5020,
-59.6510, 7.2690

■ 36.2820, -44.2920,
9.7560

■ 201.9080,
-49.4710, -1.0150

■ 21.6920, -30.7670,
12.4410

■ 227.0150,
-39.8870, -9.5110

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,
14.1790

■ 242.4420,
-25.0320, -8.9040

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 251.7110, -6.5560,

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,

-2.3320

1.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 86.4000, -85.9670,
-0.3910

■ 86.4000, -85.9670,
-0.3910

■ 84.0300, -87.8010,
-0.1930

■ 95.8910, -77.1640,
-0.2360

■ 105.9690,
-68.6360, -0.6040

■ 115.4600,
-59.8330, -0.4490

■ 124.9510,
-51.0300, -0.2940

■ 134.4420,
-42.2270, -0.1390

■ 144.8190,
-33.1030, -0.2950

■ 154.3100,
-24.3000, -0.1400

■ 163.8010,
-15.4970, 0.0150

■ 173.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.3470, -87.6160, -9.0560



86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910



108.3230, -16.0060, 25.7700

Triad

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



86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910



104.6070, 58.8670, 17.9630



88.1510, -38.4150, -36.1990

Complementary

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



86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910



98.6000, 85.9670, 0.3910

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.



97.8500, 8.0290, -29.8830



86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910



104.0230, 53.9190, -2.5050

Square

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



86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910



106.0750, 49.2820, 31.9860



101.8600, 37.6000, -20.6400



84.9860, -68.4470, -31.5750

Rectangle

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



86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910



109.4960, 11.5480, 33.0200



101.8600, 37.6000, -20.6400



93.0840, -19.1130, -33.5850

Sweetspot

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



86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910



198.2320, -32.8280, 0.2280



115.9930, -71.4660, -70.4900



95.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910



109.5570, -114.2100, -0.6580



34.7440, -61.7670, 45.6330



84.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



71.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



11.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410

Inverse Universe

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



69.0070, 71.4660, 70.4900



86.3390, 94.7990, 93.6710



150.2560, 61.7670, -45.6330



83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



56.2350, 61.6560, 61.0480



9.4840, 10.6810, 10.1770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910 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 86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

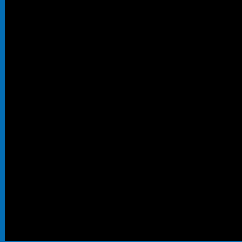
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4000, -85.9670,

-0.3910.

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

86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910

Protanopia

104.0210, -38.8830, 16.3570

Deuteranopia

98.2080, -58.6430, 11.0290



Tritanopia

83.6300, -72.8960, -22.5280

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910

Protanomaly

97.3500, -56.1670, 10.2090

Deuteranomaly

94.0110, -68.4540, 7.1140

Tritanomaly

84.4480, -77.8950, -14.5270

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.3030, -31.5900, -0.1820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910 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(4, 110, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 110, 181)  
}
```

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(4, 110, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 110, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910 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(4, 110, 181) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 110, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 110, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 110, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 110, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 110,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 110, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 110,  
181) }
```

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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