

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.4310, -51.7210,
17.7430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3059AE
RGB	48, 89, 174
RGB Percent	19%, 35%, 68%
CMY	0.8118, 0.6509, 0.3179
CMYK	0.72, 0.49, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	220°, 57%, 44%
HSV	220°, 72%, 68%
XYZ	12.4255, 10.8291, 41.4444
YIQ	86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

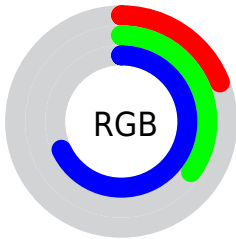
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 79, 174
Decimal	3168686
CIE _{Lab}	39.29, 15.44, -49.61
CIE _{LCh}	39, 51.961, 287.286
Yxy	10.8291, 0.1921, 0.1674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281358766 (0xFF3059AE)
YUV	86.4310, 43.1715, -33.7040
Hunter-Lab	32.9075, 9.8111, -51.6357

Details

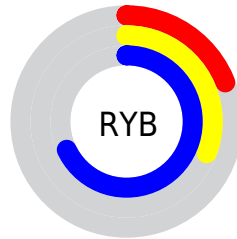
The YIQ color **86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. A complement of this color would be **135.5690, 51.7210, -17.7430**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.1160, -46.2200, 22.6760**, and **40.2090, -51.2160, 14.0960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.3040, -58.5530, 20.4150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.5580, -44.8890, 15.0710**.

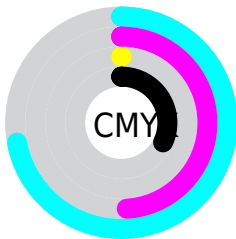
Distribution



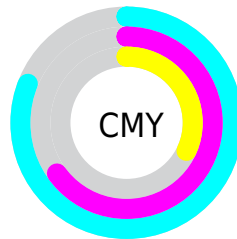
- Red (19%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430 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 86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.4310, -51.7210,
17.7430

■ 86.4310, -51.7210,
17.7430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.5000, -65.3370,
11.1990

■ 140.1160,
-46.2200, 22.6760

■ 40.2090, -51.2160,
14.0960

■ 167.4860,
-44.3860, 22.4780

■ 25.5050, -37.3700,
16.4700

■ 192.0060,
-34.5270, 14.5050

■ 8.0940, -22.7910,
22.0810

■ 216.5260,
-24.6680, 6.5320

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 242.5190,
-14.7630, -2.2750

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 86.4310, -51.7210,
17.7430

■ 86.4310, -51.7210,
17.7430

■ 74.3040, -58.5530,
20.4150

■ 98.5580, -44.8890,
15.0710

■ 62.4650, -66.2560,
22.3520

■ 110.3970,
-37.1860, 13.1340

■ 53.2950, -71.5290,
24.3030

■ 122.5240,
-30.3540, 10.4620

■ 134.9500,
-22.9260, 8.0020

■ 147.0770,
-16.0940, 5.3300

■ 158.6170, -8.9870,
3.1810

■ 171.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 183.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510

■ 195.5960, 12.7010,
-4.4110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.4110, -84.5000, 0.5560



86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430



94.9780, 7.3750, 37.0630

Triad

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



86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430



87.7350, 63.9580, 8.2940



73.3650, -53.6370, -35.6610

Complementary

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



86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430



135.5690, 51.7210, -17.7430

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.



75.6940, -18.1950, -39.2110



86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430



87.2810, 52.5920, -17.0080

Square

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



86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430



86.6760, 63.5870, 31.5470



84.1370, 26.0940, -32.3860



79.0820, -68.3570, -22.1890

Rectangle

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



86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430



92.3850, 34.1500, 41.9100



84.1370, 26.0940, -32.3860



71.1820, -48.8680, -39.4920

Sweetspot

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



86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430



192.0920, -20.4500, 7.1820



131.5380, -61.6140, -39.7740



94.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430



90.0260, -80.8370, 27.7950



68.6430, -27.9300, 43.6380



80.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



45.8630, -61.6250, 21.0230



6.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920

Inverse Universe

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



90.3480, 61.9350, 39.4630



96.1990, 96.8680, 61.6680



153.3570, 27.9300, -43.6380



81.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.4360, 73.6710, 47.0390



7.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430 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 86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430 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 86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.4310, -51.7210,

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

86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430

Protanopia

85.8330, -52.9130, 17.3190

Deuteranopia

73.9880, -78.8150, 2.1530



Tritanopia

72.4140, -63.3600, -19.1360

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430

Protanomaly

86.1320, -52.3170, 17.5310

Deuteranomaly

78.2390, -69.0960, 7.7360

Tritanomaly

77.1840, -59.2360, -5.7640

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430 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(48, 89, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 89, 174)  
}
```

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(48, 89, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 89, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430 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(48, 89, 174) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 89, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 89, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 89, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 89, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 89,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.4310, -51.7210, 17.7430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 89, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 89,  
174) }
```

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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