

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880)
contains.

YIQ(86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880)	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(86.5710, -37.7360,
12.0880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A5995
RGB	58, 89, 149
RGB Percent	23%, 35%, 58%
CMY	0.7726, 0.6509, 0.4159
CMYK	0.61, 0.40, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	220°, 44%, 41%
HSV	220°, 61%, 58%
XYZ	10.7387, 10.2145, 29.8184
YIQ	86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

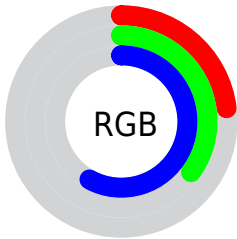
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 81, 149
Decimal	3824021
CIE _{Lab}	38.22, 7.99, -36.39
CIE _{LCh}	38, 37.255, 282.384
Yxy	10.2145, 0.2115, 0.2012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282014101 (0xFF3A5995)
YUV	86.5710, 30.7775, -25.0568
Hunter-Lab	31.9602, 4.0459, -32.9446

Details

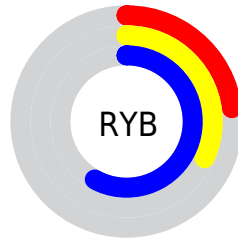
The YIQ color **86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **120.4290, 37.7360, -12.0880**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.6360, -36.3610, 14.7030**, and **37.0000, -43.5580, 7.4660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2160, -43.9260, 14.1380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.9260, -31.5460, 10.0380**.

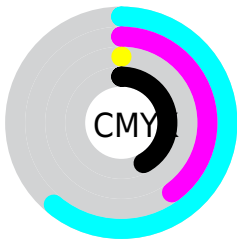
Distribution



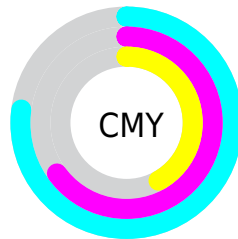
- Red (23%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880 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 86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.5710, -37.7360,
12.0880

■ 86.5710, -37.7360,
12.0880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.8370, -41.5410,
9.4590

■ 138.5220,
-36.0400, 14.3920

■ 37.0000, -43.5580,
7.4660

■ 165.1630,
-36.4070, 15.5370

■ 22.4100, -30.0330,
10.1510

■ 192.0060,
-34.5270, 14.5050

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 217.1130,
-24.9430, 6.0090

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 241.9210,
-15.9550, -2.6990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 86.5710, -37.7360,
12.0880

■ 86.5710, -37.7360,
12.0880

■ 76.2160, -43.9260,
14.1380

■ 96.9260, -31.5460,
10.0380

■ 65.8610, -50.1160,
16.1880

■ 107.2810,
-25.3560, 7.9880

■ 56.0930, -56.5810,
17.7150

■ 117.0490,
-18.8910, 6.4610

■ 46.9230, -61.8540,
19.6660

■ 127.4040,
-12.7010, 4.4110

■ 137.4600, -7.1070,
2.1490

■ 147.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 158.1700, 5.2730,
-1.9510

■ 168.5250, 11.4630,

-4.0010

■ 178.2930, 17.9280,
-5.5280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.2840, -74.1370, -5.5370



86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880



92.8810, -0.1420, 24.6100

Triad

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



86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880



88.7640, 47.8190, 8.9310



69.1420, -51.3910, -32.3110

Complementary

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



86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880



120.4290, 37.7360, -12.0880

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.



81.8410, -4.9470, -25.9950



86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880



87.8470, 39.6150, -7.5930

Square

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



86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880



89.6410, 44.3320, 22.5720



85.4870, 22.6530, -19.5790



73.2630, -61.6170, -23.1930

Rectangle

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



86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880



92.5260, 20.0310, 27.9590



85.4870, 22.6530, -19.5790



76.0860, -30.6220, -28.7500

Sweetspot

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



86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880



170.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



118.1430, -43.9640, -29.2440



82.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880



96.9510, -59.0570, 18.5350



72.5600, -20.8670, 31.2690



68.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



43.3210, -57.2230, 18.3370



2.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

Inverse Universe

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



88.7430, 44.2850, 28.9330



100.0440, 68.9030, 45.3430



134.4400, 20.8670, -31.2690



69.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



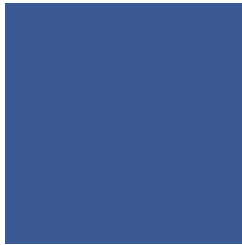
46.6200, 67.1610, 43.8730



3.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880 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 86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880 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 86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5710, -37.7360,

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

86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880

Protanopia

87.9630, -32.9680, 13.7840

Deuteranopia

85.0650, -42.1830, 10.0810



Tritanopia

80.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880

Protanomaly

87.0660, -34.7560, 13.1480

Deuteranomaly

85.9620, -40.3950, 10.7170

Tritanomaly

83.1280, -38.4670, -2.2030

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9200, -14.2140, 4.2980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880 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(58, 89, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 89, 149)  
}
```

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(58, 89, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 89, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880 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(58, 89, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 89, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 89, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 89, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 89, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 89,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.5710, -37.7360, 12.0880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 89, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 89,  
149) }
```

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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