

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170)
contains.

YIQ(86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170)	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(86.5930, -17.6070,
5.2170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	495873
RGB	73, 88, 115
RGB Percent	29%, 35%, 45%
CMY	0.7137, 0.6549, 0.5491
CMYK	0.37, 0.23, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	219°, 22%, 37%
HSV	219°, 37%, 45%
XYZ	9.3307, 9.6340, 17.5804
YIQ	86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

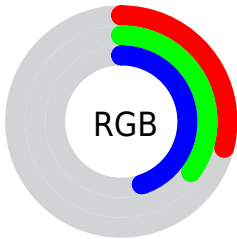
Format	Color
R_{YB}	73, 84, 115
Decimal	4806771
CIE Lab	37.18, 1.44, -17.22
CIE LCh	37, 17.281, 274.785
Yxy	9.6340, 0.2553, 0.2636
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282996851 (0xFF495873)
YUV	86.5930, 14.0047, -11.9211
Hunter-Lab	31.0388, -0.6581, -11.8549

Details

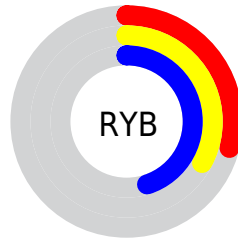
The YIQ color **86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **101.4070, 17.6070, -5.2170**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.8210, -18.2490, 5.8390**, and **40.6530, -17.8360, 3.8600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8960, -22.8340, 6.3340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9910, -12.9760, 3.8880**.

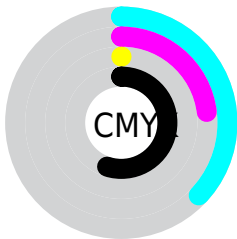
Distribution



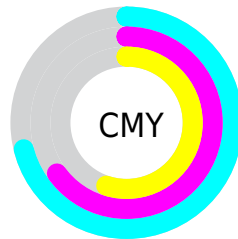
- Red (29%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170 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 86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.5930, -17.6070,
5.2170

■ 86.5930, -17.6070,
5.2170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.0660, -17.5610,
4.3830

■ 136.8210,
-18.2490, 5.8390

■ 40.6530, -17.8360,
3.8600

■ 162.9350,
-18.5700, 6.1500

■ 19.2290, -19.5780,
2.3900

■ 190.0490,
-18.8910, 6.4610

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 218.1630,
-19.2120, 6.7720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.4270,
-11.5080, -0.6920

■ 86.5930, -17.6070,
5.2170

■ 86.5930, -17.6070,
5.2170

■ 78.8960, -22.8340,
6.3340

■ 93.9910, -12.9760,
3.8880

■ 70.9110, -27.1900,
8.1860

■ 102.2750, -8.0240,
2.2480

■ 63.5130, -31.8210,
9.5150

■ 109.6730, -3.3930,
0.9190

■ 55.2290, -36.7730,
11.1550

■ 117.9570, 1.5590,
-0.7210

■ 47.8310, -41.4040,
12.4840

■ 125.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 40.1340, -46.6310,
13.6010

■ 133.0520, 11.4170,
-3.1670

■ 37.1770, -48.1900,
14.3220

■ 141.0370, 15.7730,
-5.0190

■ 148.7340, 21.0000,

-6.1360

■ 156.1320, 25.6310,
-7.4650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.9180, -29.0680, -1.8360



86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



88.7690, -3.3030, 10.3050

Triad

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



86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



88.9660, 23.7030, 5.4550



82.8640, -11.7810, -12.2690

Complementary

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



86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



101.4070, 17.6070, -5.2170

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.



84.6330, 2.1110, -10.7290



86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



87.8960, 20.7240, -1.1320

Square

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



86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



89.3880, 19.7590, 10.8550



86.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010



80.8610, -24.8940, -11.4060

Rectangle

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



86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



89.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



86.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010



83.3160, -7.2420, -11.9300

Sweetspot

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



86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



139.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380



100.7320, -20.2170, -13.5690



69.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



105.6120, -27.7860, 7.9740



79.5820, -9.9060, 14.3340



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



39.7360, -51.2620, 14.9300



80.7430, -104.7250, 31.2030

Inverse Universe

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



87.2680, 20.2170, 13.5690



106.4700, 31.6320, 21.4560



108.4180, 9.9060, -14.3340



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.4940, 58.5880, 39.5480



84.8960, 120.4310, 80.6790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

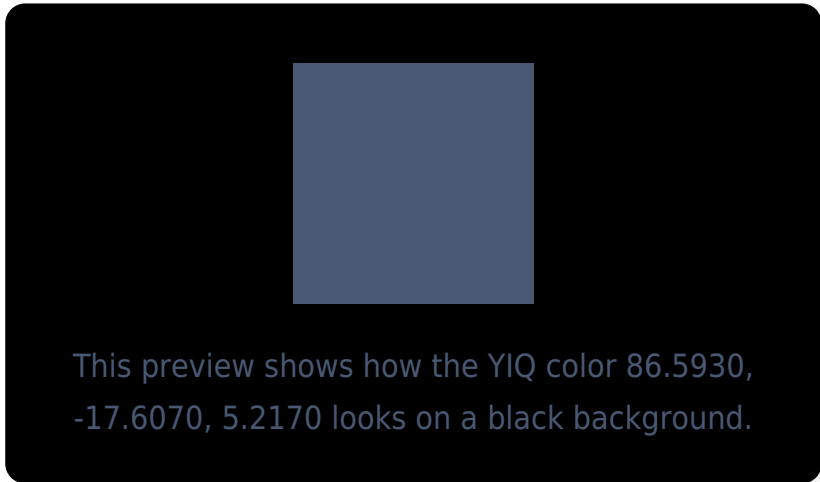
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

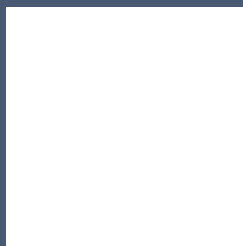
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170.

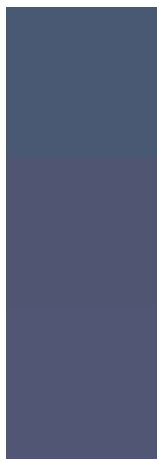


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5930, -17.6070,

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

86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170

Protanopia

87.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Deuteranopia

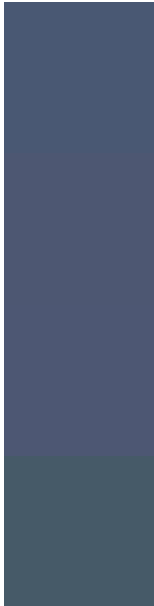
87.5120, -12.8850, 7.7470



Tritanopia

85.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170

Protanomaly

87.0880, -14.6270, 6.2770

Deuteranomaly

87.2020, -14.9480, 6.5880

Tritanomaly

85.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170 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(73, 88, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 88, 115)  
}
```

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(73, 88, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 88, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170 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(73, 88, 115) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 88, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 88, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 88, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 88, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 88,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 88, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 88,  
115) }
```

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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