

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.5950, -38.2840,
-0.0120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	326181
RGB	50, 97, 129
RGB Percent	20%, 38%, 51%
CMY	0.8040, 0.6195, 0.4943
CMYK	0.61, 0.25, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	204°, 44%, 35%
HSV	204°, 61%, 51%
XYZ	9.5502, 10.8144, 22.3372
YIQ	86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

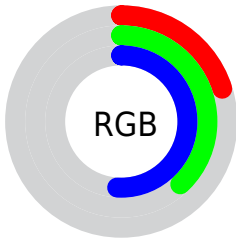
Format	Color
RYB	50, 79, 129
Decimal	3301761
CIELab	39.27, -5.77, -22.67
CIELCh	39, 23.392, 255.729
Yxy	10.8144, 0.2236, 0.2533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281491841 (0xFF326181)
YUV	86.5950, 20.9057, -32.0938
Hunter-Lab	32.8852, -5.7107, -17.2530

Details

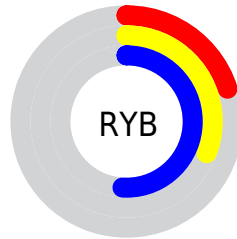
The YIQ color **86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **92.4050, 38.2840, 0.0120**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.1330, -36.8630, 1.7690**, and **39.0570, -39.7050, -1.7930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7730, -44.6570, -0.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.4170, -31.9110, 0.1290**.

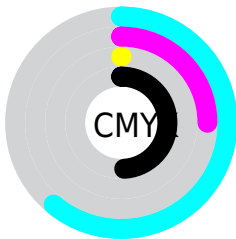
Distribution



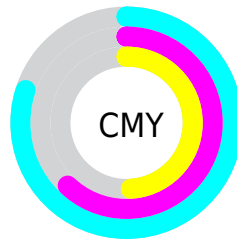
- Red (20%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120 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 86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.5950, -38.2840,
-0.0120

■ 86.5950, -38.2840,
-0.0120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.3880, -42.1350,
-1.8070

■ 138.4210,
-37.7340, 1.0340

■ 39.0570, -39.7050,
-1.7930

■ 164.9480,
-37.7800, 1.8680

■ 23.9940, -26.2260,
1.7260

■ 192.3610,
-37.5050, 2.3910

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 219.6940,
-34.2490, -1.5530

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 242.7410,
-24.4360, -8.6920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

■ 86.5950, -38.2840,
-0.0120

■ 86.5950, -38.2840,
-0.0120

■ 79.7730, -44.6570,
-0.1530

■ 93.4170, -31.9110,
0.1290

■ 72.9510, -51.0300,
-0.2940

■ 100.2390,
-25.5380, 0.2700

■ 65.5420, -57.1280,
0.0880

■ 107.6480,
-19.4400, -0.1120

■ 59.9050, -62.5840,
-0.1520

■ 114.4700,
-13.0670, 0.0290

■ 120.9930, -7.2900,
-0.0420

■ 127.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 135.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

■ 142.0460, 11.5540,
-0.1420

■ 148.8680, 17.9270,
-0.0010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.1320, -53.4580, -11.3620



86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



92.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980

Triad

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



86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



94.1180, 29.3870, 12.5790



87.6490, -3.9860, -15.8740

Complementary

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



86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



92.4050, 38.2840, 0.0120

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.



90.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



93.3320, 31.3600, 4.3520

Square

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



86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



95.0770, 19.4370, 16.6930



91.8270, 25.1720, -4.6520



84.1720, -24.5720, -17.2440

Rectangle

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



86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



94.4040, -3.5330, 14.4750



91.8270, 25.1720, -4.6520



88.6990, 1.7450, -15.1110

Sweetspot

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



86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



151.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840



100.0210, -31.9970, -31.3650



74.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



102.4600, -59.8330, -0.4490



63.7020, -27.5590, 20.3850



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



59.2040, -61.9880, 0.0600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



78.9790, 31.9970, 31.3650



90.2130, 49.5540, 49.0900



115.2980, 27.5590, -20.3850



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



46.9360, 51.8920, 50.7720



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

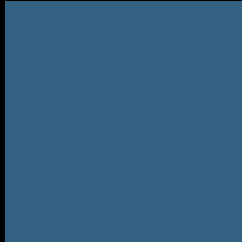
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

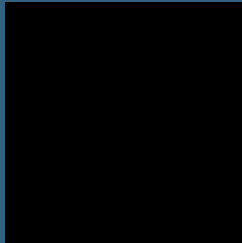
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120.



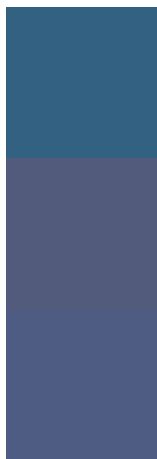
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.5950, -38.2840,

-0.0120.

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

86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120

Protanopia

92.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670

Deuteranopia

91.5590, -20.2670, 9.3730



Tritanopia

83.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120

Protanomaly

90.1840, -23.7050, 5.5990

Deuteranomaly

89.7430, -26.7770, 6.2070

Tritanomaly

85.0800, -38.5120, -6.8960

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120 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(50, 97, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 97, 129)  
}
```

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(50, 97, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 97, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120 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(50, 97, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 97, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 97, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 97, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 97, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 97,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 97, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 97,  
129) }
```

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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