

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600)
contains.

YIQ(86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600)	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(86.6520, -95.1840,
6.9600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006CCC
RGB	0, 108, 204
RGB Percent	0%, 42%, 80%
CMY	0.9998, 0.5763, 0.2004
CMYK	1.00, 0.47, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	208°, 100%, 40%
HSV	208°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	16.2526, 15.0889, 59.1101
YIQ	86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

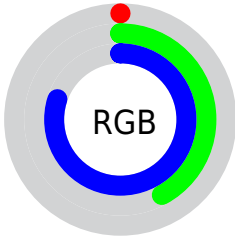
Format	Color
RYB	0, 71, 204
Decimal	27852
CIELab	45.76, 11.33, -56.68
CIElCh	46, 57.801, 281.309
Yxy	15.0889, 0.1797, 0.1668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278217932 (0xFF006CCC)
YUV	86.6520, 57.8526, -75.9938
Hunter-Lab	38.8444, 6.7074, -63.0314

Details

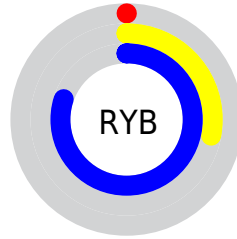
The YIQ color **86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **117.3480, 95.1840, -6.9600**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.0040, -66.5760, 17.1360**, and **53.3800, -64.8790, 13.9130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.5020, -86.0140, 5.9700**.

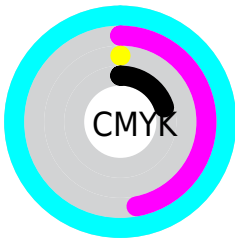
Distribution



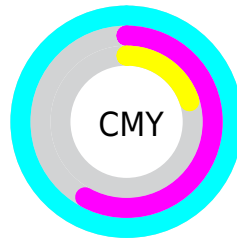
- Red (0%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600 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 86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.6520, -95.1840,
6.9600

■ 86.6520, -95.1840,
6.9600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.3720, -79.5960,
10.8040

■ 152.0040,
-66.5760, 17.1360

■ 53.3800, -64.8790,
13.9130

■ 177.4210,
-54.9290, 9.7990

■ 37.9750, -50.4370,
16.4990

■ 202.2400,
-44.4740, 2.0380

■ 23.9720, -37.1870,
18.6610

■ 227.9450,
-33.6980, -6.0340

■ 12.9040, -25.3120,
18.2080

■ 245.1330,
-19.6680, -6.9960

■ 7.9340, -16.8290,
13.1470

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,

-0.4240

7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 86.6520, -95.1840,
6.9600

■ 98.5020, -86.0140,
5.9700

■ 110.0640,
-75.9730, 5.7150

■ 121.9140,
-66.8030, 4.7250

■ 133.4760,
-56.7620, 4.4700

■ 145.3260,
-47.5920, 3.4800

■ 157.1760,
-38.4220, 2.4900

■ 168.7380,
-28.3810, 2.2350

■ 180.5880,
-19.2110, 1.2450

■ 192.1500, -9.1700,
0.9900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.4140, -97.7500, -1.6060



86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600



111.5840, -3.0790, 39.2970

Triad

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



86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600



103.1110, 74.8230, 15.1350



83.6860, -59.2750, -43.6190

Complementary

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



86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600



117.3480, 95.1840, -6.9600

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.



92.8060, -7.0070, -43.7350



86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600



102.1100, 66.2550, -16.8250

Square

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



86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600



101.3660, 70.6920, 40.4520



99.8300, 37.1440, -34.4080



90.6740, -76.1960, -28.8040

Rectangle

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



86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600



109.3940, 29.9310, 46.7870



99.8300, 37.1440, -34.4080



81.2750, -53.8640, -48.0720

Sweetspot

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



86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600



211.1440, -35.3960, 2.7160



130.5780, -86.5950, -77.1470



101.3320, -21.3660, 1.7540



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



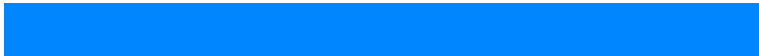
128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600



108.3150, -118.9800, 8.7000



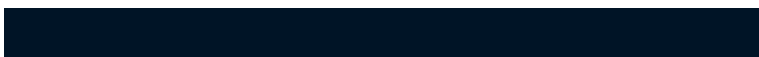
27.3650, -67.4090, 59.7830



96.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



70.5800, -77.4860, 5.6020



16.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580

Inverse Universe

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



73.3080, 86.9160, 76.8360



91.6350, 108.6450, 96.0450



176.6350, 67.4090, -59.7830



95.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



59.6660, 70.6880, 62.5600



13.6420, 16.2280, 14.2760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600 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 86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

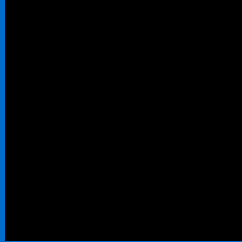
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.6520, -95.1840,

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

86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600

Protanopia

101.7770, -58.5070, 19.5810

Deuteranopia

86.5720, -92.2030, 2.4930



Tritanopia

85.0320, -74.0880, -22.9520

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600

Protanomaly

96.1990, -71.6190, 14.9170

Deuteranomaly

86.4410, -93.2120, 4.2600

Tritanomaly

85.8760, -81.9760, -12.1520

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.0300, -35.0750, 2.4050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600 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(0, 108, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 108, 204)  
}
```

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(0, 108, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 108, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600 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(0, 108, 204) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 108, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 108, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 108, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 108, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 108,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.6520, -95.1840, 6.9600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 108, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 108,  
204) }
```

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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