

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7260, -46.4430,  
-11.8430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.7260, -46.4430,  
-11.8430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	236B76
RGB	35, 107, 118
RGB Percent	14%, 42%, 46%
CMY	0.8629, 0.5803, 0.5374
CMYK	0.70, 0.09, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	188°, 54%, 30%
HSV	188°, 70%, 46%
XYZ	9.2197, 12.1851, 18.9903
YIQ	86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

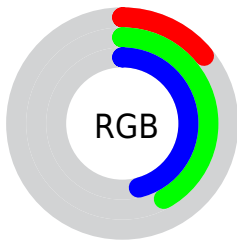
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	35, 74, 118
Decimal	2321270
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.51, -18.15, -12.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 22.087, 214.751
Yxy	12.1851, 0.2282, 0.3016
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280511350 (0xFF236B76)
YUV	86.7260, 15.4181, -45.3637
Hunter-Lab	34.9072, -13.9424, -7.8200

# Details

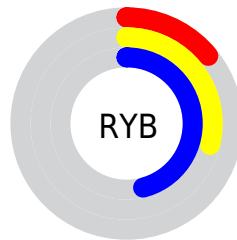
The YIQ color **86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **66.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.2210, -43.4630, -10.7830**, and **42.6130, -38.6950, -9.0870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.9640, -53.0450, -13.3410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450**.

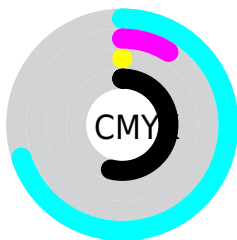
# Distribution



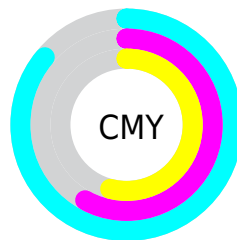
- Red (14%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430 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 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.7260, -46.4430,  
-11.8430

86.7260, -46.4430,  
-11.8430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.3230, -52.6780,  
-14.4860

140.2210,  
-43.4630, -10.7830

42.6130, -38.6950,  
-9.0870

167.2210,  
-43.4630, -10.7830

27.0770, -25.2620,  
-4.7340

194.3350,  
-43.7840, -10.4720

10.1220, -11.9670,  
2.1210

223.0360,  
-44.3800, -10.6840

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 86.7260, -46.4430,  
-11.8430

■ 86.7260, -46.4430,  
-11.8430

■ 81.9640, -53.0450,  
-13.3410

■ 91.4880, -39.8410,  
-10.3450

■ 77.7890, -59.9220,  
-15.3620

■ 95.6630, -32.9640,  
-8.3240

■ 73.3260, -65.9280,  
-16.6480

■ 100.1260,  
-26.9580, -7.0380

■ 104.3010,  
-20.0810, -5.0170

■ 109.0630,  
-13.4790, -3.5190

■ 113.2380, -6.6020,  
-1.4980

■ 118.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 121.8760, 6.2810,  
1.8090

■ 126.6380, 12.8830,  
3.3070

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.2510, -34.9800, -15.8440



86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



90.8180, -40.5300, -3.3620

# Triad

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



86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



100.8420, 12.7890, 16.0290



96.8860, 17.5160, -9.0760

# Complementary

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



86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



66.2740, 46.4430, 11.8430

# 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.



98.3050, 26.8220, -1.5140



86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



100.0190, 25.3520, 14.1200

# Square

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



86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



99.6920, -4.4040, 13.7400



98.8420, 29.9840, 7.2640



94.5250, 2.2950, -14.0650



# Rectangle

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



86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



94.8950, -30.2610, 3.2670



98.8420, 29.9840, 7.2640



97.2070, 21.0460, -6.9700

# Sweetspot

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



86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



141.0840, -17.9720, -4.6920



84.8610, -26.0350, -40.2990



69.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710



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.



86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430



104.4500, -72.2090, -18.4570



63.2460, -35.4430, 9.0770



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



76.1300, -68.3120, -17.4960



155.8790, -139.9250, -35.7410



# Inverse Universe

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



68.0250, 26.3560, 39.9880



75.3390, 40.9320, 62.1800



89.7540, 35.4430, -9.0770



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.5620, 38.6860, 58.8300

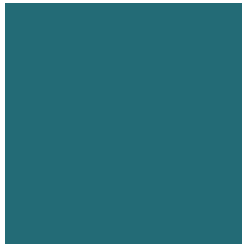


99.4880, 79.3430, 120.4870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430 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 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

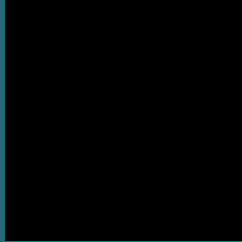
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430.



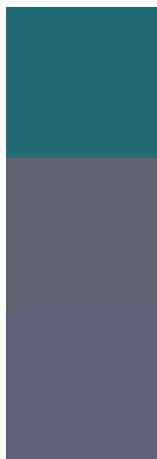
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430.

-11.8430.

# 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

86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

### Protanopia

97.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

### Deuteranopia

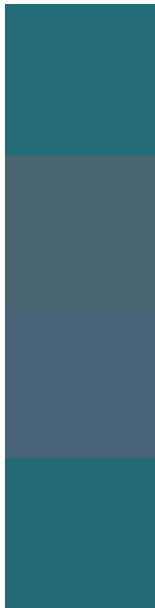
97.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



## Tritanopia

86.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

## Protanomaly

94.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

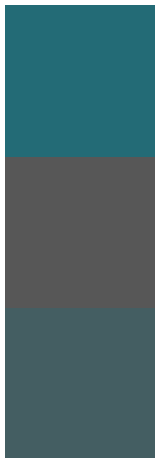
## Deuteranomaly

93.6200, -22.2370, 1.0190

## Tritanomaly

86.3130, -46.7180, -12.3660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430 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(35, 107, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 107, 118)  
}
```

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(35, 107, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 107, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430 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(35, 107, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 107, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 107, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 107, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 107, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 107,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 107, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 107,  
118) }
```

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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