

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.8240, -13.1630,
23.8050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	594B8E
RGB	89, 75, 142
RGB Percent	35%, 29%, 56%
CMY	0.6509, 0.7059, 0.4432
CMYK	0.37, 0.47, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	253°, 31%, 43%
HSV	253°, 47%, 56%
XYZ	11.5178, 9.1084, 26.7318
YIQ	86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

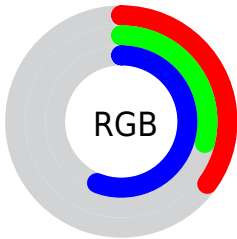
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 75, 142
Decimal	5852046
CIE _{Lab}	36.19, 22.46, -35.25
CIE _{LCh}	36, 41.795, 302.508
Yxy	9.1084, 0.2432, 0.1923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284042126 (0xFF594B8E)
YUV	86.8240, 27.2018, 1.9084
Hunter-Lab	30.1801, 15.3071, -31.3896

Details

The YIQ color $86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $130.1760, 13.1630, -23.8050$, and the grayscale version is $87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $137.2910, -12.9800, 25.9960$, and $39.9330, -15.0880, 20.1440$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $75.3170, -15.8690, 28.7950$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $98.3310, -10.4570, 18.8150$.

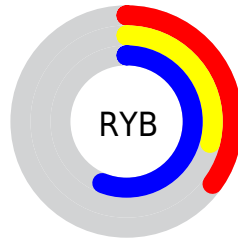
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (29%)

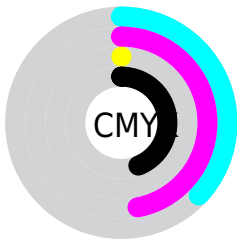
Blue (56%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (56%)

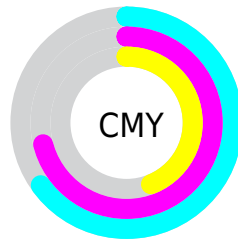


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050 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 86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.8240, -13.1630,
23.8050

■ 86.8240, -13.1630,
23.8050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.8840, -13.3920,
22.4480

■ 137.2910,
-12.9800, 25.9960

■ 39.9330, -15.0880,
20.1440

■ 164.1170,
-12.4300, 27.0420

■ 16.4980, -18.2970,
17.7270

■ 191.3450,
-13.0720, 27.6640

■ 5.0160, -14.1240,
13.6840

■ 216.0930, -3.8550,
20.3130

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 241.2000, 5.7290,
11.8170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

86.8240, -13.1630,
23.8050

86.8240, -13.1630,
23.8050

75.3170, -15.8690,
28.7950

98.3310, -10.4570,
18.8150

63.8100, -18.5750,
33.7850

109.8380, -7.7510,
13.8250

51.4170, -21.6020,
39.0860

122.2310, -4.7240,
8.5240

39.9100, -24.3080,
44.0760

133.7380, -2.0180,
3.5340

28.4030, -27.0140,
49.0660

145.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

25.1580, -27.7020,
50.5220

156.7520, 3.3940,
-6.4460

168.5580, 6.6960,
-11.2240

180.6520, 9.1270,

-16.7370

■ 192.1590, 11.8330,
-21.7270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.9840, -72.9920, 1.2480



86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050



86.8300, 22.2310, 32.1430

Triad

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



86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050



82.6740, 47.5920, -3.4800



69.2050, -55.7020, -25.7660

Complementary

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



86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050



130.1760, 13.1630, -23.8050

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.



64.1550, -44.2380, -35.2940



86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050



80.0060, 34.2530, -20.5550

Square

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



86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050



82.6170, 52.9070, 15.8430



76.6480, 5.7820, -27.7060



72.3800, -66.0200, -14.9800

Rectangle

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



86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050



84.6870, 38.6910, 31.1950



76.6480, 5.7820, -27.7060



67.2500, -51.5750, -28.9750

Sweetspot

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



86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050



162.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



114.3360, -36.3570, -7.4050



78.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050



97.5480, -20.5930, 37.3190



96.6910, 6.5050, 30.8010



65.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



23.7620, -26.6470, 47.9210



1.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120

Inverse Universe

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



101.0750, 22.9190, 30.6870



119.8570, 35.9370, 48.0730



120.3090, -6.5050, -30.8010



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.5630, 46.1130, 61.8970



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

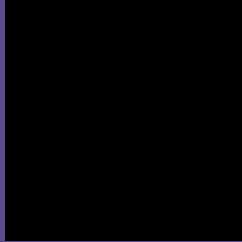
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8240, -13.1630,

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

86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050

Protanopia

82.2660, -38.1950, 14.9010

Deuteranopia

81.6910, -38.1940, 9.3740



Tritanopia

84.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050

Protanomaly

83.7510, -29.2550, 18.0810

Deuteranomaly

83.6430, -29.0710, 14.7450

Tritanomaly

85.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.2310, -4.7240, 8.5240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050 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(89, 75, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 75, 142)  
}
```

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(89, 75, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 75, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050 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(89, 75, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 75, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 75, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 75, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 75, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 75,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.8240, -13.1630, 23.8050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 75, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 75,  
142) }
```

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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