

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.0040, -58.5490,
-1.6930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	1E6895
RGB	30, 104, 149
RGB Percent	12%, 41%, 58%
CMY	0.8825, 0.5920, 0.4160
CMYK	0.80, 0.30, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	203°, 67%, 35%
HSV	203°, 80%, 58%
XYZ	10.9072, 12.3501, 30.2142
YIQ	87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

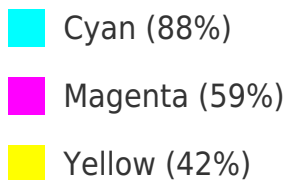
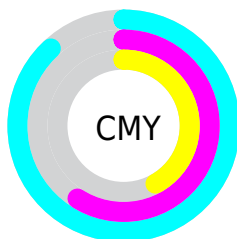
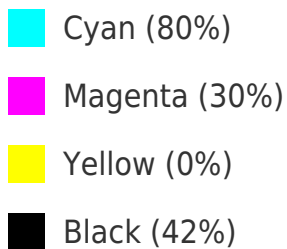
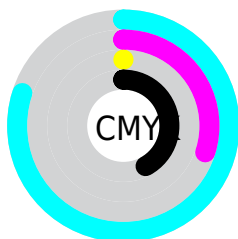
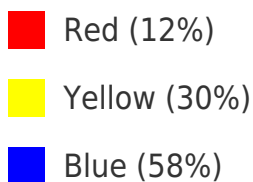
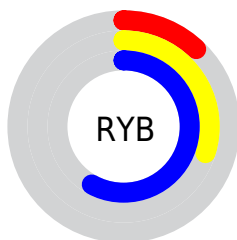
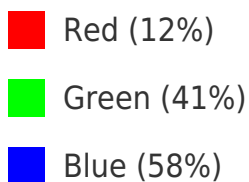
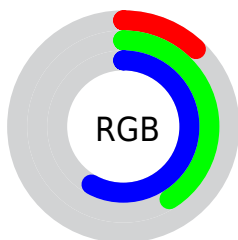
Format	Color
RYB	30, 76, 149
Decimal	1992853
CIELab	41.77, -6.02, -30.85
CIELCh	42, 31.434, 258.955
Yxy	12.3501, 0.2040, 0.2310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280182933 (0xFF1E6895)
YUV	87.0040, 30.5640, -49.9925
Hunter-Lab	35.1427, -6.0992, -26.3750

Details

The YIQ color **87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **91.9960, 58.5490, 1.6930**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.2330, -51.7640, 1.9960**, and **44.6310, -47.1330, 0.6670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9970, -65.8390, -1.7350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0110, -51.2590, -1.6510**.


Distribution





Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930 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 87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 87.0040, -58.5490,
-1.6930


 87.0040, -58.5490,
-1.6930


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 60.9820, -61.4830,
-3.5870


 142.2330,
-51.7640, 1.9960


 44.6310, -47.1330,
0.6670


 169.7600,
-51.8100, 2.8300


 29.5680, -33.6540,
4.1860


 196.9020,
-49.3340, 2.0100

 14.6190, -20.4960,
8.0160

 222.2970,
-40.6210, -7.2210

 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

 240.9470,
-28.0120, -9.9640

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 249.9170,

-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 87.0040, -58.5490,
-1.6930

■ 87.0040, -58.5490,
-1.6930

■ 78.9970, -65.8390,
-1.7350

■ 95.0110, -51.2590,
-1.6510

■ 71.5770, -73.4040,
-2.3000

■ 102.4310,
-43.6940, -1.0860

■ 110.4380,
-36.4040, -1.0440

■ 118.4450,
-29.1140, -1.0020

■ 125.5660,
-22.1450, -0.6490

■ 133.5730,
-14.8550, -0.6070

■ 140.9930, -7.2900,
-0.0420

■ 149.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 157.0070, 7.2900,
0.0420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.1880, -74.2270, -14.9230



87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930



98.2370, -22.0560, 14.2640

Triad

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



87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930



99.5000, 40.1150, 16.3950



90.9100, -9.3950, -22.4750

Complementary

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



87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930



91.9960, 58.5490, 1.6930

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.



94.6480, 14.9500, -17.6420



87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930



98.1220, 40.7590, 4.7190

Square

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



87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930



100.6700, 28.1930, 23.2090



97.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



82.9630, -43.2770, -25.1730

Rectangle

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



87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930



101.2780, -2.9380, 20.2140



97.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



92.3410, -0.3630, -20.9630

Sweetspot

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



87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930



169.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500



104.8690, -46.8490, -48.5530



82.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930



97.2960, -91.6060, -2.8220



52.9580, -42.5990, 28.6410



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



66.2140, -67.9480, -2.0600



4.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Inverse Universe

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



74.0170, 47.1700, 48.2420



76.8380, 73.6200, 75.5080



126.0420, 42.5990, -28.6410



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



51.0660, 54.6420, 56.0020



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930 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 87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930 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 87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930.

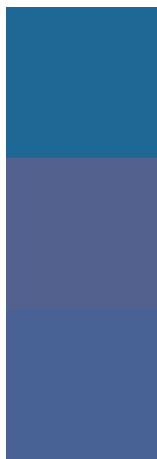


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0040, -58.5490,

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

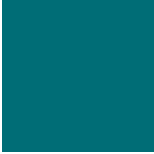
87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930

Protanopia

98.0580, -23.1100, 11.3380

Deuteranopia

96.1540, -32.1880, 10.6600



Tritanopia

77.4350, -67.8530, -20.3090

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930

Protanomaly

94.3660, -35.9010, 6.3630

Deuteranomaly

92.8430, -41.6780, 6.4340

Tritanomaly

80.8040, -64.2780, -13.5100

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930 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(30, 104, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 104, 149)  
}
```

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(30, 104, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 104, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930 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(30, 104, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 104, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(30, 104, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 104, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 104, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 104,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.0040, -58.5490, -1.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 104, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 104,  
149) }
```

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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