

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.1920, -18.1560,
-1.3560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560)
contains.

YIQ(110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560)	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(110.1920, -18.1560,
-1.3560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C7480
RGB	92, 116, 128
RGB Percent	36%, 45%, 50%
CMY	0.6393, 0.5450, 0.4981
CMYK	0.28, 0.09, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	200°, 16%, 43%
HSV	200°, 28%, 50%
XYZ	14.5538, 16.3257, 22.7990
YIQ	110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

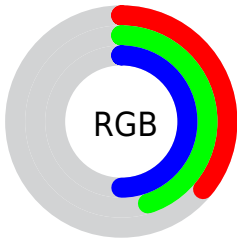
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 106, 128
Decimal	6059136
CIE _{Lab}	47.40, -5.78, -9.45
CIE _{LCh}	47, 11.079, 238.579
Yxy	16.3257, 0.2711, 0.3041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284249216 (0xFF5C7480)
YUV	110.1920, 8.7793, -15.9544
Hunter-Lab	40.4051, -6.4136, -5.1714

Details

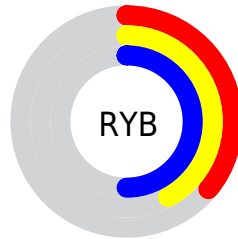
The YIQ color $110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $109.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560$, and the grayscale version is $110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $162.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570$, and $62.0780, -17.8350, -1.6670$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $103.9570, -24.8040, -2.0200$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $116.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920$.

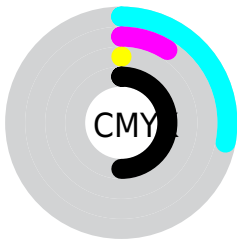
Distribution



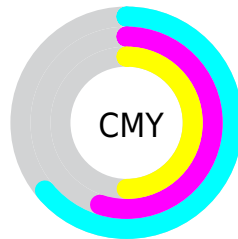
- Red (36%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560 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 110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110.1920,
-18.1560, -1.3560

■ 110.1920,
-18.1560, -1.3560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 85.4910, -17.5600,
-1.1440

■ 162.0070,
-19.0730, -1.2570

■ 62.0780, -17.8350,
-1.6670

■ 189.0070,
-19.0730, -1.2570

■ 39.9640, -17.5140,
-1.9780

■ 216.8220,
-19.9900, -1.1580

■ 18.6650, -18.1100,
-2.1900

■ 244.2690,
-17.0550, -4.7910

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 110.1920,
-18.1560, -1.3560

■ 110.1920,
-18.1560, -1.3560

■ 103.9570,
-24.8040, -2.0200

■ 116.4270,
-11.5080, -0.6920

■ 97.7220, -31.4520,
-2.6840

■ 123.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 91.1990, -37.2290,
-2.6130

■ 129.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 84.9640, -43.8770,
-3.2770

■ 135.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 78.7290, -50.5250,
-3.9410

■ 141.6550, 14.2130,
1.2290

■ 71.9070, -56.8980,
-4.0820

■ 148.4770, 20.5860,
1.3700

■ 65.6720, -63.5460,
-4.7460

■ 154.7120, 27.2340,
2.0340

■ 64.4870, -64.4630,

■ 160.6480, 33.2860,

-4.6470

2.4860

 166.8830, 39.9340,
3.1500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270



110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



111.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660

Triad

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



110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



114.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770



111.3390, 3.1190, -6.9690

Complementary

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



110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



109.8080, 18.1560, 1.3560

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.



112.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020



110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



114.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670

Square

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



110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



113.7930, 5.3170, 8.2690



113.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



110.2070, -5.3170, -8.2690

Rectangle

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



110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



112.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



113.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



111.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090

Sweetspot

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



110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



158.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530



114.3860, -13.4310, -15.4070



79.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



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.



110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560



137.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470



100.2130, -13.4810, 7.5350



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



64.4870, -64.4630, -4.6470



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



105.5000, 13.7520, 15.0960



130.3750, 21.7740, 23.9020



119.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



47.9620, 49.0030, 53.5710



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560 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 110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

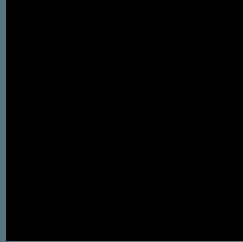
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.1920, -18.1560,

-1.3560.

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

110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560

Protanopia

112.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420

Deuteranopia

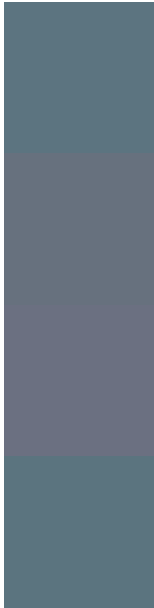
113.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920



Tritanopia

109.6650, -18.1100, -2.1900

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560

Protanomaly

111.4920, -10.1330, 1.9230

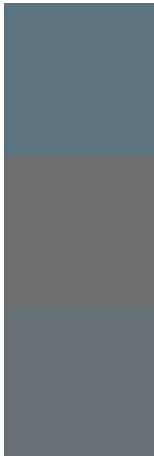
Deuteranomaly

112.4430, -8.4370, 4.2270

Tritanomaly

109.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560

Achromatopsia

110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

109.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560 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(92, 116, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 116, 128)  
}
```

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(92, 116, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 116, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560 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(92, 116, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 116, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 116, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 116, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 116, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 116,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 116, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 116,  
128) }
```

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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