

Converting Colors

YIQ(110.5760, -36.1320,
16.0600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600)
contains.

YIQ(110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600)	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(110.5760, -36.1320,
16.0600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	566EB2
RGB	86, 110, 178
RGB Percent	34%, 43%, 70%
CMY	0.6627, 0.5686, 0.3022
CMYK	0.52, 0.38, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	224°, 37%, 52%
HSV	224°, 52%, 70%
XYZ	17.4453, 16.3447, 44.3285
YIQ	110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

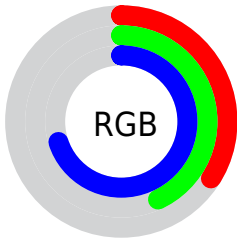
Format	Color
R _Y B	86, 105, 178
Decimal	5664434
CIE Lab	47.42, 10.77, -38.88
CIE LCh	47, 40.345, 285.489
Yxy	16.3447, 0.2233, 0.2092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283854514 (0xFF566EB2)
YUV	110.5760, 33.2400, -21.5532
Hunter-Lab	40.4286, 6.2745, -36.7095

Details

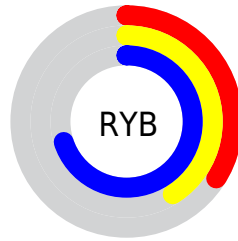
The YIQ color **110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **153.4240, 36.1320, -16.0600**, and the grayscale version is **110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163.3420, -35.3530, 18.4630**, and **59.0050, -41.9540, 11.4380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.5630, -43.2850, 19.0430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123.5890, -28.9790, 13.0770**.

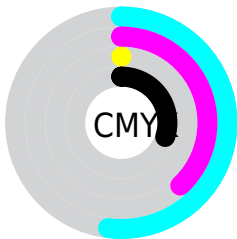
Distribution



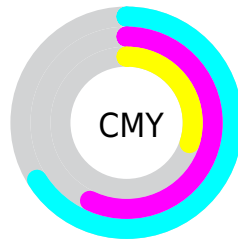
- Red (34%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600 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 110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110.5760,
-36.1320, 16.0600

■ 110.5760,
-36.1320, 16.0600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 85.0380, -37.5530,
14.2790

■ 163.3420,
-35.3530, 18.4630

■ 59.0050, -41.9540,
11.4380

■ 189.9570,
-32.8310, 16.8090

■ 35.3530, -43.0540,
9.3460

■ 214.7650,
-23.8430, 8.1010

■ 21.4640, -30.1250,
11.8190

■ 239.8720,
-14.2590, -0.3950

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,
14.0800

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 110.5760,
-36.1320, 16.0600

■ 110.5760,
-36.1320, 16.0600

■ 97.5630, -43.2850,
19.0430

■ 123.5890,
-28.9790, 13.0770

■ 84.5500, -50.4380,
22.0260

■ 136.6020,
-21.8260, 10.0940

■ 71.8360, -56.9950,
25.2210

■ 149.3160,
-15.2690, 6.8990

■ 58.2360, -63.8730,
28.7270

■ 162.9160, -8.3910,
3.3930

■ 47.2940, -69.7880,
31.3000

■ 175.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 188.9420, 5.9150,
-2.5730

■ 201.9550, 13.0680,
-5.5560

■ 214.6690, 19.6250,
-8.7510

■ 227.6820, 26.7780,
-11.7340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.3190, -90.4130, -7.9250



110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600



115.5550, 3.8920, 28.5960

Triad

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



110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600



111.6460, 53.9630, 7.7150



85.8520, -65.3740, -37.7100

Complementary

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



110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600



153.4240, 36.1320, -16.0600

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.



102.6940, -9.0270, -29.1470



110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600



110.4190, 43.6960, -9.9680

Square

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



110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600



112.8760, 50.9800, 23.2360



107.4930, 22.5160, -22.6040



91.1300, -77.4800, -27.5600

Rectangle

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



110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600



115.2710, 25.3030, 31.5350



107.4930, 22.5160, -22.6040



95.9710, -37.7280, -32.1280

Sweetspot

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



110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600



205.0880, -14.6270, 6.2770



147.6420, -46.8070, -27.2790



101.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600



126.7220, -56.6740, 24.9100



102.7670, -17.0160, 33.0640



82.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



40.9220, -60.1130, 26.6630



7.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250

Inverse Universe

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



116.2440, 47.1280, 26.9680



135.3880, 73.6260, 42.3460



160.9340, 16.4200, -33.2760



83.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.3070, 78.3480, 44.8760



8.5720, 13.2490, 7.6890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600 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 110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600 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

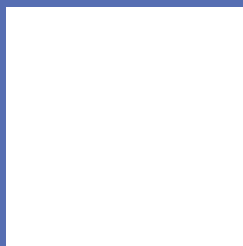
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600.

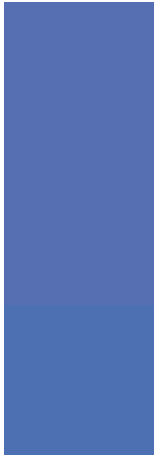


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 110.5760, -36.1320,

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

110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600

Protanopia

110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600

Deuteranopia

108.6460, -42.3210, 12.5830



Tritanopia

106.1900, -33.0100, -7.4900

Trichromacy



Original Color

110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600

Protanomaly

110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600

Deuteranomaly

109.2550, -39.6620, 13.9540

Tritanomaly

107.5740, -33.7910, 1.1610

Monochromacy



Original Color

110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600

Achromatopsia

111.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

111.0450, -13.0680, 5.5560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600 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(86, 110, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 110, 178)  
}
```

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(86, 110, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 110, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600 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(86, 110, 178) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 110, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 110, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 110, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 110, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 110,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 110.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 110, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 110,  
178) }
```

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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