

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.6360, -16.8840,
63.7240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5014B8
RGB	80, 20, 184
RGB Percent	31%, 8%, 72%
CMY	0.6860, 0.9217, 0.2786
CMYK	0.56, 0.89, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	262°, 80%, 40%
HSV	262°, 89%, 72%
XYZ	12.2098, 5.6662, 45.7704
YIQ	56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

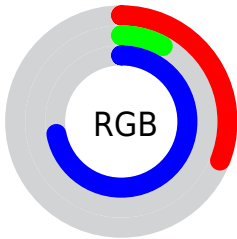
Format	Color
RYB	80, 20, 184
Decimal	5248184
CIELab	28.55, 60.24, -73.00
CIELCh	29, 94.649, 309.529
Yxy	5.6662, 0.1918, 0.0890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283438264 (0xFF5014B8)
YUV	56.6360, 62.7905, 20.4902
Hunter-Lab	23.8039, 49.9018, -97.3408

Details

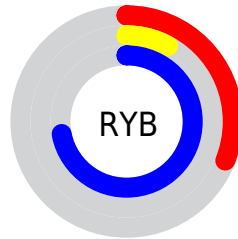
The YIQ color **56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. A complement of this color would be **147.3640, 16.8840, -63.7240**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.2450, -14.2250, 65.0950**, and **14.7060, -41.4090, 40.1190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.4820, -19.0860, 70.5940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.7900, -14.6820, 56.8540**.

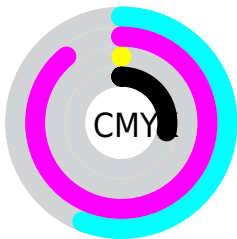
Distribution



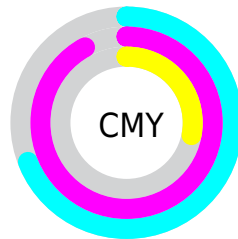
- Red (31%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240 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 56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.6360, -16.8840,
63.7240

■ 56.6360, -16.8840,
63.7240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.2390, -23.2560,
58.0560

■ 114.2450,
-14.2250, 65.0950

■ 14.7060, -41.4090,
40.1190

■ 140.6600, -8.2640,
61.6880

■ 11.7420, -33.0630,
32.0330

■ 164.8920, 2.4660,
54.4500

■ 9.4790, -25.3130,
23.7350

■ 190.2980, 12.6460,
46.1660

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,
14.1790

■ 213.9100, 19.2500,
36.6100


■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 230.3460, 11.5500,


■ 0.4560, -1.2840,


21.9660


1.2440


 247.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 56.6360, -16.8840,
63.7240


 56.6360, -16.8840,
63.7240


 42.4820, -19.0860,
70.5940

 70.7900, -14.6820,
56.8540

 41.0090, -19.1320,
71.4280

 85.2320, -13.3510,
49.2490

 99.3860, -11.1490,
42.3790

 114.1270, -9.2220,
34.9860

 127.9820, -7.6160,
27.9040

■ 142.1360, -5.4140,
21.0340

■ 156.8770, -3.4870,
13.6410

■ 170.7320, -1.8810,
6.5590

■ 185.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.2900, -90.3280, 29.0960



56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240



62.4170, 58.6280, 71.8760

Triad

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



56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240



60.5450, 61.4370, 4.4210



63.6770, -53.9150, -19.6030

Complementary

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



56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240



147.3640, 16.8840, -63.7240

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.



51.9980, -25.1630, -45.0910



56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240



61.3890, 16.8770, -25.0350

Square

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



56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240



49.0360, 97.7440, 34.7680



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



73.0590, -77.5770, 1.7430

Rectangle

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



56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240



62.3270, 84.7640, 60.7640



49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320



60.2400, -45.6150, -26.8550

Sweetspot

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



56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240



189.5860, -6.5610, 25.3030



101.5050, -82.0690, -4.9570



89.9310, -3.5790, 15.3090



247.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



120.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240



53.6720, -24.5920, 93.2960



80.2570, 30.2000, 80.4720



84.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



34.8270, -16.1040, 60.6000



6.1820, -3.0280, 10.8280

Inverse Universe

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



80.8920, 64.3600, 67.1120



89.0880, 94.2480, 98.1520



123.7430, -30.2000, -80.4720



86.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



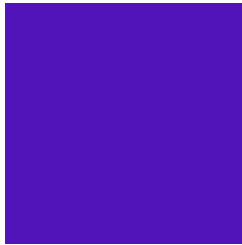
57.9300, 61.1970, 63.8610



10.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

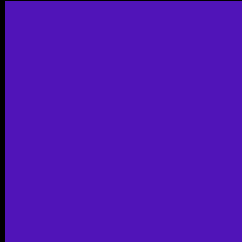
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

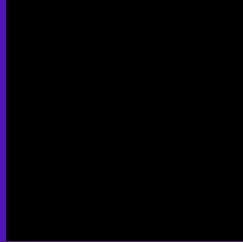
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.6360, -16.8840,

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

56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240

Protanopia

54.5880, -62.7690, 8.7110

Tritanopia

64.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240

Protanomaly

55.1040, -45.9460, 28.7260

Tritanomaly

61.4810, -19.6270, 19.8050

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240

Achromatopsia

57.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

57.0050, -6.4230, 22.8010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240 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(80, 20, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 20, 184)  
}
```

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(80, 20, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 20, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240 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(80, 20, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 20, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 20, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 20, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 20, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 20,  
184) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.6360, -16.8840, 63.7240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 20, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 20,  
184) }
```

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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