

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580)
contains.

YIQ(85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580)	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(85.1800, -8.7140,
14.7580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	564E78
RGB	86, 78, 120
RGB Percent	34%, 31%, 47%
CMY	0.6627, 0.6941, 0.5295
CMYK	0.28, 0.35, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	251°, 21%, 39%
HSV	251°, 35%, 47%
XYZ	9.9521, 8.7829, 18.9346
YIQ	85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

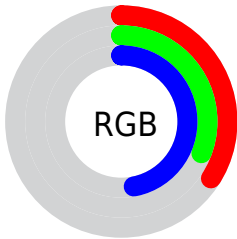
Format	Color
RYB	86, 78, 120
Decimal	5656184
CIELab	35.56, 13.41, -22.73
CIELCh	36, 26.393, 300.539
Yxy	8.7829, 0.2642, 0.2332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283846264 (0xFF564E78)
YUV	85.1800, 17.1663, 0.7191
Hunter-Lab	29.6360, 8.0791, -17.1354

Details

The YIQ color **85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **112.8200, 8.7140, -14.7580**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150**, and **39.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.1460, -11.3740, 18.9140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2140, -6.0540, 10.6020**.

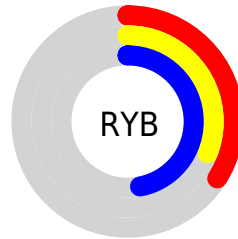
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (31%)

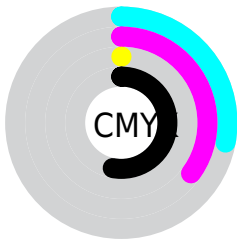
Blue (47%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (47%)

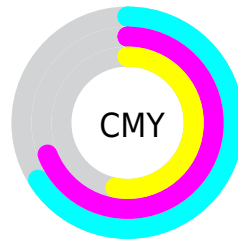


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580 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 85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.1800, -8.7140,
14.7580

■ 85.1800, -8.7140,
14.7580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.6530, -8.6680,
13.9240

■ 135.1200, -8.4850,
16.1150

■ 39.7130, -8.8970,
12.5670

■ 161.3480, -9.1270,
16.7370

■ 18.3000, -9.1720,
12.0440

■ 188.7610, -8.8520,
17.2600

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 216.0600, -8.2560,
17.4720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 241.4550, 0.4570,
8.2410

■ 85.1800, -8.7140,
14.7580

■ 85.1800, -8.7140,
14.7580

■ 75.1460, -11.3740,
18.9140

■ 95.2140, -6.0540,
10.6020

■ 65.4110, -13.4380,
23.2820

■ 104.9490, -3.9900,
6.2340

■ 55.3770, -16.0980,
27.4380

■ 114.9830, -1.3300,
2.0780

■ 45.3430, -18.7580,
31.5940

■ 125.0170, 1.3300,
-2.0780

■ 35.3090, -21.4180,
35.7500

■ 135.0510, 3.9900,
-6.2340

■ 25.5740, -23.4820,
40.1180

■ 144.7860, 6.0540,
-10.6020

■ 20.5570, -24.8120,
42.1960

■ 154.8200, 8.7140,
-14.7580

■ 164.8540, 11.3740,

-18.9140

■ 174.5890, 13.4380,
-23.2820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.7960, -34.2960, 4.8080



85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



85.9500, 12.6050, 19.3650

Triad

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



85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



83.1700, 31.6360, -0.6520



67.3200, -48.5960, -22.3880

Complementary

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



85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



112.8200, 8.7140, -14.7580

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.



76.3100, -16.2730, -18.9690



85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



82.0990, 21.2300, -10.3060

Square

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



85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



84.4620, 34.1100, 9.5820



79.9120, 5.4590, -16.3410



67.0340, -59.2340, -16.8180

Rectangle

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



85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



85.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



79.9120, 5.4590, -16.3410



71.6160, -34.7500, -20.0140

Sweetspot

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



85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



142.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120



102.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



71.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580



101.4110, -13.4380, 23.2820



91.4590, 3.8020, 19.2100



55.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



21.4260, -25.8210, 43.9630



43.0800, -52.2840, 88.5480

Inverse Universe

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



94.4340, 14.1180, 19.4780



115.7760, 22.3230, 30.4750



106.5410, -3.8020, -19.2100



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.8890, 42.0790, 57.9110



98.6040, 84.7080, 116.8680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580 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 85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580 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 85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580.

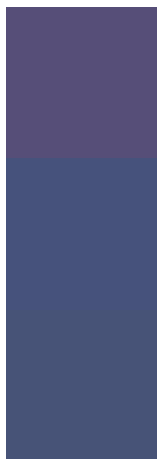


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.1800, -8.7140,

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

85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580

Protanopia

83.2000, -20.6340, 10.5180

Deuteranopia

83.5160, -18.7080, 8.6520



Tritanopia

83.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580

Protanomaly

84.2930, -16.4620, 12.0020

Deuteranomaly

83.8370, -15.1780, 10.7580

Tritanomaly

84.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580 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, 78, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 78, 120)  
}
```

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, 78, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 78, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580 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, 78, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 78, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 78, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 78, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 78, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 78,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.1800, -8.7140, 14.7580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 78, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 78,  
120) }
```

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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