

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.3650, -41.0460,  
61.0820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	553AEC
RGB	85, 58, 236
RGB Percent	33%, 23%, 93%
CMY	0.6665, 0.7726, 0.0748
CMYK	0.64, 0.75, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	249°, 82%, 58%
HSV	249°, 75%, 93%
XYZ	20.3921, 11.0101, 80.3488
YIQ	86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

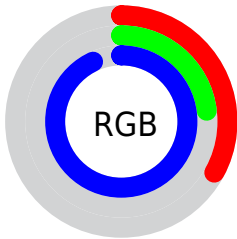
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	85, 58, 236
Decimal	5585644
CIE Lab	39.60, 59.68, -84.87
CIE LCh	40, 103.758, 305.114
Yxy	11.0101, 0.1825, 0.0985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283775724 (0xFF553AEC)
YUV	86.3650, 73.7701, -1.1971
Hunter-Lab	33.1814, 51.6319, -120.3438

# Details

The YIQ color **86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633FF**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **207.6350, 41.0460, -61.0820**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.2020, -21.8340, 54.3100**, and **21.5800, -58.0090, 54.6230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.2970, -46.3660, 69.3940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106.4330, -35.7260, 52.7700**.

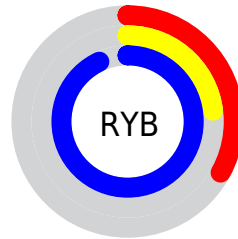
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (23%)

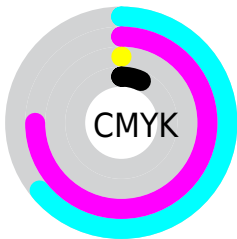
Blue (93%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (93%)

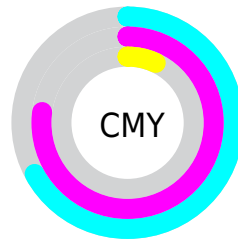


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820 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 86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.3650, -41.0460,  
61.0820

■ 86.3650, -41.0460,  
61.0820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 55.2390, -49.6190,  
56.7570

■ 138.2020,  
-21.8340, 54.3100

■ 21.5800, -58.0090,  
54.6230

■ 163.3200,  
-10.7830, 46.7610

■ 17.2140, -48.4710,  
46.9610

■ 188.7370, 0.8640,  
39.4240

■ 14.1360, -39.8040,  
38.5640

■ 213.8550, 11.9150,  
31.8750

■ 13.5200, -32.5580,  
28.3860

■ 233.8680, 9.9000,  
18.8280

■ 13.6050, -25.9080,  
17.9960

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,

■ 7.9340, -16.8290,

3.6610

13.1470

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 86.3650, -41.0460,  
61.0820

■ 86.3650, -41.0460,  
61.0820

■ 66.2970, -46.3660,  
69.3940

■ 106.4330,  
-35.7260, 52.7700

■ 46.8160, -51.9610,  
77.1830

■ 125.9140,  
-30.1310, 44.9810

■ 37.6680, -54.3000,  
81.0280

■ 145.9820,  
-24.8110, 36.6690

■ 165.4630,  
-19.2160, 28.8800

■ 185.5310,  
-13.8960, 20.5680

■ 205.5990, -8.5760,  
12.2560

■ 225.0800, -2.9810,  
4.4670

■ 245.1480, 2.3390,  
-3.8450

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.1180, -110.4550, 24.9130



86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820



78.2400, 64.4010, 93.9130

# Triad

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



86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820



83.1040, 84.7280, 6.3280



83.8120, -67.8970, -30.5290

# Complementary

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



86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820



207.6350, 41.0460, -61.0820

# 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.



69.8530, -32.7250, -62.2370



86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820



86.8500, 34.3920, -28.5840

# Square

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



86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820



63.9860, 127.5440, 45.3680



66.3310, -31.0750, -59.0990



94.5620, -95.4110, -5.4510



# Rectangle

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



86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820



79.6300, 97.8730, 82.0090



66.3310, -31.0750, -59.0990



79.8050, -57.9920, -39.3360

# Sweetspot

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



86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820



205.4170, -13.5750, 20.2570



166.9290, -98.6630, -23.6150



97.5990, -8.5760, 12.2560



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820



59.9130, -53.6120, 79.5720



112.9760, 11.9980, 79.9500



107.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



29.0060, -41.4130, 62.2270



8.5480, -12.5660, 18.4900



# Inverse Universe

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



128.4360, 57.6170, 84.6970



114.8260, 75.0350, 110.4510



181.0240, -11.9980, -79.9500



110.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



71.6750, 58.4420, 86.2660

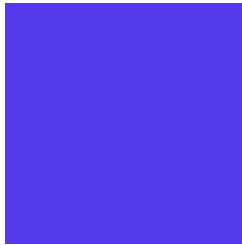


21.2760, 17.7390, 25.4430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

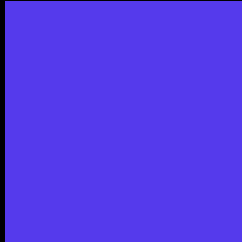
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820 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 86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.3650, -41.0460,



# 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

86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820

### Protanopia

73.6750, -84.8230, 11.9210

### Deuteranopia

74.1190, -77.8060, 0.3860



## Tritanopia

73.1150, -63.9560, -19.3480

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820

## Protanomaly

78.4250, -68.7790, 29.5330

## Deuteranomaly

78.8350, -64.4220, 22.1540

## Tritanomaly

78.1220, -55.5250, 9.5870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.4000, -14.9050, 22.3350

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820 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(85, 58, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 58, 236)  
}
```

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(85, 58, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 58, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820 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(85, 58, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 58, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 58, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 58, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 58, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 58,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.3650, -41.0460, 61.0820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 58, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 58,  
236) }
```

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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