

Converting Colors

YIQ(101.4120, -15.1790,
16.2850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(101.4120, -15.1790,
16.2850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	615F92
RGB	97, 95, 146
RGB Percent	38%, 37%, 57%
CMY	0.6196, 0.6274, 0.4275
CMYK	0.34, 0.35, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	242°, 21%, 47%
HSV	242°, 35%, 57%
XYZ	14.2092, 12.8007, 28.9056
YIQ	101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

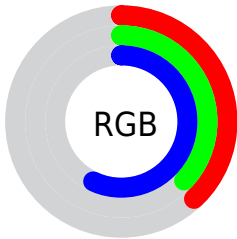
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 95, 146
Decimal	6381458
CIE _{Lab}	42.46, 13.38, -27.74
CIE _{LCh}	42, 30.801, 295.744
Yxy	12.8007, 0.2541, 0.2289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284571538 (0xFF615F92)
YUV	101.4120, 21.9819, -3.8693
Hunter-Lab	35.7781, 8.2794, -22.8566

Details

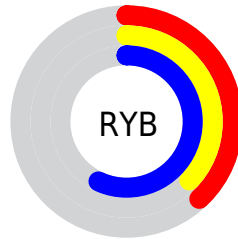
The YIQ color $[101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666699 . A complement of this color would be $[139.5880, 15.1790, -16.2850]$, and the grayscale version is $[101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[152.4660, -15.2710, 17.9530]$, and $[53.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[88.4210, -19.3980, 21.1620]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[114.4030, -10.9600, 11.4080]$.

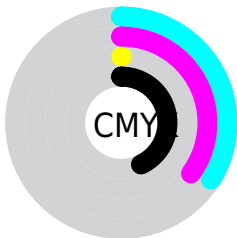
Distribution



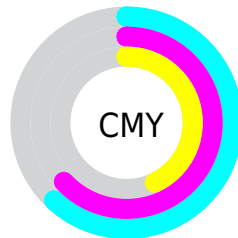
- Red (38%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850 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 101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101.4120,
-15.1790, 16.2850

■ 101.4120,
-15.1790, 16.2850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.8850, -15.1330,
15.4510

■ 152.4660,
-15.2710, 17.9530

■ 53.9450, -15.3620,
14.0940

■ 179.5800,
-15.5920, 18.2640

■ 31.4070, -16.7830,
12.3130

■ 206.8790,
-14.9960, 18.4760

■ 7.0590, -15.6830,
14.4050

■ 231.9860, -5.4120,
9.9800

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 101.4120,
-15.1790, 16.2850

■ 101.4120,
-15.1790, 16.2850

■ 88.4210, -19.3980,
21.1620

■ 114.4030,
-10.9600, 11.4080

■ 76.0170, -23.8920,
25.5160

■ 126.8070, -6.4660,
7.0540

■ 63.0260, -28.1110,
30.3930

■ 139.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 50.6220, -32.6050,
34.7470

■ 152.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 37.6310, -36.8240,
39.6240

■ 165.1930, 6.4660,
-7.0540

■ 24.6400, -41.0430,
44.5010

■ 178.1840, 10.6850,
-11.9310

■ 18.4380, -43.2900,
46.6780

■ 190.5880, 15.1790,
-16.2850

■ 203.5790, 19.3980,

-21.1620

■ 215.9830, 23.8920,
-25.5160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.5110, -46.6750, 3.3810



101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850



103.4600, 11.2290, 22.2770

Triad

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



101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850



99.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810



82.0590, -52.3550, -25.8510

Complementary

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



101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850



139.5880, 15.1790, -16.2850

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.



92.0880, -15.7680, -22.6160



101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850



98.6930, 28.2450, -10.7870

Square

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



101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850



100.9190, 40.2530, 13.8930



95.7830, 10.1360, -18.5040



80.1250, -69.9160, -21.4680

Rectangle

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



101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850



102.8870, 26.0840, 22.8840



95.7830, 10.1360, -18.5040



87.3120, -36.9500, -24.1980

Sweetspot

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



101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850



172.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210



129.5770, -29.8460, -9.7660



84.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850



119.3160, -23.2960, 25.7280



108.8870, -0.2790, 21.5850



67.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



17.2270, -41.3180, 43.9780



1.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Inverse Universe

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



115.8350, 14.6670, 26.0510



141.6980, 22.9630, 40.9070



132.1130, 0.2790, -21.5850



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



56.3100, 39.8760, 70.3080



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850 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 101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

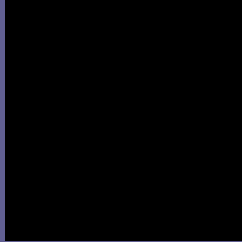
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850.

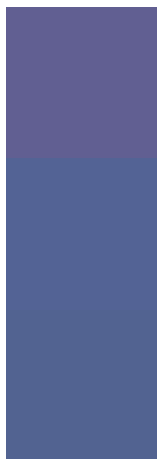


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 101.4120, -15.1790,

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

101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850

Protanopia

99.9160, -25.5860, 12.1580

Deuteranopia

99.1610, -24.8980, 10.7020



Tritanopia

99.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680

Trichromacy



Original Color

101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850

Protanomaly

100.7100, -22.0100, 13.4300

Deuteranomaly

100.0690, -21.6430, 12.2850

Tritanomaly

99.6430, -11.8760, 5.9800

Monochromacy



Original Color

101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850

Achromatopsia

101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

101.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850 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(97, 95, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 95, 146)  
}
```

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(97, 95, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 95, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850 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(97, 95, 146) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 95, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 95, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 95, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 95, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 95,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 101.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 95, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 95,  
146) }
```

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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