

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(55.6080, -18.5400,  
93.7480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6000EC
RGB	96, 0, 236
RGB Percent	38%, 0%, 93%
CMY	0.6231, 1.0000, 0.0748
CMYK	0.59, 1.00, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	264°, 100%, 46%
HSV	264°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	19.9648, 8.5443, 79.9040
YIQ	55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

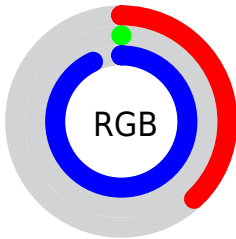
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	96, 0, 236
Decimal	6291692
CIE Lab	35.09, 77.00, -92.31
CIE LCh	35, 120.207, 309.832
Yxy	8.5443, 0.1842, 0.0788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284481772 (0xFF6000EC)
YUV	55.6080, 88.9333, 35.4238
Hunter-Lab	29.2307, 70.7632, -141.6118

# Details

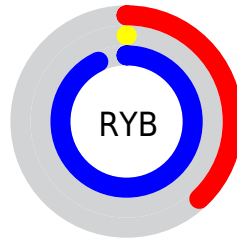
The YIQ color **55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **180.3920, 18.5400, -93.7480**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.1200, -6.2030, 73.9010**, and **20.2920, -57.1380, 55.3580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8820, -16.7960, 84.1640**.

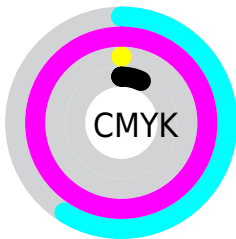
# Distribution



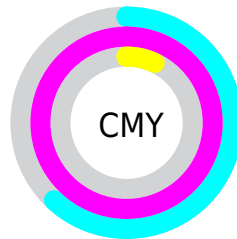
- Red (38%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480 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 55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.6080, -18.5400,  
93.7480

■ 55.6080, -18.5400,  
93.7480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 40.6410, -32.4750,  
76.4610

■ 122.1200, -6.2030,  
73.9010

■ 20.2920, -57.1380,  
55.3580

■ 148.1240, 5.1690,  
66.0410

■ 17.2140, -48.4710,  
46.9610

■ 174.4160, 15.6700,  
57.4460

■ 14.1360, -39.8040,  
38.5640

■ 199.8220, 25.8500,  
49.1620

■ 14.5800, -32.7870,  
27.0290

■ 216.2580, 18.1500,  
34.5180


■ 12.9040, -25.3120,  
18.2080


■ 233.8680, 9.9000,


■ 7.9340, -16.8290,


18.8280


13.1470


 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 55.6080, -18.5400,  
93.7480

 73.8820, -16.7960,  
84.1640

 91.5690, -14.7770,  
75.1030

 109.8430,  
-13.0330, 65.5190

 127.5300,  
-11.0140, 56.4580

■ 145.8040, -9.2700,  
46.8740

■ 164.0780, -7.5260,  
37.2900

■ 181.7650, -5.5070,  
28.2290

■ 200.0390, -3.7630,  
18.6450

■ 217.7260, -1.7440,  
9.5840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.0740, -107.1550, 31.1890



55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480



79.4060, 75.4970, 91.0570

# Triad

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



55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480



72.7380, 77.0710, 7.4310



78.1530, -67.1190, -22.5990

# Complementary

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



55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480



180.3920, 18.5400, -93.7480

# 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.



63.9830, -29.9750, -57.0070



55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480



74.3580, 18.1620, -31.8060

# Square

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



55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480



61.8930, 123.3720, 43.8840



61.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920



91.2170, -98.3930, 4.5430



# Rectangle

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



55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480



78.9160, 108.5110, 76.4390



61.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920



73.6900, -55.9300, -32.6500

# Sweetspot

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



55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480



196.9330, -5.9200, 30.2080



110.2580, -114.8060, -0.8700



92.6260, -4.0380, 18.1220



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.



55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480



60.1660, -19.8710, 101.3530



90.2920, 50.5960, 118.3400



108.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



42.7600, -13.9970, 71.9790



12.7340, -4.2220, 21.4580



# Inverse Universe

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



86.5240, 95.7160, 93.5720



93.4590, 103.5090, 101.0210



145.7080, -50.5960, -118.3400



110.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090



66.3170, 73.5290, 71.6490

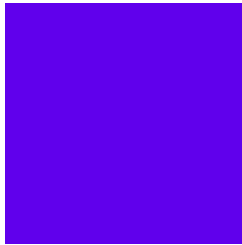


19.7940, 21.9120, 21.4000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

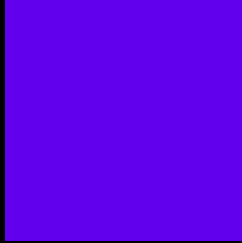
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

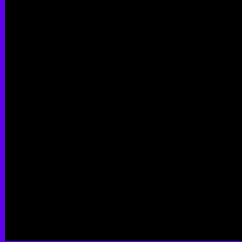
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.6080, -18.5400,



# 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

55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480

### Protanopia

66.9270, -76.8450, 10.5070

### Deuteranopia

67.0120, -70.1950, 0.1170



## Tritanopia

75.4560, -36.8150, -10.1190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480

## Protanomaly

63.1050, -55.7140, 40.5580

## Deuteranomaly

63.0420, -51.4030, 34.0130

## Tritanomaly

68.6620, -30.0820, 27.5660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.1550, -6.4250, 33.8550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480 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(96, 0, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 0, 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(96, 0, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 0, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480 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(96, 0, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 0, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 0, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 0, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 0, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 0, 236)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.6080, -18.5400, 93.7480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 0, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 0,  
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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