

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.9160, 9.9450,
23.5210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F3564
RGB	95, 53, 100
RGB Percent	37%, 21%, 39%
CMY	0.6273, 0.7922, 0.6078
CMYK	0.05, 0.47, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	294°, 31%, 30%
HSV	294°, 47%, 39%
XYZ	8.2953, 5.8994, 12.7583
YIQ	70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

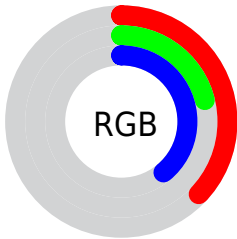
Format	Color
R_{YB}	95, 53, 100
Decimal	6239588
CIE _{Lab}	29.16, 27.14, -20.01
CIE _{LCh}	29, 33.722, 323.602
Yxy	5.8994, 0.3078, 0.2189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284429668 (0xFF5F3564)
YUV	70.9160, 14.3384, 21.1217
Hunter-Lab	24.2886, 18.4582, -14.1416

Details

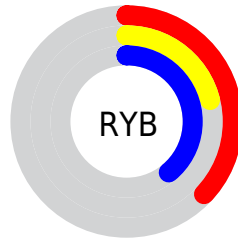
The YIQ color **70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **82.0840, -9.9450, -23.5210**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.4540, 11.3660, 25.3020**, and **24.2040, 9.0740, 22.7860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.7470, 12.0990, 28.5390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.0850, 7.7910, 18.5030**.

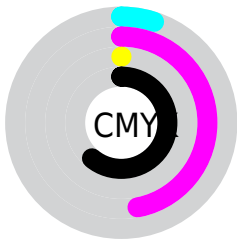
Distribution



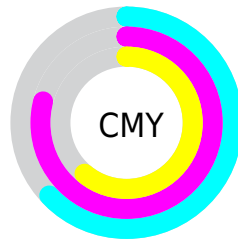
- Red (37%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210 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 70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.9160, 9.9450,
23.5210

70.9160, 9.9450,
23.5210

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.5030, 9.6700,
22.9980

120.4540, 11.3660,
25.3020

24.2040, 9.0740,
22.7860

146.2800, 11.9160,
26.3480

12.0200, 6.4160,
15.8880

173.2800, 11.9160,
26.3480

0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

201.1060, 12.4660,
27.3940

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

226.8240, 13.2000,
25.1040

243.8470, 5.2250,

9.9370

■ 70.9160, 9.9450,
23.5210

■ 70.9160, 9.9450,
23.5210

■ 64.7470, 12.0990,
28.5390

■ 77.0850, 7.7910,
18.5030

■ 58.5780, 14.2530,
33.5570

■ 83.2540, 5.6370,
13.4850

■ 52.4090, 16.4070,
38.5750

■ 89.4230, 3.4830,
8.4670

■ 46.2400, 18.5610,
43.5930

■ 95.5920, 1.3290,
3.4490

■ 40.0710, 20.7150,
48.6110

■ 101.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 38.0110, 20.9440,
49.9680

■ 107.9300, -2.9790,
-6.5870

■ 114.0990, -5.1330,
-11.6050

■ 120.2680, -7.2870,
-16.6230

■ 126.7360, -8.8450,
-21.4290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.5470, -19.9930, 15.4230



70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210



68.7520, 30.8980, 23.7460

Triad

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



70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210



65.5360, 30.1250, -11.8190



57.6930, -50.8440, -14.6840

Complementary

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



70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210



82.0840, -9.9450, -23.5210

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.



54.6150, -42.1770, -23.0810



70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210



63.2130, 11.7410, -20.0590

Square

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



70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210



67.0570, 39.3840, 2.1040



58.5610, -15.7220, -23.4500



58.9130, -57.0350, -7.1070

Rectangle

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



70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210



67.7110, 38.1430, 19.0950



58.5610, -15.7220, -23.4500



56.6670, -47.9550, -17.4830

Sweetspot

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



70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210



118.8360, 3.7580, 8.9900



61.2930, -16.4620, 12.0020



59.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210



84.7570, 15.3070, 36.4830



70.3590, 18.7030, 18.9830



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



43.9070, 24.4730, 57.6010



92.4710, 51.6500, 121.2660

Inverse Universe

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



67.6230, 26.4070, 11.5190



79.7390, 40.9400, 17.9640



82.6410, -18.7030, -18.9830



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



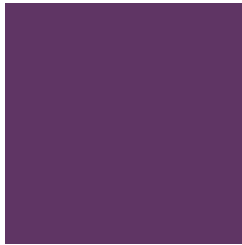
35.7530, 64.6880, 28.1120



75.3220, 135.8860, 59.3900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210 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 70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

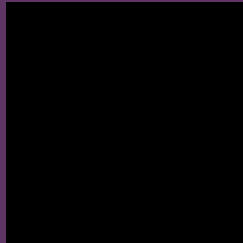
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9160, 9.9450,

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

70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210

Protanopia

68.3460, -23.9810, 10.6030

Deuteranopia

68.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110



Tritanopia

70.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210

Protanomaly

69.6250, -11.4650, 15.0550

Deuteranomaly

69.6810, -5.8710, 12.7930

Tritanomaly

70.4460, 13.8440, 13.4280

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.8360, 3.7580, 8.9900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210 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(95, 53, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 53, 100)  
}
```

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(95, 53, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 53, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210 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(95, 53, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 53, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 53, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 53, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 53, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 53,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 53, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 53,  
100) }
```

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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