

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(81.6060, -9.3130,
31.1270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C4091
RGB	92, 64, 145
RGB Percent	36%, 25%, 57%
CMY	0.6391, 0.7491, 0.4315
CMYK	0.37, 0.56, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	261°, 39%, 41%
HSV	261°, 56%, 57%
XYZ	11.3582, 7.9859, 27.7206
YIQ	81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

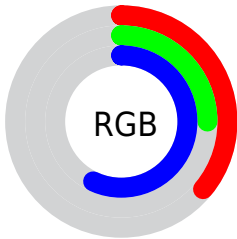
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 64, 145
Decimal	6045841
CIE _{Lab}	33.95, 30.96, -40.63
CIE _{LCh}	34, 51.084, 307.308
Yxy	7.9859, 0.2413, 0.1697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284235921 (0xFF5C4091)
YUV	81.6060, 31.2532, 9.1155
Hunter-Lab	28.2593, 22.2905, -38.3782

Details

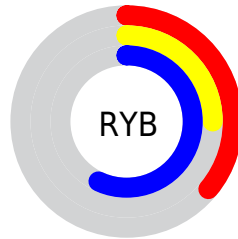
The YIQ color **81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **127.3940, 9.3130, -31.1270**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3720, -8.5340, 33.5300**, and **33.8290, -11.5590, 27.7770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.1100, -10.5520, 37.0640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8140, -7.2030, 25.9250**.

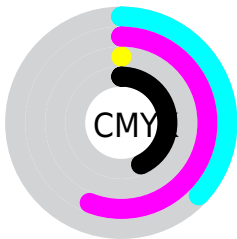
Distribution



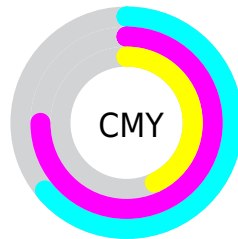
- Red (36%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270 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 81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.6060, -9.3130,
31.1270

81.6060, -9.3130,
31.1270

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.3670, -10.1380,
29.5580

132.3720, -8.5340,
33.5300

33.8290, -11.5590,
27.7770

158.7250, -8.0300,
35.4100

11.8670, -14.7220,
24.5260

186.0240, -7.4340,
35.6220

5.2440, -14.7660,
14.3060

210.5440, 2.4250,
27.6490

3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

234.4550, 9.6250,
18.3050

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

251.4780, 1.6500,

3.1380

■ 81.6060, -9.3130,
31.1270

■ 81.6060, -9.3130,
31.1270

■ 70.1100, -10.5520,
37.0640

■ 92.8140, -7.2030,
25.9250

■ 58.9020, -12.6620,
42.2660

■ 104.3100, -5.9640,
19.9880

■ 47.4060, -13.9010,
48.2030

■ 115.2190, -4.4500,
14.5740

■ 36.1980, -16.0110,
53.4050

■ 127.0140, -2.6150,
8.8490

■ 31.4800, -16.7450,
55.6950

■ 137.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 149.7180, 0.7340,
-2.2900

■ 160.6270, 2.2480,
-7.7040

■ 172.4220, 4.0830,
-13.4290

■ 183.3310, 5.5970,
-18.8430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.4880, -74.2310, 7.1850



81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270



77.7870, 32.9580, 41.4860

Triad

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



81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270



75.2200, 54.5620, -8.6540



67.6720, -55.5190, -23.5750

Complementary

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



81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270



127.3940, 9.3130, -31.1270

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.



61.7100, -41.4870, -35.5910



81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270



74.1580, 30.7690, -23.4950

Square

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



81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270



73.8200, 62.5810, 16.7330



66.5730, 1.1990, -38.2650



71.5310, -67.7630, -10.9230

Rectangle

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



81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270



72.7260, 52.1230, 41.0750



66.5730, 1.1990, -38.2650



65.4890, -50.7500, -27.4060

Sweetspot

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



81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270



163.9370, -3.7160, 12.2840



104.9320, -40.8510, -3.0510



79.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



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.



81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270



89.6340, -14.5430, 48.8250



93.2670, 13.9310, 39.3950



65.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



29.4430, -15.3230, 51.9490



1.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Inverse Universe

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



94.2610, 31.2630, 33.6550



109.4350, 49.0490, 52.7370



115.4340, -14.5270, -39.6070



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



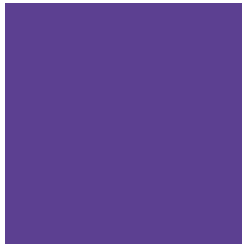
50.3970, 52.2120, 55.9880



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270 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 81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

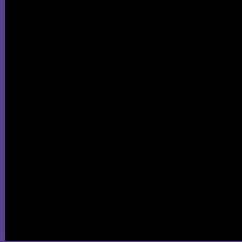
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.6060, -9.3130,

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

81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270

Protanopia

71.3980, -56.1220, 14.9020

Deuteranopia

71.3950, -52.0400, 7.0000



Tritanopia

79.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270

Protanomaly

75.0690, -38.8380, 21.0500

Deuteranomaly

75.1630, -36.4070, 15.5370

Tritanomaly

80.7520, -4.6330, 12.3830

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270 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(92, 64, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 64, 145)  
}
```

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(92, 64, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 64, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270 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(92, 64, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 64, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 64, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 64, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 64, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 64,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.6060, -9.3130, 31.1270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 64, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 64,  
145) }
```

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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