

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.0170, -5.5560,
45.6440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D3AAA
RGB	109, 58, 170
RGB Percent	43%, 23%, 67%
CMY	0.5723, 0.7726, 0.3334
CMYK	0.36, 0.66, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	267°, 49%, 45%
HSV	267°, 66%, 67%
XYZ	15.0777, 9.1795, 38.9936
YIQ	86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

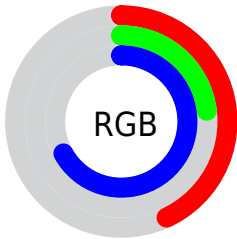
Format	Color
R_{YB}	109, 58, 170
Decimal	7158442
CIE _{Lab}	36.33, 45.12, -51.81
CIE _{LCh}	36, 68.700, 311.051
Yxy	9.1795, 0.2384, 0.1451
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285348522 (0xFF6D3AAA)
YUV	86.0170, 41.4036, 20.1561
Hunter-Lab	30.2977, 35.8100, -55.0987

Details

The YIQ color $[86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663399 . A complement of this color would be $[141.9830, 5.5560, -45.6440]$, and the grayscale version is $[86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[138.4950, -3.9060, 48.7820]$, and $[32.4190, -6.7480, 45.2200]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[73.3470, -6.2450, 52.6270]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[98.6870, -4.8670, 38.6610]$.

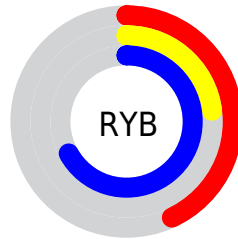
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (23%)

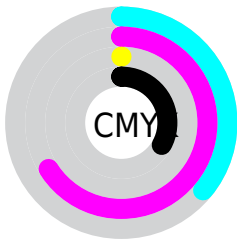
Blue (67%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (67%)

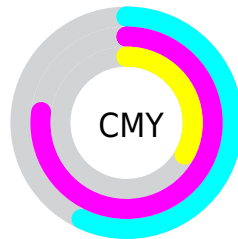


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440 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 86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.0170, -5.5560,
45.6440

86.0170, -5.5560,
45.6440

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.1910, -6.1060,
44.5980

138.4950, -3.9060,
48.7820

32.4190, -6.7480,
45.2200

165.4350, -3.6770,
50.1390

17.5500, -14.9070,
33.3890

189.9550, 6.1820,
42.1660

7.6380, -21.5070,
20.8370

215.3610, 16.3620,
33.8820

6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

232.6940, 10.4500,
19.8740

3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

249.7170, 2.4750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

4.7070

0.0000

■ 86.0170, -5.5560,
45.6440

■ 86.0170, -5.5560,
45.6440

■ 73.3470, -6.2450,
52.6270

■ 98.6870, -4.8670,
38.6610

■ 60.6770, -6.9340,
59.6100

■ 111.6560, -3.5820,
31.8900

■ 47.7080, -8.2190,
66.3810

■ 124.3260, -2.8930,
24.9070

■ 42.7020, -8.0820,
69.4060

■ 136.9960, -2.2040,
17.9240

■ 149.6660, -1.5150,
10.9410

■ 162.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 175.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 187.9750, 1.1480,
-9.7960

■ 200.6450, 1.8370,
-16.7790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.8260, -86.5660, 15.9780



86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



62.7590, 57.6650, 72.8090

Triad

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



86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



80.2700, 60.2930, -7.8910



75.3660, -63.4050, -23.8290

Complementary

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



86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



141.9830, 5.5560, -45.6440

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.



67.5800, -44.2370, -40.8210



86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



78.8430, 27.1020, -28.6260

Square

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



86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



70.0740, 85.4130, 21.4530



59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230



80.8210, -80.1430, -6.8230

Rectangle

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



86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



62.7270, 77.8860, 64.2700



59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230



72.6130, -57.0310, -29.2150

Sweetspot

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



86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



188.4090, -1.9290, 18.4470



107.1620, -53.0020, 2.4060



91.9650, -0.9190, 11.1530



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440



90.8700, -8.4950, 71.3850



102.4620, 27.2240, 57.3040



78.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



36.9050, -7.5760, 60.2320



4.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280

Inverse Universe

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



98.4420, 47.1710, 42.7150



110.1550, 73.8050, 66.6450



125.5380, -27.2240, -57.3040



78.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



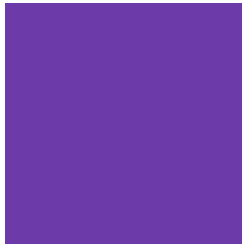
53.3720, 62.5280, 56.2560



7.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440 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 86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

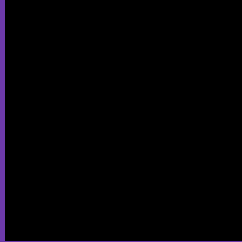
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0170, -5.5560,

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

86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440

Protanopia

68.6710, -79.0000, 11.0160

Deuteranopia

69.0980, -73.3130, 1.5590



Tritanopia

86.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440

Protanomaly

75.1200, -52.0430, 23.5810

Deuteranomaly

75.2850, -48.3740, 17.6580

Tritanomaly

86.4910, 0.7760, 18.9840

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440 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(109, 58, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 58, 170)  
}
```

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(109, 58, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 58, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440 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(109, 58, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 58, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 58, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 58, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 58, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 58,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 58, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 58,  
170) }
```

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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