

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.0560, -2.4330,  
16.5670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63517A
RGB	99, 81, 122
RGB Percent	39%, 32%, 48%
CMY	0.6117, 0.6824, 0.5216
CMYK	0.19, 0.34, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	266°, 20%, 40%
HSV	266°, 34%, 48%
XYZ	11.6016, 9.9423, 19.7165
YIQ	91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

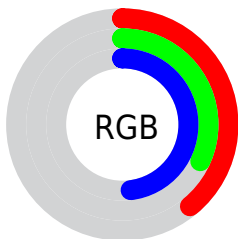
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	99, 81, 122
Decimal	6508922
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.74, 16.39, -20.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 26.246, 308.653
Yxy	9.9423, 0.2812, 0.2410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284699002 (0xFF63517A)
YUV	91.0560, 15.2554, 6.9669
Hunter-Lab	31.5314, 10.4970, -15.0020

# Details


The YIQ color  $91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666699$ . A complement of this color would be  $111.9440, 2.4330, -16.5670$ , and the grayscale version is  $91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $141.1100, -2.5250, 18.2350$ , and  $44.7030, -2.9370, 14.6870$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.9190, -3.3050, 21.3590$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.1930, -1.5610, 11.7750$ .

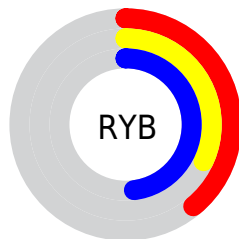
# Distribution



 Red (39%)

 Green (32%)

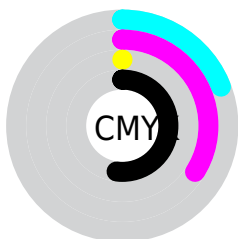
 Blue (48%)





 Red (39%)

 Yellow (32%)

 Blue (48%)

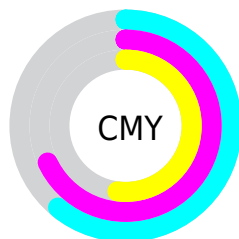



 Cyan (19%)


 Magenta (34%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (52%)



 Cyan (61%)

 Magenta (68%)

 Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670 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 91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.0560, -2.4330,  
16.5670

91.0560, -2.4330,  
16.5670

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

67.5290, -2.3870,  
15.7330

141.1100, -2.5250,  
18.2350

44.7030, -2.9370,  
14.6870

168.1100, -2.5250,  
18.2350

23.7630, -3.1660,  
13.3300

195.5230, -2.2500,  
18.7580

3.3060, -9.3090,  
9.0190

222.5940, -1.0120,  
18.3480

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

91.0560, -2.4330,  
16.5670

91.0560, -2.4330,  
16.5670

81.9190, -3.3050,  
21.3590

100.1930, -1.5610,  
11.7750

72.7820, -4.1770,  
26.1510

109.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830

63.3570, -4.1780,  
31.6780

119.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

54.2200, -5.0500,  
36.4700

127.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

45.0830, -5.9220,  
41.2620

137.0290, 1.0560,  
-8.1280

35.9460, -6.7940,  
46.0540

146.1660, 1.9280,  
-12.9200

30.0540, -6.9780,  
49.3900

155.3030, 2.8000,  
-17.7120

165.0270, 3.3970,

-23.0270

■ 174.1640, 4.2690,  
-27.8190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.2100, -26.5940, 8.3980



91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670



91.2880, 17.4650, 19.3930

# Triad

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



91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670



88.2190, 29.9400, -2.9560



69.7150, -57.0780, -22.8540

# Complementary

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



91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670



111.9440, 2.4330, -16.5670

# 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.



80.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670



86.7780, 17.7000, -12.4120

# Square

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



91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670



89.1800, 34.8440, 7.2920



83.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



71.2230, -64.1400, -16.0120



# Rectangle

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



91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670



90.9100, 27.2770, 17.7810



83.8620, -0.2720, -17.1040



75.1960, -42.3150, -20.5790

# Sweetspot

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



91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670



145.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600



99.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220



72.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670



110.5540, -3.5350, 25.5290



97.0360, 9.4870, 20.8070



56.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



30.6950, -7.3450, 50.5350



61.9170, -14.7360, 101.9040



# Inverse Universe

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



95.8810, 17.0530, 15.8450



117.8270, 26.3130, 24.2410



105.9640, -9.4870, -20.8070



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.3550, 52.0300, 48.2700

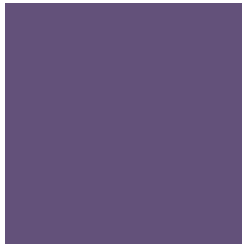


91.4220, 104.9310, 97.2750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670 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 91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670 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 91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.0560, -2.4330,



# 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

91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670

### Protanopia

88.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850

### Deuteranopia

89.3700, -15.3610, 8.5670



## Tritanopia

89.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670

## Protanomaly

89.2610, -13.4360, 12.2280

## Deuteranomaly

89.7020, -10.3640, 11.6200

## Tritanomaly

90.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670 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(99, 81, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 81, 122)  
}
```

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(99, 81, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 81, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670 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(99, 81, 122) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 81, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 81, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 81, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 81, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 81,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.0560, -2.4330, 16.5670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 81, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 81,  
122) }
```

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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