

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.4020, 17.1440,
19.7040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	784A6A
RGB	120, 74, 106
RGB Percent	47%, 29%, 42%
CMY	0.5293, 0.7099, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.12, 0.53
HSL	318°, 24%, 38%
HSV	318°, 38%, 47%
XYZ	12.7999, 9.9313, 14.8810
YIQ	91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

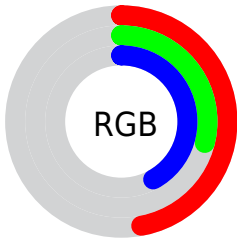
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 74, 106
Decimal	7883370
CIE _{Lab}	37.72, 24.74, -10.40
CIE _{LCh}	38, 26.838, 337.197
Yxy	9.9313, 0.3403, 0.2640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286073450 (0xFF784A6A)
YUV	91.4020, 7.1968, 25.0804
Hunter-Lab	31.5139, 17.3514, -5.9372

Details

The YIQ color **91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **102.5980, -17.1440, -19.7040**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.4130, 18.6110, 20.6510**, and **44.0920, 15.0810, 18.5450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.9020, 21.7280, 24.7360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.9020, 12.5600, 14.6720**.

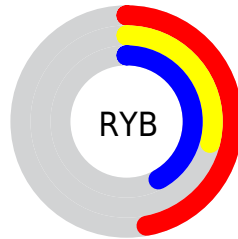
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (29%)

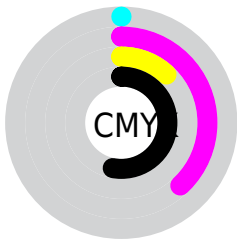
Blue (42%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (42%)

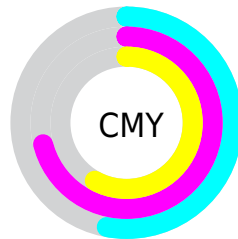


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040 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 91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.4020, 17.1440,
19.7040

91.4020, 17.1440,
19.7040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.6900, 16.2730,
18.9690

142.4130, 18.6110,
20.6510

44.0920, 15.0810,
18.5450

169.1250, 19.4820,
21.3860

21.7930, 14.4850,
18.3330

196.5380, 19.7570,
21.9090

9.2990, 9.7640,
10.2760

223.3530, 18.8400,
22.0080

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

242.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

91.4020, 17.1440,
19.7040

91.4020, 17.1440,
19.7040

83.9020, 21.7280,
24.7360

98.9020, 12.5600,
14.6720

76.5160, 25.9910,
30.0790

106.2880, 8.2970,
9.3290

69.0160, 30.5750,
35.1110

113.7880, 3.7130,
4.2970

61.5160, 35.1590,
40.1430

121.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

54.1300, 39.4220,
45.4860

128.6740, -5.1340,
-6.0780

46.6300, 44.0060,
50.5180


136.1740, -9.7180,
-11.1100

45.3420, 44.8770,
51.2530

143.6740,
-14.3020, -16.1420

151.0600,

-18.5650, -21.4850

 158.5600,
-23.1490, -26.5170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.8710, -3.3500, 16.6660



91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



90.1230, 30.9910, 16.5510

Triad

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



91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



86.3760, 18.8920, -11.9880



71.1090, -63.8190, -16.3230

Complementary

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



91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



102.5980, -17.1440, -19.7040

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.



69.3020, -57.3530, -23.3770



91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



83.9330, 0.9660, -17.5140

Square

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



91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



88.4040, 30.8570, -3.0550



79.9610, -22.6000, -19.9440



74.8310, -59.7400, -7.6440

Rectangle

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



91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



89.7010, 34.9350, 11.1510



79.9610, -22.6000, -19.9440



71.0120, -62.1680, -18.7120

Sweetspot

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



91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



144.1630, 7.1510, 8.0710



83.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



72.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



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.



91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



111.2280, 26.8620, 30.8140



88.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.2930, 46.5730, 53.5570



95.4120, 93.6960, 108.1600

Inverse Universe

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



91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



111.2280, 26.8620, 30.8140



105.2200, -24.5270, -12.5510



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



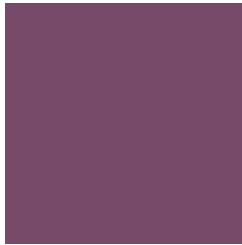
47.2930, 46.5730, 53.5570



95.4120, 93.6960, 108.1600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

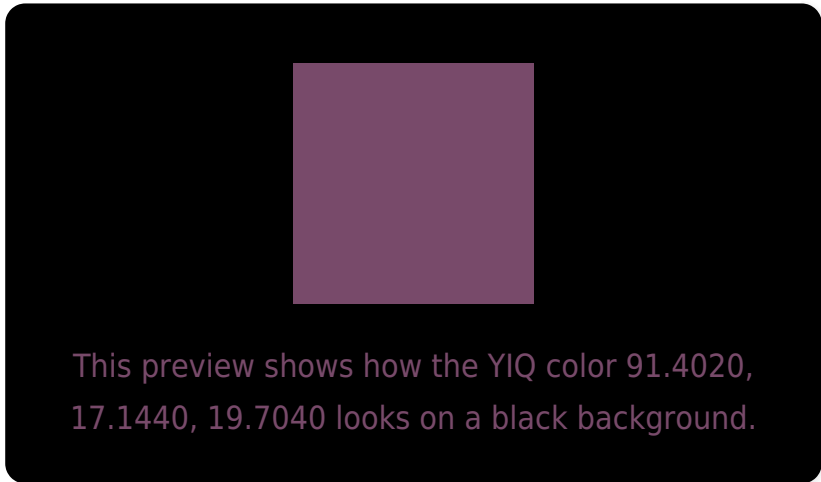
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



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 91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.4020, 17.1440,

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

91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040

Protanopia

89.3980, -12.5640, 7.4360

Deuteranopia

90.1340, -3.0730, 6.1350



Tritanopia

90.3450, 21.3180, 10.1340

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040

Protanomaly

90.1930, -1.5610, 11.7750

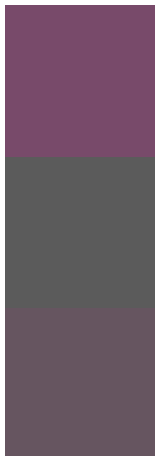
Deuteranomaly

90.6020, 4.5370, 11.3930

Tritanomaly

90.9690, 19.6210, 13.3570

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040 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(120, 74, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 74, 106)  
}
```

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(120, 74, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 74, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040 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(120, 74, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 74, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 74, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 74, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 74, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 74,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 74, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 74,  
106) }
```

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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