

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.8460, -19.3970,
15.6350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53578C
RGB	83, 87, 140
RGB Percent	33%, 34%, 55%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6588, 0.4511
CMYK	0.41, 0.38, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	236°, 26%, 44%
HSV	236°, 41%, 55%
XYZ	11.7076, 10.5485, 26.2183
YIQ	91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

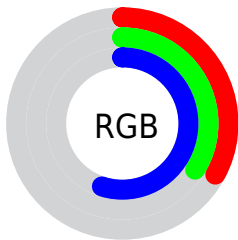
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 87, 140
Decimal	5461900
CIE _{Lab}	38.81, 12.53, -29.93
CIE _{LCh}	39, 32.445, 292.720
Yxy	10.5485, 0.2415, 0.2176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283651980 (0xFF53578C)
YUV	91.8460, 23.7399, -7.7579
Hunter-Lab	32.4785, 7.5067, -25.1270

Details

The YIQ color **91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **131.1540, 19.3970, -15.6350**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.9000, -19.4890, 17.3030**, and **44.6670, -20.4510, 12.7090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.0290, -24.1660, 19.4660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.6630, -14.6280, 11.8040**.

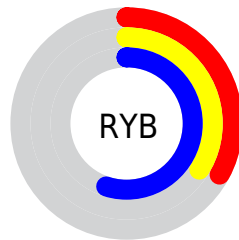
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (34%)

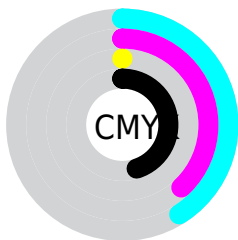
Blue (55%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (55%)

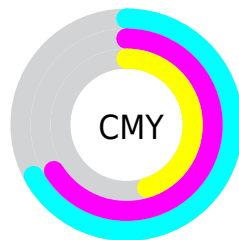


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350 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 91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.8460, -19.3970,
15.6350

■ 91.8460, -19.3970,
15.6350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.9060, -19.6260,
14.2780

■ 142.9000,
-19.4890, 17.3030

■ 44.6670, -20.4510,
12.7090

■ 169.4270,
-19.5350, 18.1370

■ 21.3350, -25.4480,
9.6560

■ 196.6550,
-20.1770, 18.7590

■ 4.9020, -13.8030,
13.3730

■ 222.2180,
-11.8770, 11.5070

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 247.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 91.8460, -19.3970,
15.6350

■ 91.8460, -19.3970,
15.6350

■ 80.0290, -24.1660,
19.4660

■ 103.6630,
-14.6280, 11.8040

■ 68.2120, -28.9350,
23.2970

■ 115.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 56.3950, -33.7040,
27.1280

■ 127.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

■ 44.5780, -38.4730,
30.9590

■ 139.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 32.7610, -43.2420,
34.7900

■ 150.9310, 4.4480,
-3.5200

■ 21.8300, -47.6900,
38.3100

■ 162.7480, 9.2170,
-7.3510

■ 174.5650, 13.9860,
-11.1820

■ 186.3820, 18.7550,

-15.0130

■ 198.1990, 23.5240,
-18.8440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.2320, -59.1910, -1.0710



91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



94.6170, 9.3490, 23.3090

Triad

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



91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



90.6550, 40.5760, 2.5280



70.6240, -55.5640, -28.2680

Complementary

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



91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



131.1540, 19.3970, -15.6350

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.



83.2300, -13.2920, -23.4360



91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



89.7750, 30.9500, -10.2500

Square

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



91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



91.4570, 41.6740, 15.6740



87.0390, 12.2910, -19.0130



74.2890, -64.5060, -20.3940

Rectangle

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



91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



93.4570, 24.4790, 24.4390



87.0390, 12.2910, -19.0130



77.0730, -37.7750, -25.7670

Sweetspot

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



91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



162.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960



122.3870, -32.3670, -13.6390



81.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350



106.2550, -30.4940, 24.0180



96.6740, -3.9930, 22.8150



62.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



20.4450, -45.1680, 36.6560



0.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Inverse Universe

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



100.4990, 32.6880, 13.3280



119.4090, 50.7970, 21.0450



126.3260, 3.9930, -22.8150



64.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



40.7930, 76.3790, 30.9950



1.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

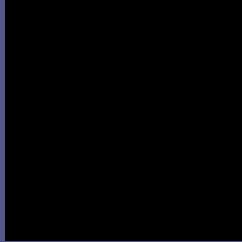
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.8460, -19.3970,

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

91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350

Protanopia

90.5460, -27.4200, 12.3560

Deuteranopia

89.5950, -29.1160, 10.0520



Tritanopia

89.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350

Protanomaly

91.0410, -24.4400, 13.4160

Deuteranomaly

90.5030, -25.8610, 11.6350

Tritanomaly

90.2510, -16.6440, 4.2840

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350 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(83, 87, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 87, 140)  
}
```

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(83, 87, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 87, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350 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(83, 87, 140) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 87, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 87, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 87, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 87, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 87,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 87, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 87,  
140) }
```

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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