

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.9170, 0.1770,
35.3530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	724598
RGB	114, 69, 152
RGB Percent	45%, 27%, 60%
CMY	0.5528, 0.7295, 0.4040
CMYK	0.25, 0.55, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	273°, 38%, 43%
HSV	273°, 55%, 60%
XYZ	14.7378, 10.1005, 30.8716
YIQ	91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

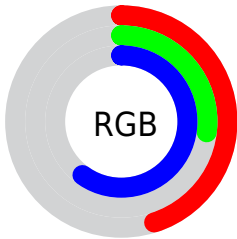
Format	Color
R_{YB}	114, 69, 152
Decimal	7488920
CIE Lab	38.02, 35.76, -38.25
CIE LCh	38, 52.364, 313.077
Yxy	10.1005, 0.2645, 0.1813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285679000 (0xFF724598)
YUV	91.9170, 29.6209, 19.3668
Hunter-Lab	31.7813, 27.1578, -35.3459

Details

The YIQ color **91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **129.0830, -0.1770, -35.3530**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.6830, 0.9560, 37.7560**, and **43.1510, -0.6020, 32.9500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.0190, 0.1300, 41.7140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.8150, 0.2240, 28.9920**.

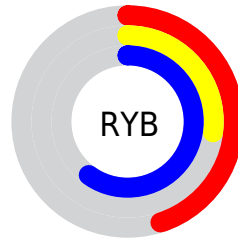
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (27%)

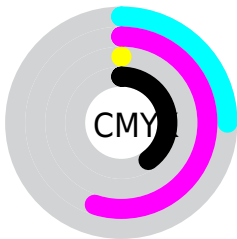
Blue (60%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (60%)

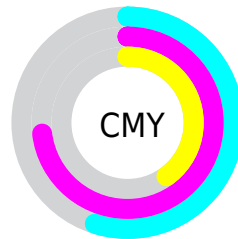


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530 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 91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 91.9170, 0.1770,
35.3530

■ 91.9170, 0.1770,
35.3530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.0910, -0.3730,
34.3070

■ 143.6830, 0.9560,
37.7560

■ 42.5640, -0.3270,
33.4730

■ 170.5090, 1.5060,
38.8020

■ 19.7270, -2.3440,
31.4800

■ 197.3090, 4.9450,
37.0490

■ 10.8260, -7.4770,
19.8750

■ 222.4160, 14.5290,
28.5530

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 239.1510, 7.4250,
14.1210

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 91.9170, 0.1770,
35.3530

■ 91.9170, 0.1770,
35.3530

■ 81.0190, 0.1300,
41.7140

■ 102.8150, 0.2240,
28.9920

■ 70.1210, 0.0830,
48.0750

■ 113.7130, 0.2710,
22.6310

■ 58.6360, 0.3110,
54.9590

■ 125.1980, 0.0430,
15.7470

■ 47.7380, 0.2640,
61.3200

■ 136.0960, 0.0900,
9.3860

■ 42.1450, 0.6760,
64.8680

■ 146.9940, 0.1370,
3.0250

■ 157.8920, 0.1840,
-3.3360

■ 168.7900, 0.2310,
-9.6970

■ 180.2750, 0.0030,
-16.5810

■ 191.1730, 0.0500,
-22.9420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.7700, -74.9650, 9.4750



91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530



87.0330, 41.0730, 43.0970

Triad

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



91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530



84.6450, 54.5630, -14.1810



76.1810, -64.3220, -23.7300

Complementary

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



91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530



129.0830, -0.1770, -35.3530

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.



69.9910, -49.6480, -36.3680



91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530



81.8000, 28.6610, -29.3470

Square

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



91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530



84.4410, 64.9660, 12.0540



74.2990, -9.7130, -38.7450



79.5670, -76.6120, -10.2440

Rectangle

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



91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530



83.3090, 57.6710, 39.6470



74.2990, -9.7130, -38.7450



73.9980, -59.5530, -27.5610

Sweetspot

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



91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530



173.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



101.3550, -37.3680, 5.4160



86.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530



102.6360, 0.3110, 54.9590



102.9370, 23.7880, 42.4760



71.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



38.6840, 0.3560, 59.6520



3.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270

Inverse Universe

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



98.1490, 37.2700, 29.4140



112.2970, 57.9450, 45.6970



118.0630, -23.7880, -42.4760



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



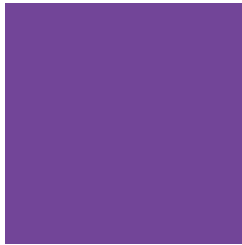
49.1560, 62.8960, 49.5840



4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530 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 91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

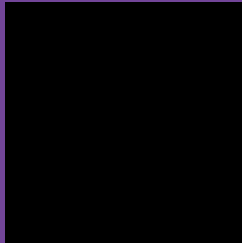
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

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

YIQ 91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.9170, 0.1770,

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

91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530

Protanopia

83.9040, -51.6750, 16.9090

Deuteranopia

85.5490, -40.6700, 10.1940



Tritanopia

91.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530

Protanomaly

86.4720, -32.6030, 23.6930

Deuteranomaly

87.5450, -25.6790, 19.3530

Tritanomaly

91.5470, 6.3700, 16.7220

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.2040, -0.0940, 12.7220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530 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(114, 69, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 69, 152)  
}
```

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(114, 69, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 69, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530 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(114, 69, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 69, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 69, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 69, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 69, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 69,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.9170, 0.1770, 35.3530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 69, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 69,  
152) }
```

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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