

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150)
contains.

YIQ(94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(94.1200, -8.4850,
16.1150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	605683
RGB	96, 86, 131
RGB Percent	38%, 34%, 51%
CMY	0.6235, 0.6628, 0.4863
CMYK	0.27, 0.34, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	253°, 21%, 43%
HSV	253°, 34%, 51%
XYZ	12.2483, 10.7807, 22.9018
YIQ	94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

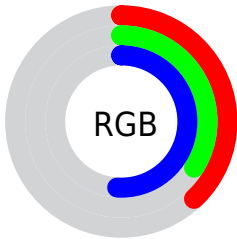
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 86, 131
Decimal	6313603
CIE _{Lab}	39.21, 14.58, -23.75
CIE _{LCh}	39, 27.873, 301.546
Yxy	10.7807, 0.2667, 0.2347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284503683 (0xFF605683)
YUV	94.1200, 18.1818, 1.6488
Hunter-Lab	32.8339, 9.1278, -18.3714

Details

The YIQ color **94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **122.8800, 8.4850, -16.1150**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.7610, -8.8520, 17.2600**, and **47.6530, -8.6680, 13.9240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.4990, -10.8700, 20.7940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.7410, -6.1000, 11.4360**.

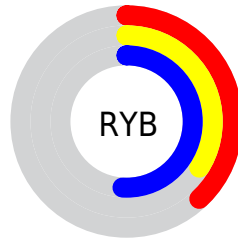
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (34%)

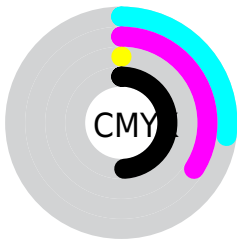
Blue (51%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (51%)

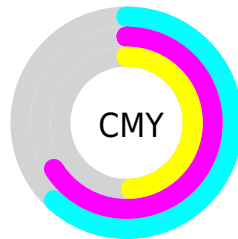


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150 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 94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.1200, -8.4850,
16.1150

■ 94.1200, -8.4850,
16.1150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.5930, -8.4390,
15.2810

■ 144.7610, -8.8520,
17.2600

■ 47.6530, -8.6680,
13.9240

■ 171.2880, -8.8980,
18.0940

■ 25.8270, -9.2180,
12.8780

■ 198.7010, -8.6230,
18.6170

■ 4.5170, -11.2810,
11.7190

■ 225.2190, -4.4500,
14.5740

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 249.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

94.1200, -8.4850,
16.1150

94.1200, -8.4850,
16.1150

83.4990, -10.8700,
20.7940

104.7410, -6.1000,
11.4360

72.8780, -13.2550,
25.4730

115.3620, -3.7150,
6.7570

61.9580, -16.2360,
29.9400

126.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

51.3370, -18.6210,
34.6190

136.9030, 1.6510,
-2.3890

40.7160, -21.0060,
39.2980

147.5240, 4.0360,
-7.0680

29.5080, -23.1160,
44.5000

158.7320, 6.1460,
-12.2700

23.6050, -24.7670,
46.8890

169.3530, 8.5310,
-16.9490

179.9740, 10.9160,

-21.6280

■ 190.8940, 13.8970,
-26.0950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.4370, -34.6630, 5.9530



94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150



95.2600, 14.6680, 20.5240

Triad

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



94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150



91.8390, 34.0660, -0.6380



74.6400, -52.4930, -23.3490

Complementary

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



94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150



122.8800, 8.4850, -16.1150

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.



84.0000, -18.3360, -20.1280



94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150



90.0560, 22.7890, -11.0270

Square

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



94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150



92.9570, 37.0900, 10.6420



88.0860, 4.9090, -17.3870



74.1580, -65.5150, -18.6270

Rectangle

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



94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150



94.8930, 25.9470, 19.8590



88.0860, 4.9090, -17.3870



79.4090, -38.6010, -21.8090

Sweetspot

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



94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150



157.1340, -3.0730, 6.1350



111.6750, -24.0700, -4.3100



78.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150



113.4650, -13.5300, 24.9500



100.6980, 4.6270, 20.7790



60.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



23.4910, -24.4460, 46.5780



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Inverse Universe

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



103.4450, 15.5850, 20.4250



128.0860, 24.3860, 31.6340



116.3020, -4.6270, -20.7790



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.3840, 45.0590, 58.9710



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150 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 94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

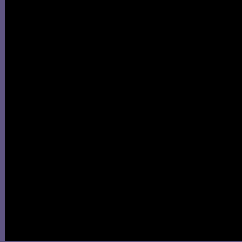
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150.

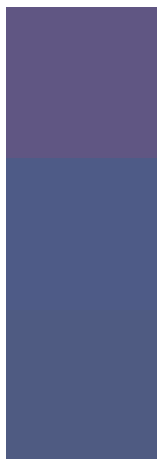


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.1200, -8.4850,

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

94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150

Protanopia

92.1290, -21.8720, 10.9280

Deuteranopia

91.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850



Tritanopia

92.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150

Protanomaly

92.9340, -16.8290, 13.1470

Deuteranomaly

92.4780, -15.5450, 11.9030

Tritanomaly

92.9920, -5.5490, 6.9550

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150 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(96, 86, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 86, 131)  
}
```

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(96, 86, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 86, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150 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(96, 86, 131) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 86, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 86, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 86, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 86, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 86,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 86, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 86,  
131) }
```

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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