

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.5280, -0.6460,
22.7300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D5187
RGB	109, 81, 135
RGB Percent	43%, 32%, 53%
CMY	0.5724, 0.6824, 0.4706
CMYK	0.19, 0.40, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	271°, 25%, 42%
HSV	271°, 40%, 53%
XYZ	13.6238, 10.8849, 24.3004
YIQ	95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

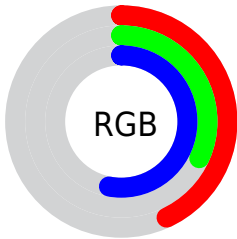
Format	Color
R_{YB}	109, 81, 135
Decimal	7164295
CIE _{Lab}	39.39, 22.94, -25.82
CIE _{LCh}	39, 34.539, 311.616
Yxy	10.8849, 0.2791, 0.2230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285354375 (0xFF6D5187)
YUV	95.5280, 19.4597, 11.8149
Hunter-Lab	32.9923, 15.9729, -20.5754

Details

The YIQ color $[95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666699 . A complement of this color would be $[120.4720, 0.6460, -22.7300]$, and the grayscale version is $[95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[146.5820, -0.7380, 24.3980]$, and $[48.1750, -1.1500, 20.8500]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[85.5160, -0.3720, 28.7800]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[105.2520, -0.0490, 17.4150]$.

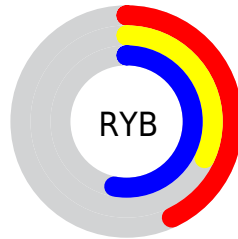
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (32%)

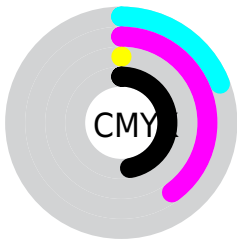
Blue (53%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (53%)

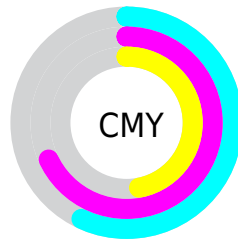


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300 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 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.5280, -0.6460,
22.7300

■ 95.5280, -0.6460,
22.7300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.5880, -0.8750,
21.3730

■ 146.4680, -0.4170,
24.0870

■ 48.1750, -1.1500,
20.8500

■ 173.2940, 0.1330,
25.1330

■ 26.2350, -1.3790,
19.4930

■ 200.8210, 0.0870,
25.9670

■ 10.2410, -1.5160,
16.4680

■ 227.0680, 6.4610,
20.5810

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 246.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

95.5280, -0.6460,
22.7300

95.5280, -0.6460,
22.7300

85.5160, -0.3720,
28.7800

105.2520, -0.0490,
17.4150

75.7920, -0.9690,
34.0950

115.2640, -0.3230,
11.3650

65.7800, -0.6950,
40.1450

124.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

56.0560, -1.2920,
45.4600

135.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.0440, -1.0180,
51.5100

144.4250, 0.0010,
-5.5270

36.3200, -1.6150,
56.8250

154.7360, 0.3230,
-11.3650

164.1610, 0.3240,
-16.8920

174.4720, 0.6460,

-22.7300

■ 183.8970, 0.6470,
-28.2570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.0120, -34.6640, 11.4800



95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300



94.6960, 25.3040, 26.0080

Triad

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



95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300



91.1180, 37.4140, -6.2500



74.5510, -62.4880, -23.9280

Complementary

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



95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300



120.4720, 0.6460, -22.7300

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.



76.6380, -40.9840, -28.1840



95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300



89.3560, 21.6440, -17.8120

Square

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



95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300



92.3830, 44.5180, 8.1820



85.7920, -3.2510, -23.6910



76.3410, -70.2840, -14.7960

Rectangle

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



95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300



93.4600, 37.5920, 23.5760



85.7920, -3.2510, -23.6910



73.4110, -59.2780, -27.0380

Sweetspot

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



95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300



160.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630



102.4180, -24.4840, 3.1960



80.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300



113.8460, -1.0610, 35.7630



103.1880, 15.1710, 27.9310



61.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



35.1520, -1.2020, 54.8460



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Inverse Universe

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



100.1100, 23.8380, 19.5340



121.0890, 37.4990, 30.7710



112.8120, -15.1710, -27.9310



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



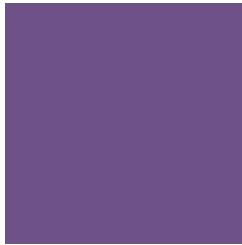
46.0520, 57.2570, 47.1530



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300 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 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

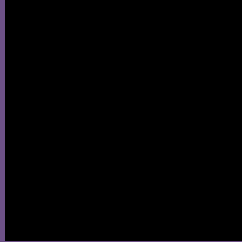
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300.

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

95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300

Protanopia

91.9590, -27.1450, 12.8790

Deuteranopia

92.4880, -21.5050, 9.7830



Tritanopia

93.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300

Protanomaly

93.1560, -17.3340, 16.7940

Deuteranomaly

93.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180

Tritanomaly

94.4170, 3.6200, 11.4920

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300 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(109, 81, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 81, 135)  
}
```

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(109, 81, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 81, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300 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(109, 81, 135) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 81, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 81, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 81, 135); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 81, 135); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 81, 135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 81, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 81,  
135) }
```

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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