

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.6090, 3.8000,
30.2640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	764B8F
RGB	118, 75, 143
RGB Percent	46%, 29%, 56%
CMY	0.5371, 0.7059, 0.4393
CMYK	0.17, 0.48, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	278°, 31%, 43%
HSV	278°, 48%, 56%
XYZ	14.9483, 10.8667, 27.2924
YIQ	95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

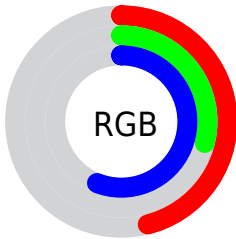
Format	Color
R _Y B	118, 75, 143
Decimal	7752591
CIE Lab	39.36, 31.29, -30.66
CIE LCh	39, 43.810, 315.581
Yxy	10.8667, 0.2815, 0.2046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285942671 (0xFF764B8F)
YUV	95.6090, 23.3638, 19.6369
Hunter-Lab	32.9647, 23.2548, -26.0125

Details

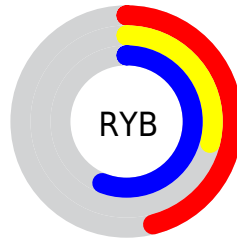
The YIQ color **95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **122.3910, -3.8000, -30.2640**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2610, 4.9000, 32.3560**, and **46.9570, 2.7000, 28.1720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.8960, 4.6700, 36.5260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105.3220, 2.9300, 24.0020**.

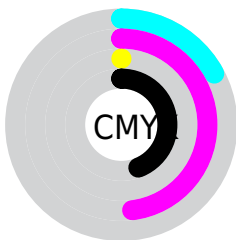
Distribution



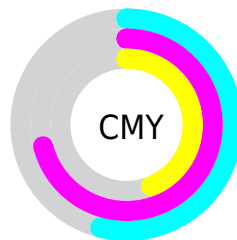
- Red (46%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640 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 95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.6090, 3.8000,
30.2640

■ 95.6090, 3.8000,
30.2640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.7830, 3.2500,
29.2180

■ 147.2610, 4.9000,
32.3560

■ 47.2560, 3.2960,
28.3840

■ 173.7880, 4.8540,
33.1900

■ 23.5440, 2.4250,
27.6490

■ 201.6140, 5.4040,
34.2360

■ 12.7190, 0.1340,
19.6060

■ 226.2370, 13.4750,
25.6270

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 242.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

95.6090, 3.8000,
30.2640

95.6090, 3.8000,
30.2640

85.8960, 4.6700,
36.5260

105.3220, 2.9300,
24.0020

75.5960, 5.8150,
43.3110

115.9210, 2.3810,
17.4290

65.5840, 6.0890,
49.3610

125.6340, 1.5110,
11.1670

55.8710, 6.9590,
55.6230

135.3470, 0.6410,
4.9050

45.5710, 8.1040,
62.4080

145.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

43.5110, 8.3330,
63.7650

155.6590, -0.7780,
-7.9300

165.3720, -1.6480,
-14.1920

175.0850, -2.5180,

-20.4540

■ 185.3850, -3.6630,
-27.2390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.6400, -42.1840, 15.6080



95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640



92.7130, 35.8020, 33.9940

Triad

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



95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640



89.3220, 45.3470, -12.3570



77.2240, -65.8810, -23.0090

Complementary

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



95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640



122.3910, -3.8000, -30.2640

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.



72.4190, -53.7290, -33.9930



95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640



86.3420, 24.2590, -26.6610

Square

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



95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640



90.2440, 55.1550, 8.1390



81.0420, -10.1270, -31.2390



79.6980, -75.6030, -12.0110

Rectangle

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



95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640



90.9070, 49.6950, 30.0070



81.0420, -10.1270, -31.2390



75.8560, -62.0290, -26.7410

Sweetspot

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



95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640



168.0470, 1.7860, 11.6900



98.0140, -28.9780, 7.5500



82.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640



112.1170, 5.9060, 47.1700



102.1720, 21.2680, 33.0760



66.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



41.1040, 7.9210, 60.2170



2.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Inverse Universe

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



98.1820, 32.5030, 22.1910



116.1400, 50.6570, 34.6010



115.8280, -21.2680, -33.0760



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



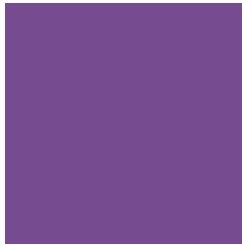
46.0650, 64.4100, 44.1700



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640 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 95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

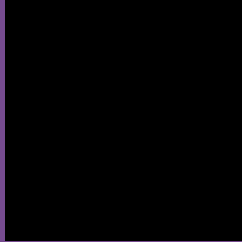
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6090, 3.8000,

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

95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640

Protanopia

90.7500, -36.6820, 15.0140

Deuteranopia

92.0790, -27.6030, 10.1650



Tritanopia

94.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640

Protanomaly

92.3390, -22.1030, 20.6250

Deuteranomaly

93.1670, -15.8670, 17.7410

Tritanomaly

95.1620, 8.8920, 15.0680

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.6340, 1.5110, 11.1670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640 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(118, 75, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 75, 143)  
}
```

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(118, 75, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 75, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640 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(118, 75, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 75, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 75, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 75, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 75, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 75,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.6090, 3.8000, 30.2640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 75, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 75,  
143) }
```

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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