

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.8600, -4.8170,
15.7190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	655780
RGB	101, 87, 128
RGB Percent	40%, 34%, 50%
CMY	0.6039, 0.6588, 0.4981
CMYK	0.21, 0.32, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	261°, 19%, 42%
HSV	261°, 32%, 50%
XYZ	12.6717, 11.1412, 21.9002
YIQ	95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

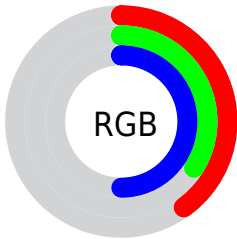
Format	Color
R_{YB}	101, 87, 128
Decimal	6641536
CIE _{Lab}	39.82, 14.84, -20.94
CIE _{LCh}	40, 25.667, 305.312
Yxy	11.1412, 0.2772, 0.2437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284831616 (0xFF655780)
YUV	95.8600, 15.8450, 4.5078
Hunter-Lab	33.3784, 9.3528, -15.5364

Details

The YIQ color $95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666699 . A complement of this color would be $119.1400, 4.8170, -15.7190$, and the grayscale version is $96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $146.8000, -4.5880, 17.0760$, and $49.5070, -5.3210, 13.8390$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $85.8370, -6.0100, 20.8220$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $105.8830, -3.6240, 10.6160$.

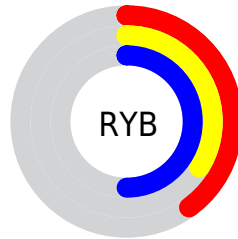
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (34%)

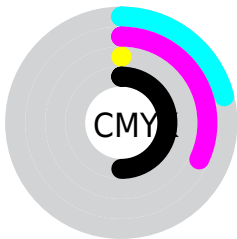
Blue (50%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (50%)

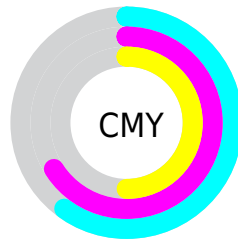


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190 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 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.8600, -4.8170,
15.7190

■ 95.8600, -4.8170,
15.7190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 72.3330, -4.7710,
14.8850

■ 146.8000, -4.5880,
17.0760

■ 49.5070, -5.3210,
13.8390

■ 173.3270, -4.6340,
17.9100

■ 27.9800, -5.2750,
13.0050

■ 200.4410, -4.9550,
18.2210

■ 7.1650, -4.3580,
12.9060

■ 227.6000, -1.1490,
15.3230

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 250.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 95.8600, -4.8170,
15.7190

■ 95.8600, -4.8170,
15.7190

■ 85.8370, -6.0100,
20.8220

■ 105.8830, -3.6240,
10.6160

■ 75.5150, -7.7990,
25.7130

■ 116.2050, -1.8350,
5.7250

■ 66.0790, -9.2670,
30.2930

■ 125.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 55.7570, -11.0560,
35.1840

■ 135.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

■ 45.7340, -12.2490,
40.2870

■ 145.9860, 2.6150,
-8.8490

■ 35.4120, -14.0380,
45.1780

■ 156.3080, 4.4040,
-13.7400

■ 27.7480, -14.8640,
49.1360

■ 166.3310, 5.5970,
-18.8430

■ 175.7670, 7.0650,

-23.4230

■ 186.0890, 8.8540,
-28.3140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.7860, -28.3360, 6.9280



95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



96.5050, 15.3560, 19.0680

Triad

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



95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



93.9310, 30.8110, -2.2210



79.5700, -46.3040, -19.8720

Complementary

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



95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



119.1400, 4.8170, -15.7190

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.



85.8690, -19.3450, -18.3610



95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



92.2020, 19.4420, -10.9420

Square

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



95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



94.8210, 34.4770, 8.4370



89.6450, 1.8370, -16.7790



74.3860, -66.1570, -18.0050

Rectangle

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



95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



96.4260, 25.7640, 17.6680



89.6450, 1.8370, -16.7790



82.3600, -36.9050, -19.5050

Sweetspot

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



95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



152.7320, -1.8810, 6.5590



107.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



76.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



116.4610, -7.7070, 24.0450



101.8400, 7.1030, 19.9590



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



27.7480, -14.8640, 49.1360



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



102.3370, 15.7690, 17.0890



126.5110, 24.3870, 26.1070



113.1600, -7.1030, -19.9590



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



47.8480, 49.3240, 53.2600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190 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 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

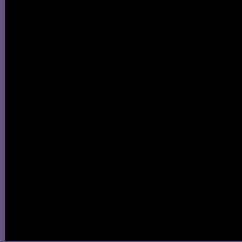
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190.

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

95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190

Protanopia

94.1570, -19.0750, 9.7970

Deuteranopia

94.1850, -16.2780, 8.6660



Tritanopia

94.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190

Protanomaly

94.9620, -14.0320, 12.0160

Deuteranomaly

94.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

Tritanomaly

95.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190 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(101, 87, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 87, 128)  
}
```

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(101, 87, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 87, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190 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(101, 87, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 87, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 87, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 87, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 87, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 87, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 87, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 87,  
128) }
```

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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