

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(96.1440, 18.4710,  
34.2070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	874586
RGB	135, 69, 134
RGB Percent	53%, 27%, 53%
CMY	0.4704, 0.7295, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.01, 0.47
HSL	301°, 32%, 40%
HSV	301°, 49%, 53%
XYZ	16.4297, 11.1293, 23.8386
YIQ	96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

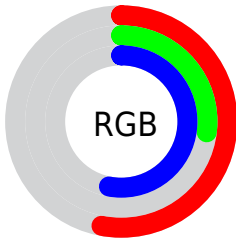
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	135, 69, 134
Decimal	8865158
CIE Lab	39.80, 38.02, -24.34
CIE LCh	40, 45.144, 327.374
Yxy	11.1293, 0.3197, 0.2165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287055238 (0xFF874586)
YUV	96.1440, 18.6630, 34.0767
Hunter-Lab	33.3606, 29.5279, -19.0146

# Details

The YIQ color **96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **107.8560, -18.4710, -34.2070**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.5680, 20.2130, 35.6770**, and **45.5460, 17.2790, 33.7830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.9260, 22.3210, 41.5290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.7750, 14.8960, 27.4080**.

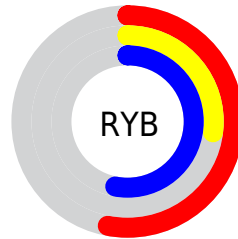
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (27%)

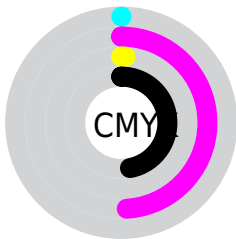
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (53%)

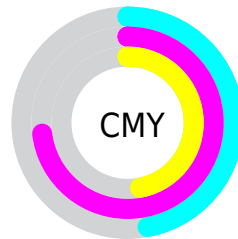


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070 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 96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.1440, 18.4710,  
34.2070

96.1440, 18.4710,  
34.2070

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

70.8450, 17.8750,  
33.9950

148.5680, 20.2130,  
35.6770

45.5460, 17.2790,  
33.7830

175.3940, 20.7630,  
36.7230

24.2960, 14.9870,  
31.2670

203.2200, 21.3130,  
37.7690

16.1070, 10.7250,  
20.3970

223.3020, 14.8500,  
28.2420

2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

96.1440, 18.4710,  
34.2070

96.1440, 18.4710,  
34.2070

87.9260, 22.3210,  
41.5290

103.7750, 14.8960,  
27.4080

80.2950, 25.8960,  
48.3280

111.9930, 11.0460,  
20.0860

71.9630, 30.0670,  
55.3390

119.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

64.3320, 33.6420,  
62.1380

127.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

56.1140, 37.4920,  
69.4600

136.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460


55.5270, 37.7670,  
69.9830

143.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

152.1370, -8.2960,  
-14.8560

159.7680,

-11.8710, -21.6550

 167.9860,  
-15.7210, -28.9770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.3330, -21.9660, 23.6500



96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



92.2750, 45.8430, 33.7390

# Triad

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



96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



88.7140, 40.9470, -20.7250



79.6350, -71.2920, -18.5560

# Complementary

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



96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



107.8560, -18.4710, -34.2070

# 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.



75.3030, -59.0940, -30.3740



96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



85.7750, 12.6140, -30.3780

# Square

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



96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



90.9030, 54.3770, 0.2090



76.2010, -32.6840, -35.4360



80.4790, -79.1800, -7.7560



# Rectangle

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



96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



90.9090, 55.3810, 26.0770



76.2010, -32.6840, -35.4360



78.2670, -67.4400, -22.2880

# Sweetspot

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



96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



160.7380, 7.1500, 13.5980



76.5240, -21.1860, 20.5260



79.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



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.



96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



114.7240, 29.2420, 53.7700



92.4960, 28.7430, 24.2550



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



53.4620, 36.3920, 67.3680



1.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



# Inverse Universe

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



96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070



114.7240, 29.2420, 53.7700



111.5040, -28.7430, -24.2550



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



53.4620, 36.3920, 67.3680

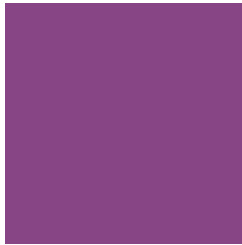


1.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

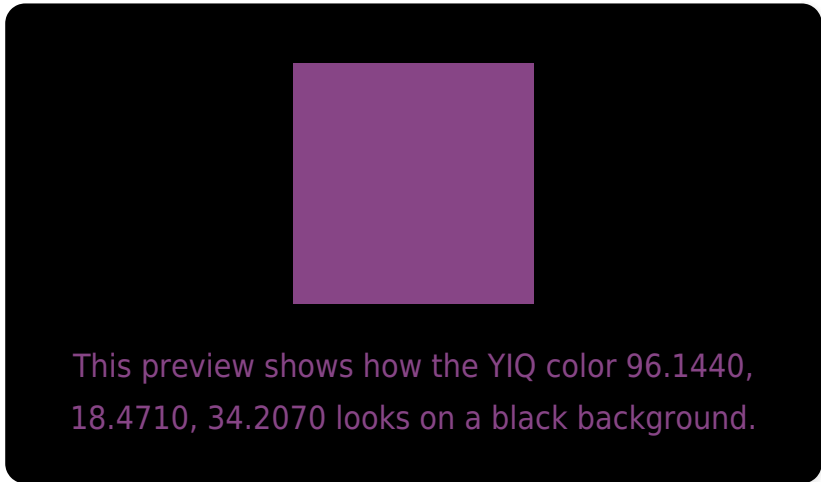
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

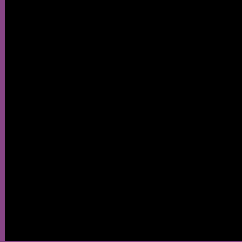
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.1440, 18.4710,



# 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

96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070

### Protanopia

92.4900, -33.0140, 14.6180

### Deuteranopia

94.2280, -17.8370, 9.3870



## Tritanopia

95.3350, 27.2780, 12.2540

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070

**Protanomaly**

94.1720, -14.2630, 21.7130

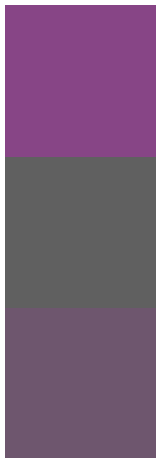
**Deuteranomaly**

94.7400, -4.3590, 18.4330

**Tritanomaly**

95.5230, 24.1130, 20.0570

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070

**Achromatopsia**

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

95.9120, 6.6000, 12.5520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070 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(135, 69, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 69, 134)  
}
```

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(135, 69, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 69, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070 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(135, 69, 134) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 69, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 69, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 69, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 69, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 69,  
134) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.1440, 18.4710, 34.2070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 69, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135, 69,  
134) }
```

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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