

# Converting Colors

YIQ(96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(96.6830, -17.3800,  
17.6280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B5A92
RGB	91, 90, 146
RGB Percent	36%, 35%, 57%
CMY	0.6431, 0.6471, 0.4276
CMYK	0.38, 0.38, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	241°, 24%, 46%
HSV	241°, 38%, 57%
XYZ	13.1575, 11.6113, 28.7302
YIQ	96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

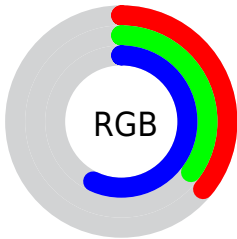
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	91, 90, 146
Decimal	5986962
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	40.59, 14.72, -30.71
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 34.054, 295.615
Yxy	11.6113, 0.2459, 0.2170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284177042 (0xFF5B5A92)
YUV	96.6830, 24.3133, -4.9840
Hunter-Lab	34.0754, 9.2922, -26.1367

# Details

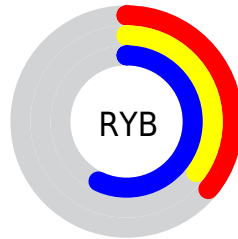
The YIQ color **96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **139.3170, 17.3800, -17.6280**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.7370, -17.4720, 19.2960**, and **49.5040, -18.4340, 14.7020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.6920, -21.5990, 22.5050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510**.

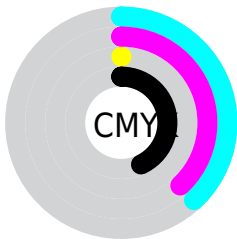
# Distribution



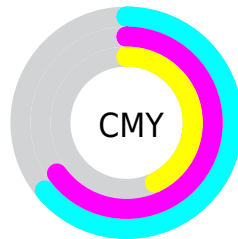
- Red (36%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280 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 96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 96.6830, -17.3800,  
17.6280

■ 96.6830, -17.3800,  
17.6280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.7430, -17.6090,  
16.2710

■ 147.7370,  
-17.4720, 19.2960

■ 49.5040, -18.4340,  
14.7020

■ 174.2640,  
-17.5180, 20.1300

■ 26.3680, -21.0470,  
12.4970

■ 201.5630,  
-16.9220, 20.3420

■ 5.4720, -15.4080,  
14.9280

■ 226.6700, -7.3380,  
11.8460

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 96.6830, -17.3800,  
17.6280

■ 96.6830, -17.3800,  
17.6280

■ 83.6920, -21.5990,  
22.5050

■ 109.6740,  
-13.1610, 12.7510

■ 70.9890, -26.6890,  
26.6470

■ 122.3770, -8.0710,  
8.6090

■ 57.9980, -30.9080,  
31.5240

■ 135.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 45.5940, -35.4020,  
35.8780

■ 147.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 32.3040, -40.2170,  
40.5430

■ 161.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

■ 19.3130, -44.4360,  
45.4200

■ 174.0530, 9.6760,  
-10.1640

■ 17.5410, -45.0780,  
46.0420

■ 186.4570, 14.1700,  
-14.5180

■ 199.7470, 18.9850,

-19.1830

■ 212.1510, 23.4790,  
-23.5370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.1830, -57.4950, 1.2330



96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280



98.6390, 12.2830, 25.2030

# Triad

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



96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280



94.4980, 42.4560, 1.4960



74.9440, -59.4610, -29.2290

# Complementary

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



96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280



139.3170, 17.3800, -17.6280

# 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.



86.1370, -17.4640, -24.9200



96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280



93.6070, 31.3630, -12.2290

# Square

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



96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280



95.7130, 43.8290, 15.1650



90.5010, 10.8700, -20.7940



77.5490, -68.1740, -19.9980



# Rectangle

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



96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280



97.8380, 27.7800, 25.1880



90.5010, 10.8700, -20.7940



77.7020, -47.0360, -28.6360

# Sweetspot

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



96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280



168.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



128.6690, -33.1010, -11.3490



82.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



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.



96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280



112.2170, -27.3310, 27.2690



105.0550, -0.6920, 23.5640



67.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



16.3300, -43.1060, 43.3420



1.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



# Inverse Universe

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



113.0140, 15.7210, 28.9770



137.7030, 24.5670, 44.8790



130.9450, 0.6920, -23.5640



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



56.6520, 38.9130, 71.2410

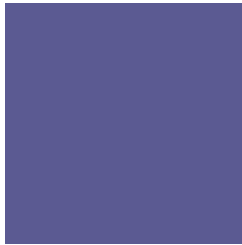


4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280 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 96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

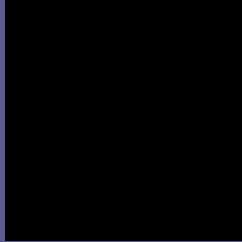
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280.



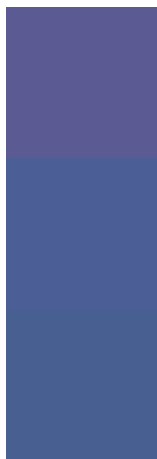
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 96.6830, -17.3800,

17.6280.

# 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

96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280

### Protanopia

94.5890, -28.9790, 13.0770

### Deuteranopia

93.8230, -29.7580, 10.6740



## Tritanopia

94.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280

## Protanomaly

95.6820, -24.8070, 14.5610

## Deuteranomaly

94.7420, -25.0360, 13.2040

## Tritanomaly

94.9740, -14.3060, 5.9660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

96.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280 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(91, 90, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 90, 146)  
}
```

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(91, 90, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 90, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280 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(91, 90, 146) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 90, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 90, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 90, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 90, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 90,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 96.6830, -17.3800, 17.6280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 90, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 90,  
146) }
```

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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