

# Converting Colors

YIQ(44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(44.3900, 26.5860,  
35.8180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C0E4C
RGB	92, 14, 76
RGB Percent	36%, 5%, 30%
CMY	0.6390, 0.9452, 0.7019
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.17, 0.64
HSL	312°, 74%, 21%
HSV	312°, 85%, 36%
XYZ	5.8810, 3.1135, 7.1311
YIQ	44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

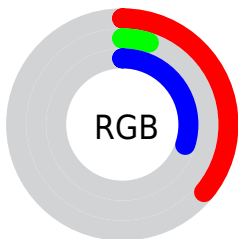
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	92, 14, 76
Decimal	6032972
CIELab	20.49, 40.46, -17.70
CIElCh	20, 44.166, 336.376
Yxy	3.1135, 0.3647, 0.1931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284223052 (0xFF5C0E4C)
YUV	44.3900, 15.5837, 41.7540
Hunter-Lab	17.6450, 28.6141, -11.6103

# Details

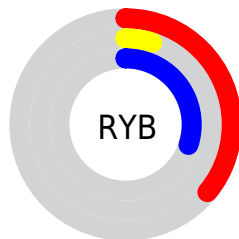
The YIQ color **44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **61.6100, -26.5860, -35.8180**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.9340, 27.8700, 34.5740**, and **17.1030, 16.5480, 19.4920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.8790, 29.7030, 39.9030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.9010, 23.4690, 31.7330**.

# Distribution



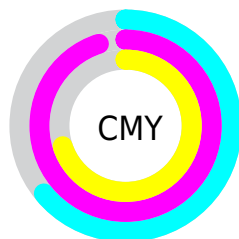
- Red (36%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180 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 44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



44.3900, 26.5860,  
35.8180

44.3900, 26.5860,  
35.8180

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

26.0750, 22.9190,  
30.6870

96.9340, 27.8700,  
34.5740

17.1030, 16.5480,  
19.4920

123.5320, 29.0620,  
34.9980

0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

150.2440, 29.9330,  
35.7330


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


176.9560, 30.8040,  
36.4680


203.8850, 29.5660,  
36.8780


222.7150, 15.1250,


28.7650


 239.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980


 44.3900, 26.5860,  
35.8180


 44.3900, 26.5860,  
35.8180


 38.8790, 29.7030,  
39.9030


 49.9010, 23.4690,  
31.7330

 35.8300, 31.3990,  
42.2070

 55.4120, 20.3520,  
27.6480

 61.5100, 16.9600,  
23.0400

 67.0210, 13.8430,  
18.9550

 72.4180, 11.0470,  
14.5590

■ 77.9290, 7.9300,  
10.4740

■ 83.4400, 4.8130,  
6.3890

■ 89.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

■ 95.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.0910, -9.5410, 24.2430



44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



36.1120, 47.8600, 35.7320

# Triad

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



44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



46.0940, 19.6260, -14.2780



46.8990, -45.2520, -5.8920

# Complementary

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



44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



61.6100, -26.5860, -35.8180

# 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.



43.3650, -35.3010, -15.5330



44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



40.3250, -3.4340, -25.8820

# Square

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



44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



46.2370, 38.6970, -1.9670



38.2010, -23.5160, -25.3720



47.6460, -51.4890, 2.5190



# Rectangle

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



44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



38.7020, 51.5300, 24.2820



38.2010, -23.5160, -25.3720



45.8730, -42.3630, -8.6910

# Sweetspot

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



44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



101.7060, 10.1760, 13.8240



27.6760, -15.5020, 27.6500



49.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



46.7100, 41.0250, 54.9850



39.9440, 39.1050, 23.6890



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



42.8080, 37.6330, 50.3770



92.2950, 80.9040, 108.7120



# Inverse Universe

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



44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180



46.7100, 41.0250, 54.9850



66.0560, -39.1050, -23.6890



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



42.8080, 37.6330, 50.3770

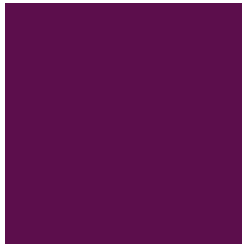


92.2950, 80.9040, 108.7120



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

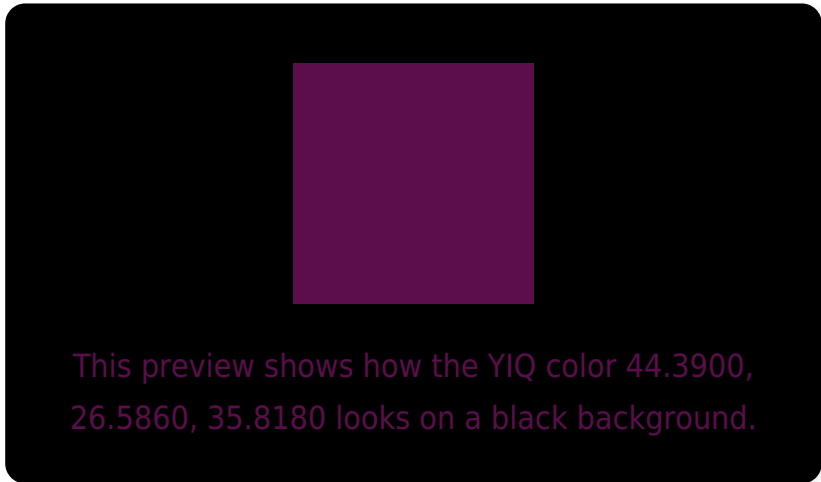
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

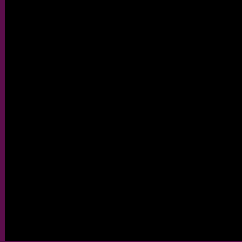
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.3900, 26.5860,



# 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

44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180

### Protanopia

44.9080, -40.3030, 9.0490

### Deuteranopia

51.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480



## Tritanopia

48.9720, 32.7340, 12.4940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180

## Protanomaly

44.6940, -15.9130, 18.5750

## Deuteranomaly

49.1660, 3.0690, 15.9730

## Tritanomaly

46.8720, 30.4400, 21.0320

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

43.9940, 9.3050, 13.0890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180 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(92, 14, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 14, 76)  
}
```

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(92, 14, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 14, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180 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(92, 14, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 14, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 14, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 14, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 14, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 14, 76)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.3900, 26.5860, 35.8180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 14, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 14,  
76) }
```

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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