

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690)
contains.

YIQ(46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(46.5650, -0.9270,
55.3690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	500B8E
RGB	80, 11, 142
RGB Percent	31%, 4%, 56%
CMY	0.6860, 0.9570, 0.4432
CMYK	0.44, 0.92, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	272°, 86%, 30%
HSV	272°, 92%, 56%
XYZ	8.3134, 3.8991, 25.8951
YIQ	46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

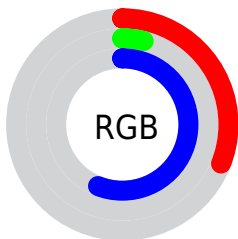
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 11, 142
Decimal	5245838
CIE _{Lab}	23.33, 52.40, -56.09
CIE _{LCh}	23, 76.761, 313.050
Yxy	3.8991, 0.2182, 0.1023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283435918 (0xFF500B8E)
YUV	46.5650, 47.0495, 29.3225
Hunter-Lab	19.7461, 40.5953, -63.9308

Details

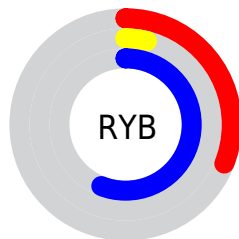
The YIQ color **46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **106.4350, 0.9270, -55.3690**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.0380, -0.8810, 54.5350**, and **16.5390, -16.3740, 32.4420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.6130, -0.8820, 60.0620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.8760, -0.6050, 49.5310**.

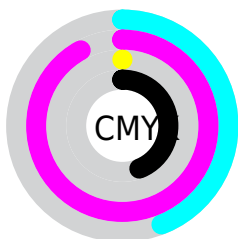
Distribution



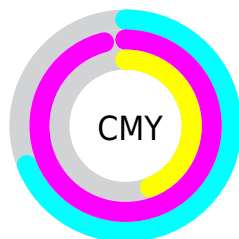
- Red (31%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690 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 46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

46.5650, -0.9270,
55.3690

46.5650, -0.9270,
55.3690

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

28.7720, -6.2440,
47.1000

103.0380, -0.8810,
54.5350

16.5390, -16.3740,
32.4420

129.8640, -0.3310,
55.5810

7.5240, -21.1860,
20.5260

157.1030, 0.4940,
57.1500

6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

181.7370, 10.0320,
49.4880

2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

207.1430, 20.2120,
41.2040

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

224.4760, 14.3000,

27.1960

240.9120, 6.6000,
12.5520

46.5650, -0.9270,
55.3690

46.5650, -0.9270,
55.3690

38.6130, -0.8820,
60.0620

56.8760, -0.6050,
49.5310

66.8880, -0.8790,
43.4810

77.7860, -0.8320,
37.1200

88.0970, -0.5100,
31.2820

98.4080, -0.1880,
25.4440

■ 108.4200, -0.4620,
19.3940

■ 118.7310, -0.1400,
13.5560

■ 129.6290, -0.0930,
7.1950

■ 139.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.0670, -70.8870, 23.6810



46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690



50.7390, 51.2490, 56.9210

Triad

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



46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690



51.8850, 45.6200, -0.7800



53.1450, -46.3050, -14.3450

Complementary

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



46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690



106.4350, 0.9270, -55.3690

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.



44.9030, -25.8530, -32.5810



46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690



49.5610, 10.6410, -22.1510

Square

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



46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690



38.8700, 77.4800, 27.5600



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



60.0020, -64.2350, 2.2370

Rectangle

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



46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690



49.9950, 70.5990, 47.6470



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



50.8650, -39.8850, -20.5650

Sweetspot

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



46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690



146.0010, -0.6000, 21.8960



62.9150, -59.3760, 7.7920



69.3180, -0.4150, 13.0330



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690



49.9790, -1.2520, 77.7880



64.8750, 36.6670, 67.8910



65.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



36.6190, -1.0190, 57.0370



2.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

Inverse Universe

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



57.2370, 58.1740, 47.0540



64.9340, 81.7370, 66.0650



88.1250, -36.6670, -67.8910



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



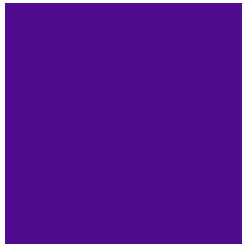
47.6610, 59.9160, 48.5240



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

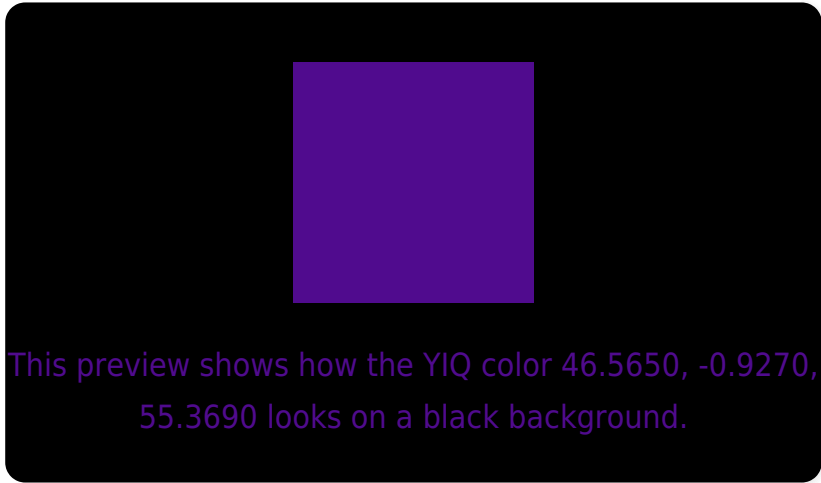
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5650, -0.9270,

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

46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690

Protanopia

46.2100, -52.9570, 7.0990

Deuteranopia

46.0330, -48.3250, 0.2430



Tritanopia

57.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690

Protanomaly

46.5150, -34.1620, 24.4140

Deuteranomaly

46.4350, -31.1810, 19.9470

Tritanomaly

54.0720, 0.6380, 21.4860

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.9470, -0.5080, 20.2280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690 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(80, 11, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 11, 142)  
}
```

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(80, 11, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 11, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690 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(80, 11, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 11, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 11, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 11, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 11, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 11,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 11, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 11,  
142) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor