

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(46.9760, -14.3650,  
78.6510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5200C5
RGB	82, 0, 197
RGB Percent	32%, 0%, 77%
CMY	0.6781, 1.0000, 0.2277
CMYK	0.58, 1.00, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	265°, 100%, 39%
HSV	265°, 100%, 77%
XYZ	13.5586, 5.8262, 53.2012
YIQ	46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

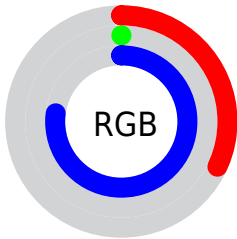
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	82, 0, 197
Decimal	5374149
CIE Lab	28.97, 67.42, -79.99
CIE LCh	29, 104.613, 310.125
Yxy	5.8262, 0.1868, 0.0803
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283564229 (0xFF5200C5)
YUV	46.9760, 73.9618, 30.7160
Hunter-Lab	24.1376, 58.0267, -113.7835

# Details

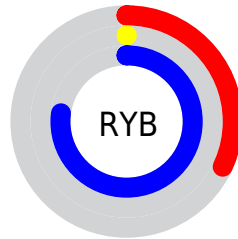
The YIQ color **46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **150.0240, 14.3650, -78.6510**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.5150, -14.6850, 73.4350**, and **16.1880, -45.5820, 44.1620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.3040, -12.7130, 70.7350**.

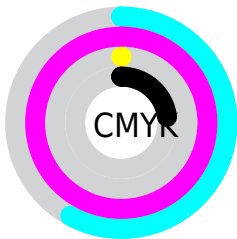
# Distribution



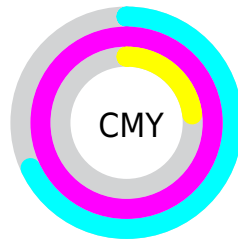
- Red (32%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510 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 46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.9760, -14.3650,  
78.6510

■ 46.9760, -14.3650,  
78.6510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 32.7210, -27.4290,  
62.0990

■ 113.5150,  
-14.6850, 73.4350

■ 16.0740, -45.2610,  
43.8510

■ 138.3340, -4.2300,  
65.6740

■ 13.1100, -36.9150,  
35.7650

■ 163.4520, 6.8210,  
58.1250

■ 10.1460, -28.5690,  
27.6790

■ 189.1570, 17.5970,  
50.0530

■ 11.5190, -22.7900,  
16.5540

■ 210.9750, 20.6250,  
39.2250


■ 6.5490, -14.3070,  
11.4930

■ 227.4110, 12.9250,


■ 2.8670, -6.6950,


24.5810


5.6970


 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 46.9760, -14.3650,  
78.6510

 62.3040, -12.7130,  
70.7350

 76.7460, -11.3820,  
63.1300

 92.0740, -9.7300,  
55.2140

 107.1030, -8.6740,  
47.0860

 121.8440, -6.7470,  
39.6930

■ 136.8730, -5.6910,  
31.5650

■ 151.9020, -4.6350,  
23.4370

■ 167.2300, -2.9830,  
15.5210

■ 181.6720, -1.6520,  
7.9160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.5160, -96.6560, 33.6480



46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510



66.5750, 64.1750, 75.9750

# Triad

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



46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510



60.5670, 64.3710, 6.3150



65.4210, -56.0700, -19.0940

# Complementary

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



46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510



150.0240, 14.3650, -78.6510

# 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.



53.4170, -25.0250, -47.5930



46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510



61.6660, 14.5390, -26.7170

# Square

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



46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510



51.7270, 103.1080, 36.6760



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



75.7150, -82.3000, 4.7400



# Rectangle

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



46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510



66.0290, 91.5950, 63.6190



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



61.6420, -46.8070, -27.2790

# Sweetspot

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



46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510



196.9330, -5.9200, 30.2080



89.9630, -94.8620, 1.1220



92.9250, -3.4420, 18.3340



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510



60.7640, -18.6790, 101.7770



76.5770, 44.6390, 99.6390



92.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



38.9140, -11.7950, 65.1090



8.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760



# Inverse Universe

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



72.0130, 80.4970, 77.5290



93.2310, 104.1510, 100.3990



120.4230, -44.6390, -99.6390



93.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



59.5670, 66.6530, 64.1010

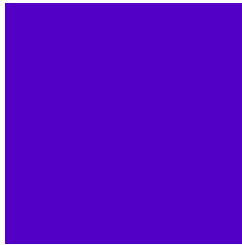


13.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

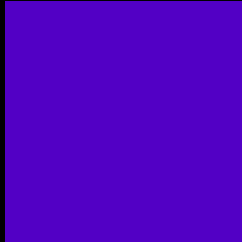
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

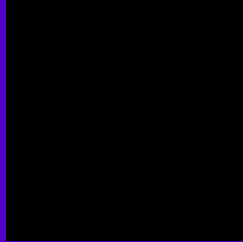
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.9760, -14.3650,



# 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

46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510

### Protanopia

56.2180, -64.6030, 8.9090

### Deuteranopia

56.7590, -59.2370, -0.2370



## Tritanopia

64.8270, -27.5540, -7.2500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510

## Protanomaly

52.7930, -46.2680, 34.5640

## Deuteranomaly

52.9580, -42.5990, 28.6410

## Tritanomaly

58.1480, -22.8830, 23.7490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.1780, -5.2320, 28.7520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510 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(82, 0, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 0, 197)  
}
```

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(82, 0, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 0, 197) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510 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(82, 0, 197) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 0, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(82, 0, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 0, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 0, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 0, 197)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.9760, -14.3650, 78.6510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 0, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 0,  
197) }
```

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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