

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| YIQ(51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530) | 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(51.1880, 8.2850,
75.6530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Hex | 6A00AB |
| RGB | 106, 0, 171 |
| RGB Percent | 42%, 0%, 67% |
| CMY | 0.5839, 1.0000, 0.3295 |
| CMYK | 0.38, 1.00, 0.00, 0.33 |
| HSL | 277°, 100%, 34% |
| HSV | 277°, 100%, 67% |
| XYZ | 13.3030, 6.0091, 38.9741 |
| YIQ | 51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

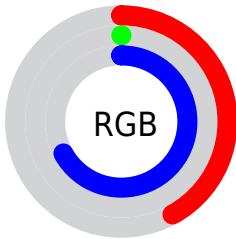
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 106, 0, 171 |
| Decimal | 6946987 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 29.44, 63.76, -63.67 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 29, 90.104, 315.041 |
| Yxy | 6.0091, 0.2282, 0.1031 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4285137067 (0xFF6A00AB) |
| YUV | 51.1880, 59.0673, 48.0701 |
| Hunter-Lab | 24.5134, 53.9702, -77.1063 |

Details

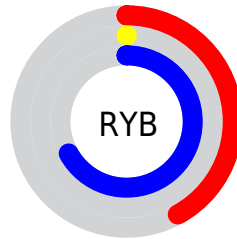
The YIQ color **51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **119.8120, -8.2850, -75.6530**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.5910, 5.3520, 68.2320**, and **27.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.2600, 7.7820, 68.2460**.

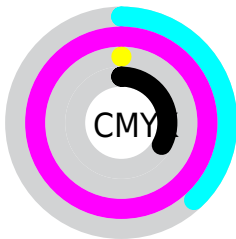
Distribution



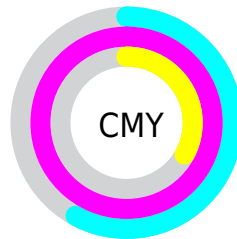
- Red (42%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530 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 51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

51.1880, 8.2850,
75.6530

51.1880, 8.2850,
75.6530

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.4390, -0.3320,
61.1080

116.5910, 5.3520,
68.2320

27.3910, -9.5450,
46.3510

144.8900, 5.9480,
68.4440

14.6740, -21.1880,
31.5800

169.7090, 16.4030,
60.6830

7.6380, -21.5070,
20.8370

195.1150, 26.5830,
52.3990

6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

212.1490, 20.0750,
38.1790

3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

228.5850, 12.3750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

23.5350

0.0000

246.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

51.1880, 8.2850,
75.6530

63.2600, 7.7820,
68.2460

75.0330, 6.6830,
60.6270

87.1050, 6.1800,
53.2200

98.8780, 5.0810,
45.6010

110.9500, 4.5780,
38.1940

■ 123.3100, 3.2040,
30.0520

■ 135.3820, 2.7010,
22.6450

■ 147.1550, 1.6020,
15.0260

■ 158.9280, 0.5030,
7.4070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.0300, -86.6600, 28.7000



51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530



62.7290, 66.3770, 69.1050

Triad

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



51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530



65.1970, 53.3690, -3.5510



66.4470, -58.9590, -16.2950

Complementary

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



51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530



119.8120, -8.2850, -75.6530

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.



56.7230, -34.3340, -38.5740



51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530



60.7470, 9.8170, -29.2470

Square

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



51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530



46.9430, 93.5720, 33.2840



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



74.5580, -80.4200, 3.7080

Rectangle

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



51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530



60.8880, 87.3780, 57.4420



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



63.1240, -50.9800, -23.2360

Sweetspot

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



51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530



175.1960, 3.5250, 29.7410



58.2360, -73.0410, 18.6630



84.0350, 2.0600, 17.7400



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530



66.5700, 10.9860, 98.2980



68.3430, 53.4450, 83.2130



80.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



44.9070, 7.2780, 66.3660



6.8080, 0.9610, 10.1210

Inverse Universe

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



58.5390, 81.0510, 56.4670



75.9540, 105.3480, 73.1880



102.6570, -53.4450, -83.2130



81.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



51.3480, 71.1030, 49.5270



7.9030, 10.8190, 7.6750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

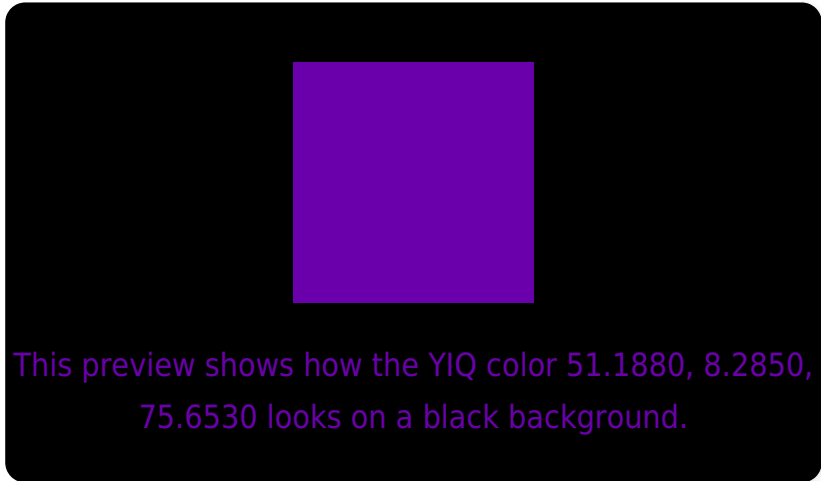
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

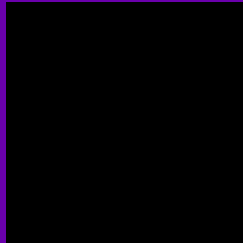
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1880, 8.2850,

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

51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530

Protanopia

57.8480, -66.4370, 9.1070

Deuteranopia

57.8020, -60.7960, 0.4840



Tritanopia

73.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530

Protanomaly

55.8600, -39.2070, 33.2490

Deuteranomaly

55.4380, -35.2630, 27.8490

Tritanomaly

65.3600, 8.9350, 30.8150

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.8430, 3.0210, 27.8610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530 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(106, 0, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 0, 171)  
}
```

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(106, 0, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 0, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530 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(106, 0, 171) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 0, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 0, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 0, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 0, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 0,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.1880, 8.2850, 75.6530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 0, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 0,  
171) }
```

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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