

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.2320, -12.2100,  
78.1420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5905C7
RGB	89, 5, 199
RGB Percent	35%, 2%, 78%
CMY	0.6506, 0.9806, 0.2198
CMYK	0.55, 0.98, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	266°, 95%, 40%
HSV	266°, 98%, 78%
XYZ	14.4845, 6.3568, 54.4656
YIQ	52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

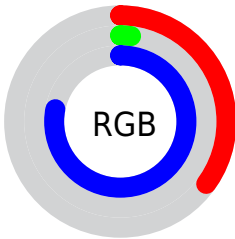
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 5, 199
Decimal	5834183
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.30, 67.52, -78.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 103.880, 310.540
Yxy	6.3568, 0.1923, 0.0844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284024263 (0xFF5905C7)
YUV	52.2320, 72.3566, 32.2455
Hunter-Lab	25.2128, 58.4240, -110.4314

# Details

The YIQ color **52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420** 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 **151.7680, 12.2100, -78.1420**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.0700, -11.9340, 73.1380**, and **16.3020, -45.9030, 44.4730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.4000, -12.6230, 80.1210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2610, -11.1540, 70.0140**.

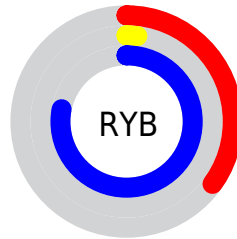
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (2%)

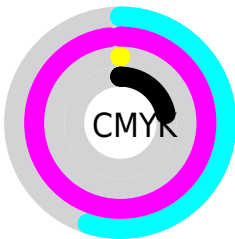
Blue (78%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (78%)

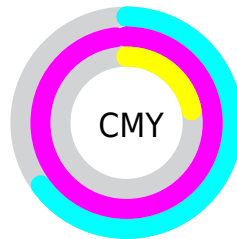


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420 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 52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.2320, -12.2100,  
78.1420

■ 52.2320, -12.2100,  
78.1420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 35.6400, -22.7070,  
64.6290

■ 117.0700,  
-11.9340, 73.1380

■ 16.3020, -45.9030,  
44.4730

■ 141.8890, -1.4790,  
65.3770

■ 13.3380, -37.5570,  
36.3870

■ 167.0070, 9.5720,  
57.8280

■ 10.3740, -29.2110,  
28.3010

■ 192.7120, 20.3480,  
49.7560

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,  
16.8650

■ 212.7360, 19.8000,  
37.6560


■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040


■ 229.7590, 11.8250,


■ 2.9810, -7.0160,


22.4890


6.0080


 246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 52.2320, -12.2100,  
78.1420

 52.2320, -12.2100,  
78.1420


 48.4000, -12.6230,  
80.1210

 67.2610, -11.1540,  
70.0140

 82.5890, -9.5020,  
62.0980

 97.6180, -8.4460,  
53.9700

 112.6470, -7.3900,  
45.8420

 127.0890, -6.0590,  
38.2370

■ 142.4170, -4.4070,  
30.3210

■ 157.4460, -3.3510,  
22.1930

■ 172.4750, -2.2950,  
14.0650

■ 187.5040, -1.2390,  
5.9370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.9180, -97.8480, 33.2240



52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420



67.9990, 65.9170, 77.4450

# Triad

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



52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420



63.8120, 65.0590, 4.8590



67.7520, -58.5000, -19.1080

# Complementary

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



52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420



151.7680, 12.2100, -78.1420

# 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.



55.5200, -26.8130, -48.2290



52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420



64.0250, 14.9060, -27.8620

# Square

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



52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420



52.6240, 104.8960, 37.3120



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



78.4050, -84.3630, 3.5810



# Rectangle

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



52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420



67.3390, 93.6580, 64.7780



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



64.4460, -49.1910, -28.1270

# Sweetspot

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



52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420



199.0040, -4.6820, 29.7980



91.6860, -92.5240, 2.8040



93.8110, -3.1210, 18.0230



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.



52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420



62.2590, -15.6990, 102.8370



81.2350, 45.6020, 98.7060



92.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



39.8110, -10.0070, 65.7450



8.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760



# Inverse Universe

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



75.5460, 80.3140, 75.3380



92.6610, 105.7560, 98.8440



122.7650, -45.6020, -98.7060



93.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



59.2250, 67.6160, 63.1680

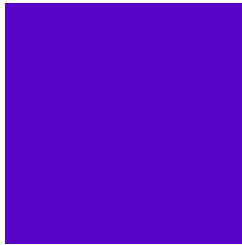


13.0440, 15.0360, 13.8520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

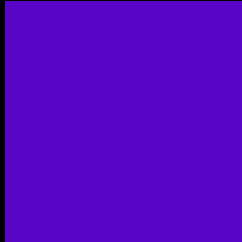
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

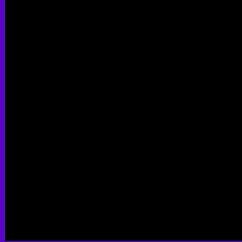
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2320, -12.2100,



# 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

52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420

### Protanopia

58.5490, -67.0330, 8.8950

### Deuteranopia

58.3890, -61.0710, -0.0390



## Tritanopia

69.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420

## Protanomaly

56.1950, -47.4600, 34.1400

## Deuteranomaly

56.3600, -43.7910, 28.2170

## Tritanomaly

63.4370, -16.3270, 26.0810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.9500, -4.5900, 28.1300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420 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(89, 5, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 5, 199)  
}
```

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(89, 5, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 5, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420 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(89, 5, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 5, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 5, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 5, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 5, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 5, 199)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.2320, -12.2100, 78.1420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 5, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 5,  
199) }
```

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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