

# Converting Colors

YIQ(54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(54.3610, 43.8660,  
64.0740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	880173
RGB	136, 1, 115
RGB Percent	53%, 0%, 45%
CMY	0.4663, 0.9962, 0.5489
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 0.15, 0.47
HSL	309°, 99%, 27%
HSV	309°, 99%, 53%
XYZ	13.2756, 6.5014, 16.7815
YIQ	54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

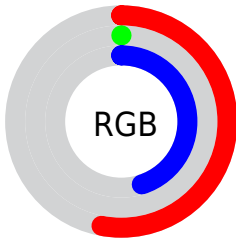
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	136, 1, 115
Decimal	8913267
CIELab	30.64, 58.37, -26.81
CIElCh	31, 64.235, 335.331
Yxy	6.5014, 0.3631, 0.1778
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287103347 (0xFF880173)
YUV	54.3610, 29.8950, 71.5974
Hunter-Lab	25.4979, 48.3158, -21.1733

# Details

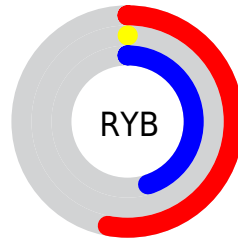
The YIQ color **54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **82.6390, -43.8660, -64.0740**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.1830, 41.0710, 54.1510**, and **31.7430, 27.0900, 37.6980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7740, 44.1410, 64.5970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.8070, 39.3740, 57.3740**.

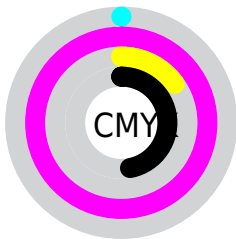
# Distribution



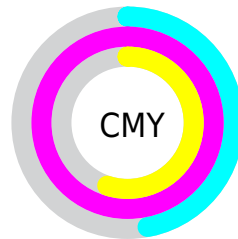
- Red (53%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (47%)




- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (55%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740 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 54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 54.3610, 43.8660,  
64.0740


 54.3610, 43.8660,  
64.0740


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 42.8510, 36.0740,  
51.0980


 120.1830, 41.0710,  
54.1510


 31.7430, 27.0900,  
37.6980

 147.8950, 41.9420,  
54.8860


 22.0590, 19.8480,  
25.7680

 176.4930, 43.1340,  
55.3100

 10.2820, 8.4340,  
12.3540

 197.0180, 28.2340,  
50.0100

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 213.9100, 19.2500,  
36.6100

 230.9330, 11.2750,

21.4430

247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

54.3610, 43.8660,  
64.0740

54.3610, 43.8660,  
64.0740

53.7740, 44.1410,  
64.5970

62.8070, 39.3740,  
57.3740

70.6660, 35.1570,  
51.1970

79.1120, 30.6650,  
44.4970

87.0850, 26.1270,  
38.6310

95.5310, 21.6350,  
31.9310

■ 103.9770, 17.1430,  
25.2310

■ 111.8360, 12.9260,  
19.0540

■ 120.2820, 8.4340,  
12.3540

■ 128.1410, 4.2170,  
6.1770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.8040, -18.4380, 36.8100



54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



54.1680, 71.7900, 53.5980

# Triad

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



54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



67.0700, 28.2010, -21.0070



68.8240, -67.0300, -7.6860

# Complementary

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



54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



82.6390, -43.8660, -64.0740

# 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.



63.1240, -50.9800, -23.2360



54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



56.1850, -9.3920, -39.0560

# Square

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



54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



66.7030, 57.8160, -1.5440



55.7940, -33.0960, -38.9840



70.3520, -76.8440, 4.9800



# Rectangle

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



54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



49.5090, 80.5950, 42.6990



55.7940, -33.0960, -38.9840



67.0000, -61.8940, -12.6620

# Sweetspot

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



54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



143.9770, 17.1430, 25.2310



22.3700, -31.4150, 46.2250



69.6460, 10.4050, 15.1810



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



69.6100, 57.0670, 83.6510



46.7230, 65.3730, 43.2370



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.5350, 43.3160, 63.0280



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Inverse Universe

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



54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740



69.6100, 57.0670, 83.6510



90.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.5350, 43.3160, 63.0280



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

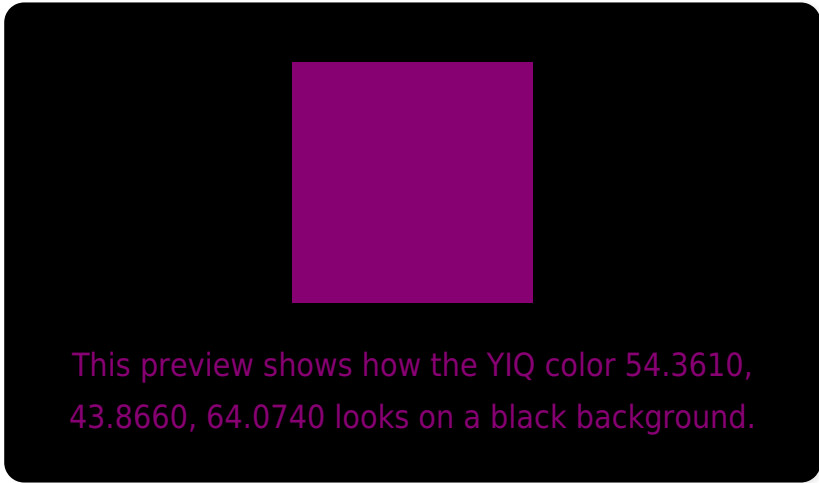
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

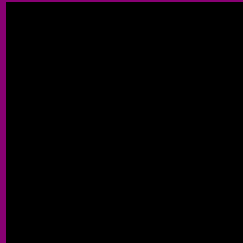
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.3610, 43.8660,



# 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

54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740

### Protanopia

60.4070, -69.5090, 9.7150

### Deuteranopia

75.1740, -17.7450, 7.7190



## Tritanopia

70.7570, 49.6970, 18.9530

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740

## Protanomaly

58.2000, -28.6610, 29.3470

## Deuteranomaly

67.7400, 4.8090, 28.4970

## Tritanomaly

64.6990, 47.5850, 35.2090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.3250, 16.0430, 23.1390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740 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(136, 1, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 1, 115)  
}
```

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(136, 1, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 1, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740 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(136, 1, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 1, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 1, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 1, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 1, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 1,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.3610, 43.8660, 64.0740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 1, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 1,  
115) }
```

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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