

Converting Colors

YIQ(59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(59.4390, -16.3860,
98.7660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6900F6
RGB	105, 0, 246
RGB Percent	41%, 0%, 96%
CMY	0.5878, 1.0000, 0.0355
CMYK	0.57, 1.00, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	266°, 100%, 48%
HSV	266°, 100%, 96%
XYZ	22.4623, 9.6593, 87.8169
YIQ	59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

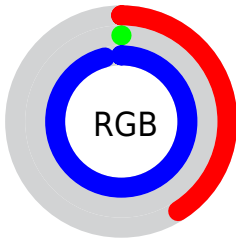
Format	Color
RYB	105, 0, 246
Decimal	6881526
CIELab	37.22, 79.72, -94.40
CIELCh	37, 123.558, 310.179
Yxy	9.6593, 0.1873, 0.0805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285071606 (0xFF6900F6)
YUV	59.4390, 91.9746, 39.9570
Hunter-Lab	31.0794, 74.6200, -145.7721

Details

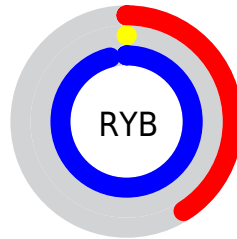
The YIQ color **59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated purple. A complement of this color would be **186.5610, 16.3860, -98.7660**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.5720, -1.6640, 74.2400**, and **21.4320, -60.3480, 58.4680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.3000, -14.9170, 88.6590**.

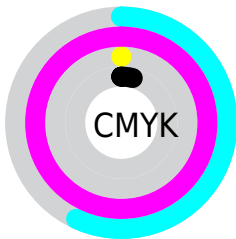
Distribution



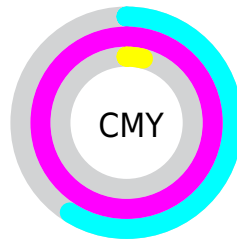
- Red (41%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660 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 59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.4390, -16.3860,
98.7660

■ 59.4390, -16.3860,
98.7660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.0700, -29.1290,
81.9030

■ 126.5720, -1.6640,
74.2400

■ 21.4320, -60.3480,
58.4680

■ 152.5760, 9.7080,
66.3800

■ 18.2400, -51.3600,
49.7600

■ 178.8680, 20.2090,
57.7850

■ 15.1620, -42.6930,
41.3630

■ 201.5830, 25.0250,
47.5930

■ 12.0840, -34.0260,
32.9660

■ 218.6060, 17.0500,
32.4260

■ 15.6910, -29.0260,
19.4380

■ 235.6290, 9.0750,

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,

17.2590

15.1120

253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

59.4390, -16.3860,
98.7660

78.3000, -14.9170,
88.6590

96.5740, -13.1730,
79.0750

115.4350,
-11.7040, 68.9680

133.7090, -9.9600,
59.3840

■ 152.8690, -7.8950,
49.4890

■ 171.7300, -6.4260,
39.3820

■ 190.0040, -4.6820,
29.7980

■ 208.8650, -3.2130,
19.6910

■ 227.1390, -1.4690,
10.1070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.0090, -108.5300, 28.5740



59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660



83.4930, 79.8060, 95.5660

Triad

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



59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660



77.7660, 79.8680, 6.3000



83.0600, -71.2910, -24.0830

Complementary

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



59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660



186.5610, 16.3860, -98.7660

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.



67.5050, -31.6250, -60.1450



59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660



78.4890, 19.1710, -33.5730

Square

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



59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660



64.5840, 128.7360, 45.7920



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



95.9930, -103.5740, 4.8260

Rectangle

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



59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660



82.6610, 113.7830, 80.0150



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



78.4830, -59.7810, -34.4450

Sweetspot

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



59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660



197.2320, -5.3240, 30.4200



111.9850, -118.2910, 1.7170



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.



59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660



61.6610, -16.8910, 102.4130



95.3190, 55.1340, 124.2060



112.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920



45.1240, -12.0260, 74.8060



14.2010, -4.0390, 23.6490

Inverse Universe

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



89.6280, 101.3550, 96.0030



92.8890, 105.1140, 99.4660



150.3820, -55.7300, -124.4180



114.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



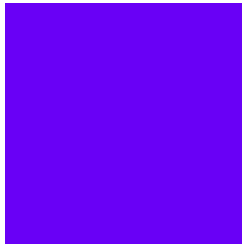
67.8120, 76.5090, 72.7090



21.5170, 24.2500, 23.0820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

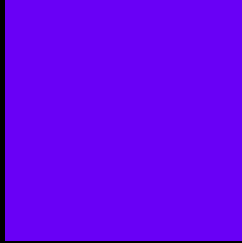
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

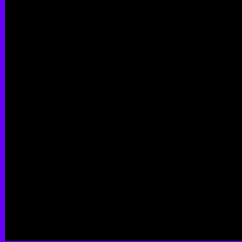
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 59.4390, -16.3860,

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

59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660

Protanopia

71.0020, -81.4300, 11.0020

Tritanopia

82.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660

Protanomaly

66.9030, -57.9610, 42.7350

Tritanomaly

74.1080, -25.4060, 30.9300

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.5080, -5.9210, 35.7350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660 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(105, 0, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 0, 246)  
}
```

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(105, 0, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 0, 246) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660 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(105, 0, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 0, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(105, 0, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 0, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 0, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 0,  
246) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 59.4390, -16.3860, 98.7660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 0, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 0,  
246) }
```

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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