

# Converting Colors

YIQ(63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(63.2130, 41.5270,  
67.9190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	910885
RGB	145, 8, 133
RGB Percent	57%, 3%, 52%
CMY	0.4310, 0.9688, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.08, 0.43
HSL	305°, 90%, 30%
HSV	305°, 95%, 57%
XYZ	16.0163, 7.8955, 22.8764
YIQ	63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

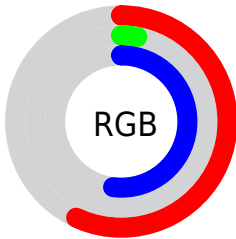
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	145, 8, 133
Decimal	9504901
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.76, 61.67, -33.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 69.990, 331.778
Yxy	7.8955, 0.3423, 0.1687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287694981 (0xFF910885)
YUV	63.2130, 34.4050, 71.7272
Hunter-Lab	28.0989, 52.5714, -28.6012

# Details

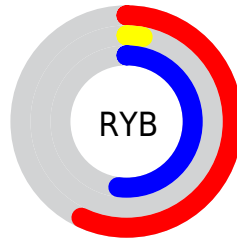
The YIQ color **63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **89.7870, -41.5270, -67.9190**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.0890, 38.6400, 59.6640**, and **36.3720, 26.9970, 44.8930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.4030, 44.0480, 71.7920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.5450, 37.3560, 60.9080**.

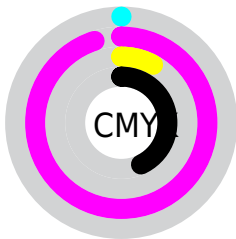
# Distribution



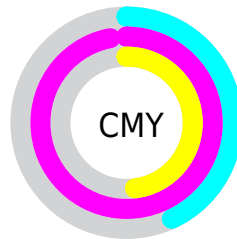
- Red (57%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190 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 63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.2130, 41.5270,  
67.9190

63.2130, 41.5270,  
67.9190

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.1810, 35.3850,  
58.0810

128.0890, 38.6400,  
59.6640

36.3720, 26.9970,  
44.8930

156.6870, 39.8320,  
60.0880

25.8620, 19.2050,  
31.9170

183.1920, 36.8520,  
59.0280

15.5800, 10.7710,  
19.5630

200.9960, 25.3000,  
48.1160

1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

218.0190, 17.3250,  
32.9490

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

235.0420, 9.3500,

17.7820

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

63.2130, 41.5270,  
67.9190

63.2130, 41.5270,  
67.9190

58.4030, 44.0480,  
71.7920

71.5450, 37.3560,  
60.9080

80.5780, 32.5890,  
53.6850

88.9100, 28.4180,  
46.6740

97.8290, 23.9720,  
39.1400

106.7480, 19.5260,  
31.6060

■ 115.1940, 15.0340,  
24.9060

■ 124.1130, 10.5880,  
17.3720

■ 132.4450, 6.4170,  
10.3610

■ 141.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.3880, -31.8260, 37.1500



63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190



60.1350, 76.5570, 60.8210

# Triad

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



63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190



74.7780, 34.8950, -21.1770



74.9050, -71.7520, -10.2160

# Complementary

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



63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190



89.7870, -41.5270, -67.9190

# 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.



68.5210, -53.7760, -27.6320



63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190



64.4690, -4.4400, -40.6960

# Square

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



63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190



72.9600, 67.3980, 1.0140



59.6920, -33.0490, -45.3450



77.8180, -84.0880, 4.1040



# Rectangle

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



63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190



55.7320, 87.5170, 49.4130



59.6920, -33.0490, -45.3450



72.9670, -66.2950, -15.5030

# Sweetspot

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



63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190



157.3190, 16.1800, 26.1640



26.9070, -37.4210, 44.9390



74.9880, 9.4420, 16.1140



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190



76.1190, 57.4320, 93.5600



55.4610, 63.3550, 46.7710



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.3870, 40.9770, 66.8730



3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



# Inverse Universe

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



63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190



76.1190, 57.4320, 93.5600



97.5390, -63.3550, -46.7710



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



54.3870, 40.9770, 66.8730



3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190 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

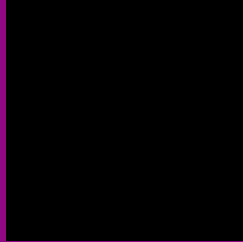
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 63.2130, 41.5270,



# 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

63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190

### Protanopia

65.4110, -75.3320, 10.6200

### Deuteranopia

79.7370, -26.6400, 9.2320



## Tritanopia

78.7570, 49.6970, 18.9530

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190

**Protanomaly**

64.6280, -32.7420, 31.7220

**Deuteranomaly**

73.4990, -1.7020, 30.8580

**Tritanomaly**

73.4540, 46.8970, 36.6650

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190

**Achromatopsia**

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

63.0800, 15.3550, 24.5950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190 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(145, 8, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 8, 133)  
}
```

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(145, 8, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 8, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190 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(145, 8, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 8, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 8, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 8, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 8, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 8,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 63.2130, 41.5270, 67.9190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 8, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145, 8,  
133) }
```

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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