

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(64.2750, 37.8160,  
52.5680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	851470
RGB	133, 20, 112
RGB Percent	52%, 8%, 44%
CMY	0.4781, 0.9217, 0.5607
CMYK	0.00, 0.85, 0.16, 0.48
HSL	311°, 74%, 30%
HSV	311°, 85%, 52%
XYZ	12.8611, 6.6623, 15.9432
YIQ	64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

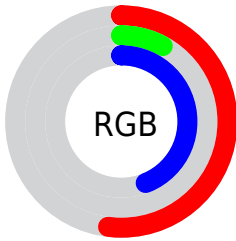
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 20, 112
Decimal	8721520
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.03, 54.00, -24.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 59.230, 335.739
Yxy	6.6623, 0.3626, 0.1878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286911600 (0xFF851470)
YUV	64.2750, 23.5284, 60.2718
Hunter-Lab	25.8114, 43.7717, -18.5544

# Details

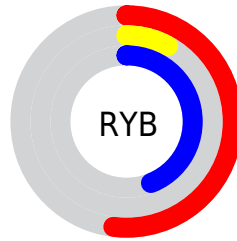
The YIQ color **64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **88.7250, -37.8160, -52.5680**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.1670, 38.0000, 49.2320**, and **30.9170, 26.5400, 36.6520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.4160, 42.0330, 58.7450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1340, 33.5990, 46.3910**.

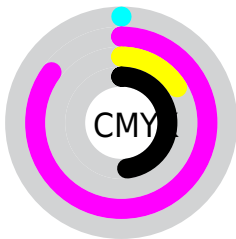
# Distribution



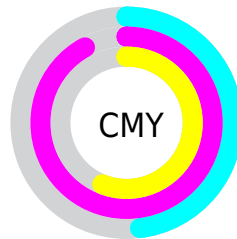
- Red (52%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680 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 64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.2750, 37.8160,  
52.5680

64.2750, 37.8160,  
52.5680

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

41.6120, 35.2490,  
49.5290

122.1670, 38.0000,  
49.2320

30.9170, 26.5400,  
36.6520

149.7650, 39.1920,  
49.6560

21.2330, 19.2980,  
24.7220

177.7760, 40.6590,  
50.6030

9.4560, 7.8840,  
11.3080

199.6110, 27.8220,  
46.4620

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

216.8450, 17.8750,  
33.9950

233.8680, 9.9000,

18.8280

250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

64.2750, 37.8160,  
52.5680

64.2750, 37.8160,  
52.5680

56.4160, 42.0330,  
58.7450

72.1340, 33.5990,  
46.3910

52.0790, 44.6000,  
61.7840

80.6940, 28.7860,  
40.0020

88.5530, 24.5690,  
33.8250

96.5260, 20.0310,  
27.9590

104.9720, 15.5390,  
21.2590

■ 112.9450, 11.0010,  
15.3930

■ 120.8040, 6.7840,  
9.2160

■ 128.7770, 2.2460,  
3.3500

■ 137.2230, -2.2460,  
-3.3500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.1910, -15.2740, 34.5340



64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680



52.6730, 68.8100, 52.5380

# Triad

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



64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680



67.9560, 28.5220, -21.3180



68.4820, -66.0670, -8.6190

# Complementary

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



64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680



88.7250, -37.8160, -52.5680

# 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.



63.2380, -51.3010, -22.9250



64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680



58.8650, -5.4950, -38.0950

# Square

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



64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680



67.8660, 55.7990, -3.5370



56.4780, -35.0220, -37.1180



69.6680, -74.9180, 3.1140



# Rectangle

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



64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680



52.7640, 75.3230, 39.1230



56.4780, -35.0220, -37.1180



66.7720, -61.2520, -13.2840

# Sweetspot

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



64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680



145.6730, 14.9430, 21.0470



39.1610, -23.7570, 39.5950



70.5810, 9.0300, 12.5660



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680



67.8010, 57.8470, 80.5270



57.8910, 55.7920, 35.1520



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.9540, 43.4540, 60.5260



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Inverse Universe

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



64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680



67.8010, 57.8470, 80.5270



95.1090, -55.7920, -35.1520



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.9540, 43.4540, 60.5260



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

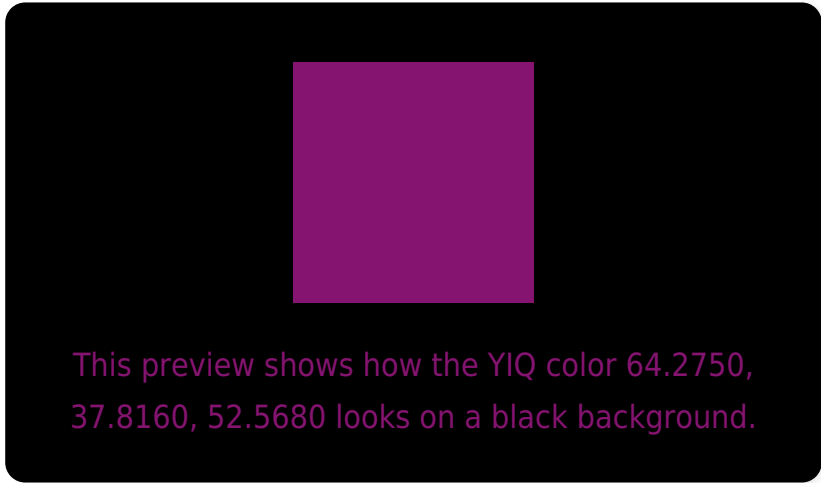
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

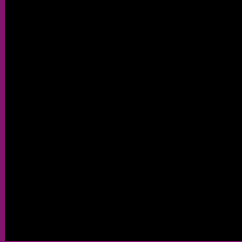
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2750, 37.8160,



# 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

64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680

### Protanopia

59.8200, -69.2340, 10.2380

### Deuteranopia

74.5440, -15.9110, 7.5210



## Tritanopia

71.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680

## Protanomaly

61.3090, -30.5860, 25.6860

## Deuteranomaly

70.6210, 3.5260, 24.2140

## Tritanomaly

68.9110, 43.8720, 30.9120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.0210, 13.8430, 18.9550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680 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(133, 20, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 20, 112)  
}
```

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(133, 20, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 20, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680 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(133, 20, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 20, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 20, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 20, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 20, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 20,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.2750, 37.8160, 52.5680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 20, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 20,  
112) }
```

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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