

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160)
contains.

YIQ(64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(64.5450, 9.8520,
30.7160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D2A6A
RGB	93, 42, 106
RGB Percent	36%, 16%, 42%
CMY	0.6351, 0.8354, 0.5843
CMYK	0.12, 0.60, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	288°, 43%, 29%
HSV	288°, 60%, 42%
XYZ	7.9470, 5.0243, 14.1859
YIQ	64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

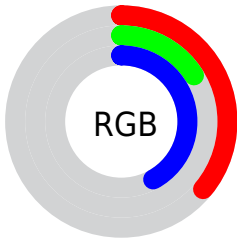
Format	Color
R_{YB}	93, 42, 106
Decimal	6105706
CIE _{Lab}	26.80, 34.14, -27.59
CIE _{LCh}	27, 43.893, 321.055
Yxy	5.0243, 0.2926, 0.1850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284295786 (0xFF5D2A6A)
YUV	64.5450, 20.4373, 24.9550
Hunter-Lab	22.4149, 24.0591, -21.8329

Details

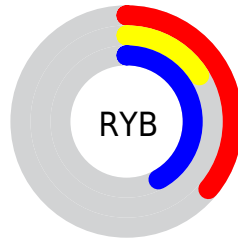
The YIQ color **64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **83.4550, -9.8520, -30.7160**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.1970, 10.9520, 32.8080**, and **19.7680, 7.6060, 27.3660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4900, 11.6850, 36.0450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.6000, 8.0190, 25.3870**.

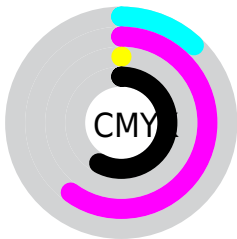
Distribution



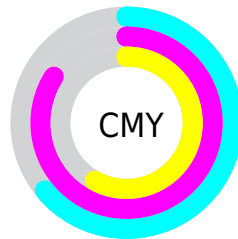
- Red (36%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160 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 64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

64.5450, 9.8520,
30.7160

64.5450, 9.8520,
30.7160

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

40.2460, 9.2560,
30.5040

114.1970, 10.9520,
32.8080

19.7680, 7.6060,
27.3660

140.6100, 11.2270,
33.3310

10.6820, 1.5560,
15.8600

167.4360, 11.7770,
34.3770

1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

195.1480, 12.6480,
35.1120

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

220.3670, 16.2250,
30.8570

236.8030, 8.5250,

16.2130

253.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 64.5450, 9.8520,
30.7160

■ 64.5450, 9.8520,
30.7160

■ 57.4900, 11.6850,
36.0450

■ 71.6000, 8.0190,
25.3870

■ 51.0220, 13.2430,
40.8510

■ 78.0680, 6.4610,
20.5810

■ 43.9670, 15.0760,
46.1800

■ 85.1230, 4.6280,
15.2520

■ 37.4990, 16.6340,
50.9860

■ 91.8900, 3.6660,
10.6580

■ 98.9450, 1.8330,
5.3290

■ 106.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 112.4680, -1.5580,
-4.8060

■ 119.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 125.9910, -4.9490,
-14.9410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.1740, -34.9400, 16.4840



64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



58.7950, 38.5070, 34.5310

Triad

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



64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



60.0590, 35.9020, -11.8900



55.7040, -49.3770, -13.7370

Complementary

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



64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



83.4550, -9.8520, -30.7160

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.



51.7140, -38.1420, -24.6220



64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



57.2470, 14.4010, -24.2150

Square

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



64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



58.8580, 50.2500, 3.4180



45.8490, -25.7610, -34.2490



57.7220, -57.8150, -3.9830

Rectangle

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



64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



56.4940, 49.4200, 29.4840



45.8490, -25.7610, -34.2490



54.3360, -45.5250, -17.4690

Sweetspot

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



64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



121.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150



57.5140, -24.3940, 12.5820



59.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160



73.9070, 15.3050, 47.5370



66.3800, 23.3780, 27.8740



49.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



41.4440, 18.4670, 56.3150



86.2350, 37.5750, 117.5350

Inverse Universe

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



62.6180, 33.9710, 17.6110



70.8810, 52.5840, 27.2080



81.6200, -23.3780, -27.8740



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



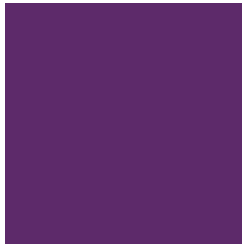
37.7190, 62.0280, 32.2680



78.9550, 129.9700, 67.4900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160 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 64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

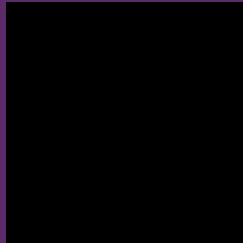
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.5450, 9.8520,

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

64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160

Protanopia

58.2330, -42.5960, 12.0600

Deuteranopia

62.0530, -24.7140, 7.3660



Tritanopia

65.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160

Protanomaly

60.8010, -23.5240, 18.8440

Deuteranomaly

62.8530, -12.1070, 15.6770

Tritanomaly

64.6250, 14.8980, 16.3540

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160 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(93, 42, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 42, 106)  
}
```

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(93, 42, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 42, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160 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(93, 42, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 42, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 42, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 42, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 42, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 42,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 42, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 42,  
106) }
```

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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