

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(64.6890, 45.5180,  
56.1580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F106E
RGB	143, 16, 110
RGB Percent	56%, 6%, 43%
CMY	0.4389, 0.9374, 0.5685
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.23, 0.44
HSL	316°, 80%, 31%
HSV	316°, 89%, 56%
XYZ	14.3441, 7.3433, 15.4211
YIQ	64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

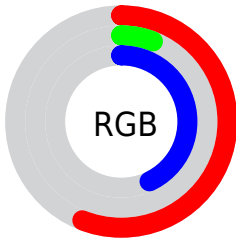
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 16, 110
Decimal	9375854
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.58, 56.83, -20.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 60.410, 340.163
Yxy	7.3433, 0.3865, 0.1979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287565934 (0xFF8F106E)
YUV	64.6890, 22.3383, 68.6787
Hunter-Lab	27.0984, 47.0637, -14.7716

# Details

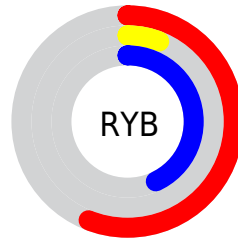
The YIQ color **64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **94.3110, -45.5180, -56.1580**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.2280, 45.1980, 50.9420**, and **33.3800, 32.5460, 37.9380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.0150, 50.6520, 62.2360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3630, 40.3840, 50.0800**.

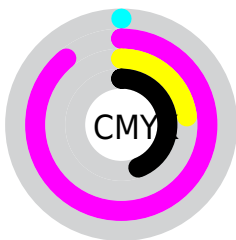
# Distribution



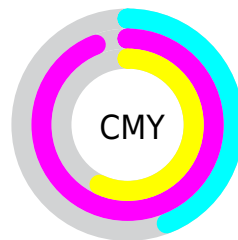
- Red (56%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580 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 64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.6890, 45.5180,  
56.1580

64.6890, 45.5180,  
56.1580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.1890, 40.9340,  
51.1260

125.2280, 45.1980,  
50.9420

33.3800, 32.5460,  
37.9380

153.7120, 46.7110,  
51.0550

23.3970, 24.7080,  
25.7960

180.2280, 45.1980,  
50.9420

12.5170, 15.0820,  
13.0180

199.8560, 28.5100,  
45.0060

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.4320, 17.6000,  
33.4720

234.4550, 9.6250,

18.3050

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

64.6890, 45.5180,  
56.1580

64.6890, 45.5180,  
56.1580

56.0150, 50.6520,  
62.2360

73.3630, 40.3840,  
50.0800

54.8410, 51.2020,  
63.2820

82.5100, 35.2960,  
43.1680

91.1840, 30.1620,  
37.0900

99.8580, 25.0280,  
31.0120

109.1190, 19.6190,  
24.4110

■ 117.6790, 14.8060,  
18.0220

■ 126.3530, 9.6720,  
11.9440

■ 135.0270, 4.5380,  
5.8660

■ 144.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.5020, -5.7840, 38.7600



64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580



54.1250, 73.3490, 52.8770

# Triad

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



64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580



70.8800, 25.6800, -24.8800



72.0840, -70.6980, -7.2900

# Complementary

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



64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580



94.3110, -45.5180, -56.1580

# 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.



66.8400, -55.9320, -21.5960



64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580



57.9130, -14.6180, -43.4660

# Square

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



64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580



72.2740, 54.4700, -6.9860



59.9660, -39.3320, -36.1000



72.4550, -78.6320, 4.3440



# Rectangle

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



64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580



60.5480, 75.6910, 32.4510



59.9660, -39.3320, -36.1000



70.4880, -66.2040, -11.6440

# Sweetspot

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



64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580



155.1680, 17.9230, 22.1070



40.0460, -21.6950, 46.2810



75.4780, 10.8180, 13.2020



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.



64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580



71.3460, 66.5580, 82.3500



57.6210, 65.4200, 36.8760



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.7650, 48.3600, 59.7200



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



# Inverse Universe

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



64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580



71.3460, 66.5580, 82.3500



101.3790, -65.4200, -36.8760



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.7650, 48.3600, 59.7200



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

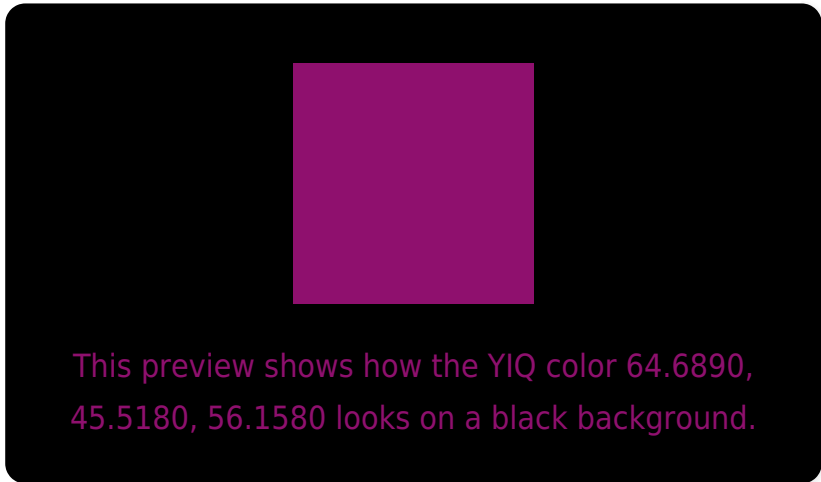
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

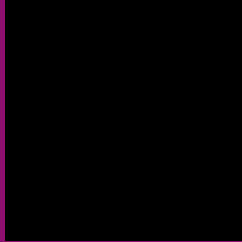
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.6890, 45.5180,



# 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

64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580

### Protanopia

71.4370, -51.8580, 14.7180

### Deuteranopia

78.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380



## Tritanopia

73.1490, 54.4650, 20.6490

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580

**Protanomaly**

68.9580, -16.2360, 29.9400

**Deuteranomaly**

73.6710, 9.2570, 24.9770

**Tritanomaly**

69.9120, 51.2990, 33.9790

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580

**Achromatopsia**

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

64.6300, 16.5020, 20.3260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580 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(143, 16, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 16, 110)  
}
```

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(143, 16, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 16, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580 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(143, 16, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 16, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 16, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 16, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 16, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 16,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.6890, 45.5180, 56.1580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 16, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 16,  
110) }
```

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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