

Converting Colors

YIQ(64.9500, -10.3350,
104.7450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(64.9500, -10.3350,
104.7450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7800FF
RGB	120, 0, 255
RGB Percent	47%, 0%, 100%
CMY	0.5289, 1.0000, 0.0002
CMYK	0.53, 1.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	268°, 100%, 50%
HSV	268°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	25.8017, 11.2173, 95.3617
YIQ	64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

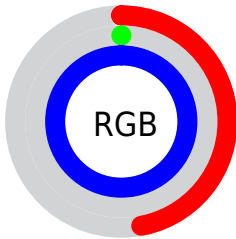
Format	Color
RYB	120, 0, 255
Decimal	7864575
CIELab	39.94, 82.61, -94.90
CIElCh	40, 125.817, 311.040
Yxy	11.2173, 0.1949, 0.0847
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286054655 (0xFF7800FF)
YUV	64.9500, 93.6947, 48.2789
Hunter-Lab	33.4922, 78.9013, -145.3708

Details

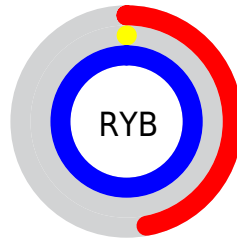
The YIQ color **64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated purple. A complement of this color would be **190.0500, 10.3350, -104.7450**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.5190, 5.8550, 75.6390**, and **34.7170, -38.8010, 69.9590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.8110, -8.8660, 94.6380**.

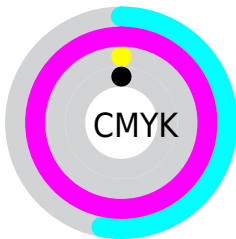
Distribution



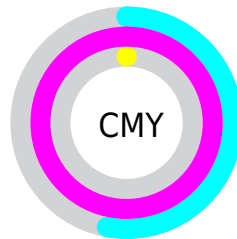
- Red (47%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450 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 64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

64.9500, -10.3350,
104.7450

64.9500, -10.3350,
104.7450

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

51.0650, -21.5650,
87.9950

132.5190, 5.8550,
75.6390

34.6030, -38.4800,
69.6480

159.1100, 16.9520,
67.2560

19.1520, -53.9280,
52.2480

185.4020, 27.4530,
58.6610

16.0740, -45.2610,
43.8510

204.5180, 23.6500,
44.9780

12.9960, -36.5940,
35.4540

221.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

17.0760, -31.5480,
21.0920

238.5640, 7.7000,

11.4050, -22.4690,

14.6440

16.2430

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 64.9500, -10.3350,
104.7450

■ 83.8110, -8.8660,
94.6380

■ 102.9600, -8.2680,
83.7960

■ 121.8210, -6.7990,
73.6890

■ 140.9700, -6.2010,
62.8470

■ 159.8310, -4.7320,
52.7400

■ 178.9800, -4.1340,
41.8980

■ 197.5420, -3.2610,
31.5790

■ 216.9900, -2.0670,
20.9490

■ 235.5520, -1.1940,
10.6300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.9440, -109.9050, 25.9590



64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450



87.7650, 85.0320, 99.9760

Triad

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



64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450



84.8540, 82.4360, 3.8120



89.0100, -77.0220, -24.8460

Complementary

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



64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450



190.0500, 10.3350, -104.7450

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.



73.2270, -36.7140, -61.5300



64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450



84.3810, 19.3550, -36.9090

Square

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



64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450



67.5740, 134.6960, 47.9120



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



102.1710, -109.9470, 4.6850

Rectangle

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



64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450



86.8900, 120.5680, 83.7040



69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140



84.3190, -65.1910, -35.5190

Sweetspot

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



64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450



198.4280, -2.9400, 31.2680



108.9020, -119.2550, 8.1770



93.5230, -2.2500, 18.7580



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.



64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450



102.6240, 64.7610, 131.4570



118.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



48.6840, -7.6710, 78.4810



16.2660, -2.6640, 26.2640

Inverse Universe

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



91.6350, 108.6450, 96.0450



152.0770, -65.3570, -131.6690



119.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220



68.6230, 81.4150, 71.9030



23.0120, 27.2300, 24.1420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

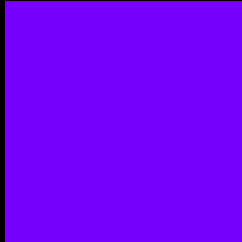
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.9500, -10.3350,

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

64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450

Protanopia

76.0060, -87.2530, 11.9070

Deuteranopia

76.3360, -79.9150, 0.0610



Tritanopia

92.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

Trichromacy



Original Color

64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450

Protanomaly

72.4130, -59.3370, 45.6470

Deuteranomaly

72.1220, -54.3840, 38.4800

Tritanomaly

82.5440, -14.7700, 36.4140

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450

Achromatopsia

65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

64.7580, -3.6290, 38.2510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450 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(120, 0, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 0, 255)  
}
```

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(120, 0, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 0, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450 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(120, 0, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 0, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 0, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 0, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 0, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 0,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.9500, -10.3350, 104.7450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 0, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 0,  
255) }
```

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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