

Converting Colors

YIQ(65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(65.7560, -9.3150,
42.1810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	532994
RGB	83, 41, 148
RGB Percent	33%, 16%, 58%
CMY	0.6743, 0.8393, 0.4197
CMYK	0.44, 0.72, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	264°, 57%, 37%
HSV	264°, 72%, 58%
XYZ	9.7062, 5.5628, 28.5664
YIQ	65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

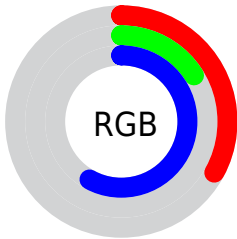
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 41, 148
Decimal	5450132
CIE _{Lab}	28.28, 42.84, -51.69
CIE _{LCh}	28, 67.134, 309.653
Yxy	5.5628, 0.2214, 0.1269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283640212 (0xFF532994)
YUV	65.7560, 40.5463, 15.1230
Hunter-Lab	23.5855, 32.1842, -55.3014

Details

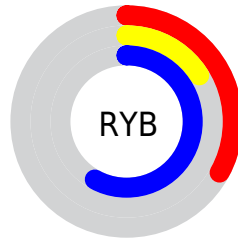
The YIQ color $[65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663399 . A complement of this color would be $[123.2440, 9.3150, -42.1810]$, and the grayscale version is $[65.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[117.2340, -7.6650, 45.3190]$, and $[18.1200, -16.5120, 34.9440]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[54.2600, -10.5540, 48.1180]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[77.2520, -8.0760, 36.2440]$.

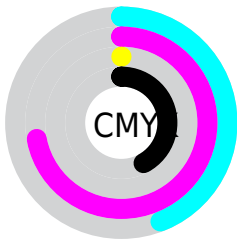
Distribution



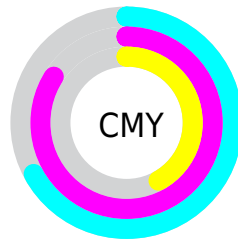
- Red (33%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810 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 65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.7560, -9.3150,
42.1810

65.7560, -9.3150,
42.1810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.7450, -10.7820,
41.2340

117.2340, -7.6650,
45.3190

18.1200, -16.5120,
34.9440

143.4730, -6.8400,
46.8880

8.2080, -23.1120,
22.3920

170.4300, -5.2810,
46.1670

7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

194.9500, 4.5780,
38.1940

3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

219.7690, 15.0330,
30.4330

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.3900, 8.2500,

15.6900

253.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 65.7560, -9.3150,
42.1810

■ 65.7560, -9.3150,
42.1810

■ 54.2600, -10.5540,
48.1180

■ 77.2520, -8.0760,
36.2440

■ 42.7640, -11.7930,
54.0550

■ 88.7480, -6.8370,
30.3070

■ 34.2140, -12.9400,
58.3240

■ 99.6570, -5.3230,
24.8930

■ 111.1530, -4.0840,
18.9560

■ 122.6490, -2.8450,
13.0190

■ 134.1450, -1.6060,
7.0820

■ 145.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 156.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 168.0460, 2.3860,
-10.2060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.9970, -73.8660, 17.0940



65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810



52.8190, 48.2680, 61.3880

Triad

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



65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810



62.2400, 51.8100, -2.8300



59.9440, -50.2930, -19.1650

Complementary

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



65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810



123.2440, 9.3150, -42.1810

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.



52.9730, -32.0420, -36.0580



65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810



61.4220, 21.2780, -22.1940

Square

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



65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810



41.8600, 83.4400, 29.6800



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



65.6440, -66.3430, -3.6150

Rectangle

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



65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810



52.8300, 66.9300, 53.5700



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



57.8920, -44.5150, -24.7630

Sweetspot

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



65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810



158.8710, -3.3500, 16.6660



91.9400, -52.4970, -1.2410



77.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810



63.3590, -14.5460, 65.4060



81.3040, 21.6770, 53.2050



68.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



31.8780, -12.1140, 54.3660



2.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580

Inverse Universe

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



80.4030, 42.9070, 42.8990



86.1480, 66.5150, 66.6030



107.3970, -22.2730, -53.4170



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



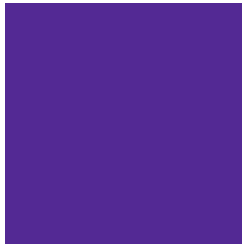
50.8380, 55.2840, 55.3800



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

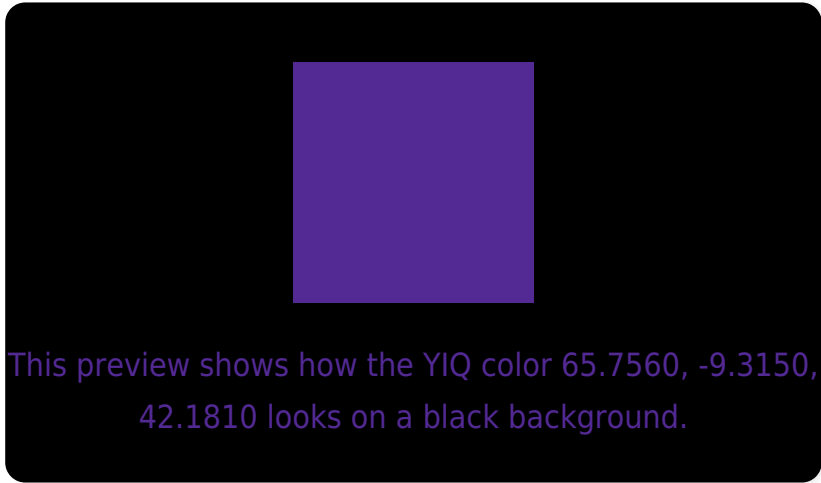
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

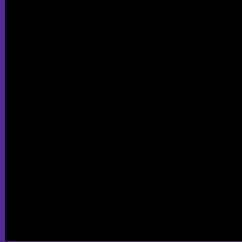
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.7560, -9.3150,

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

65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810

Protanopia

53.7730, -61.8520, 8.6120

Deuteranopia

53.9550, -56.8530, 0.6110



Tritanopia

67.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810

Protanomaly

57.9160, -42.7810, 20.9230

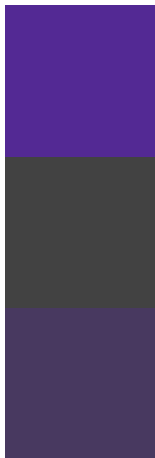
Deuteranomaly

58.3090, -39.7540, 15.6220

Tritanomaly

66.9740, -5.1380, 16.0300

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810

Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

65.9310, -3.5790, 15.3090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810 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(83, 41, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 41, 148)  
}
```

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(83, 41, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 41, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810 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(83, 41, 148) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 41, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 41, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 41, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 41, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 41,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.7560, -9.3150, 42.1810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 41, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 41,  
148) }
```

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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