

# Converting Colors

YIQ(65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(65.8870, 8.8890,  
31.6490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E2B6E
RGB	94, 43, 110
RGB Percent	37%, 17%, 43%
CMY	0.6312, 0.8314, 0.5686
CMYK	0.15, 0.61, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	286°, 44%, 30%
HSV	286°, 61%, 43%
XYZ	8.2977, 5.2338, 15.3235
YIQ	65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

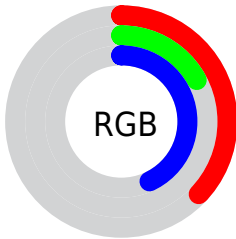
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	94, 43, 110
Decimal	6171502
CIE Lab	27.39, 34.78, -29.22
CIE LCh	27, 45.424, 319.965
Yxy	5.2338, 0.2876, 0.1814
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284361582 (0xFF5E2B6E)
YUV	65.8870, 21.7477, 24.6551
Hunter-Lab	22.8775, 24.7067, -23.6987

# Details

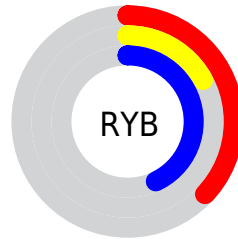
The YIQ color **65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **87.1130, -8.8890, -31.6490**, and the grayscale version is **66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.1260, 9.7140, 33.2180**, and **20.5230, 6.9180, 28.8220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.5330, 10.1260, 36.7660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2410, 7.6520, 26.5320**.

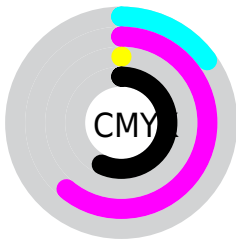
# Distribution



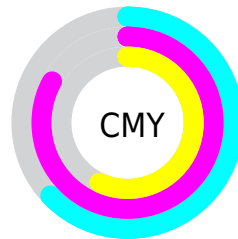
- Red (37%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490 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 65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.8870, 8.8890,  
31.6490

65.8870, 8.8890,  
31.6490

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

41.4740, 8.6140,  
31.1260

116.1260, 9.7140,  
33.2180

20.5230, 6.9180,  
28.8220

142.2510, 10.8600,  
34.4760

11.7360, 1.4640,  
17.5280

168.7780, 10.8140,  
35.3100

2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

196.6040, 11.3640,  
36.3560

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

237.9770, 7.9750,

15.1670

■ 65.8870, 8.8890,  
31.6490

■ 65.8870, 8.8890,  
31.6490

■ 58.5330, 10.1260,  
36.7660

■ 73.2410, 7.6520,  
26.5320

■ 51.4780, 11.9590,  
42.0950

■ 80.2960, 5.8190,  
21.2030

■ 44.1240, 13.1960,  
47.2120

■ 87.6500, 4.5820,  
16.0860

■ 37.6560, 14.7540,  
52.0180

■ 95.0040, 3.3450,  
10.9690

■ 102.0590, 1.5120,  
5.6400

■ 109.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 116.4680, -1.5580,  
-4.8060

■ 123.8220, -2.7950,  
-9.9230

■ 131.1760, -4.0320,  
-15.0400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.3090, -39.7540, 15.6220



65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490



59.4470, 39.6070, 36.6230

# Triad

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



65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490



61.5430, 37.4150, -11.7770



56.9920, -50.2480, -14.4720

# Complementary

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



65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490



87.1130, -8.8890, -31.6490

# 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.



52.1870, -38.0960, -25.4560



65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490



58.4320, 15.3180, -24.3140

# Square

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



65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490



60.0540, 52.6340, 4.2660



46.2080, -25.3940, -35.3940



59.2380, -59.3280, -4.0960



# Rectangle

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



65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490



56.5590, 50.7950, 32.0990



46.2080, -25.3940, -35.3940



55.6240, -46.3960, -18.2040

# Sweetspot

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



65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490



125.9440, 3.5740, 12.3260



60.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460



61.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490



74.4770, 13.7000, 49.0920



68.7330, 23.8820, 29.7540



52.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



40.8890, 15.7160, 56.6120



84.3700, 32.7610, 116.6730



# Inverse Universe

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



64.8570, 34.7960, 19.1800



72.8320, 54.2800, 29.5120



84.2670, -23.8820, -29.7540



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.1860, 62.2110, 34.4590

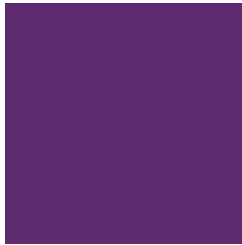


80.5790, 128.2730, 70.7130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490 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 65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

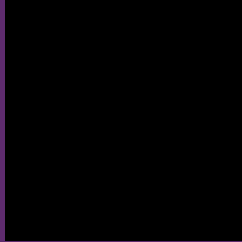
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 65.8870, 8.8890,



# 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

65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490

### Protanopia

58.3790, -45.9430, 12.1450

### Deuteranopia

63.0850, -27.7400, 7.1400



## Tritanopia

66.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490

## Protanomaly

61.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410

## Deuteranomaly

64.1840, -14.5370, 15.6630

## Tritanomaly

66.4400, 13.9810, 16.4530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490

## Achromatopsia

66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

66.1180, 3.0240, 11.2800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490 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(94, 43, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 43, 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(94, 43, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 43, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490 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(94, 43, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 43, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(94, 43, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 43, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 43, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 43,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 65.8870, 8.8890, 31.6490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 43, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 43,  
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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