

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.5490, -13.1660,
40.3860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	502D97
RGB	80, 45, 151
RGB Percent	31%, 18%, 59%
CMY	0.6861, 0.8236, 0.4080
CMYK	0.47, 0.70, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	260°, 54%, 38%
HSV	260°, 70%, 59%
XYZ	9.8324, 5.8161, 29.8680
YIQ	67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

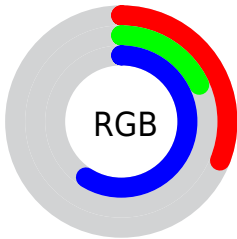
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 45, 151
Decimal	5254551
CIE _{Lab}	28.94, 40.99, -52.46
CIE _{LCh}	29, 66.579, 308.005
Yxy	5.8161, 0.2160, 0.1278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283444631 (0xFF502D97)
YUV	67.5490, 41.1413, 10.9195
Hunter-Lab	24.1165, 30.5717, -56.5483

Details

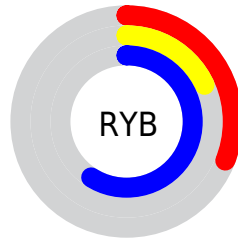
The YIQ color **67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **128.4510, 13.1660, -40.3860**, and the grayscale version is **67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.0270, -11.5160, 43.5240**, and **16.9670, -20.4550, 34.8170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.7540, -15.0010, 46.1110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.3440, -11.3310, 34.6610**.

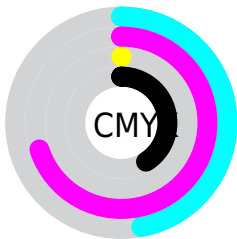
Distribution



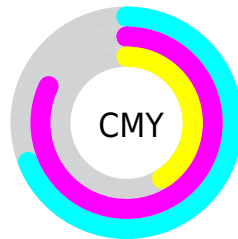
- Red (31%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860 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 67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.5490, -13.1660,
40.3860

67.5490, -13.1660,
40.3860

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

42.1250, -14.9080,
38.9160

119.0270,
-11.5160, 43.5240

16.9670, -20.4550,
34.8170

145.3800,
-11.0120, 45.4040

8.4360, -23.7540,
23.0140

171.5930, -7.2980,
44.1740

8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

196.1130, 2.5610,
36.2010

4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

221.2200, 12.1450,
27.7050

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.1510, 7.4250,

14.1210

■ 67.5490, -13.1660,
40.3860

■ 67.5490, -13.1660,
40.3860

■ 55.7540, -15.0010,
46.1110

■ 79.3440, -11.3310,
34.6610

■ 43.9590, -16.8360,
51.8360

■ 91.1390, -9.4960,
28.9360

■ 32.1640, -18.6710,
57.5610

■ 102.9340, -7.6610,
23.2110

■ 114.7290, -5.8260,
17.4860

■ 126.8230, -3.3950,
11.9730

■ 139.2050, -1.8350,
5.7250

■ 151.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 162.7950, 1.8350,
-5.7250

■ 174.5900, 3.6700,
-11.4500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.9860, -75.3330, 16.1470



67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860



53.2750, 46.9840, 62.6320

Triad

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



67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860



63.4360, 54.1940, -1.9820



60.8900, -50.2010, -20.8330

Complementary

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



67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860



128.4510, 13.1660, -40.3860

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.



53.3320, -31.6750, -37.2030



67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860



63.2050, 23.3870, -21.8690

Square

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



67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860



43.0990, 84.2650, 31.2490



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



66.5900, -66.2510, -5.2830

Rectangle

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



67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860



53.5850, 66.2420, 55.0260



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



58.2510, -44.1480, -25.9080

Sweetspot

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



67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860



163.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



99.3480, -53.8260, -4.6900



80.1280, -2.9360, 9.1600



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860



66.2550, -20.1850, 62.9750



83.0970, 17.8260, 51.4100



70.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



29.7140, -17.5240, 53.2920



2.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

Inverse Universe

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



84.7880, 40.3850, 44.5530



92.9890, 62.7090, 69.5010



112.9030, -17.8260, -51.4100



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



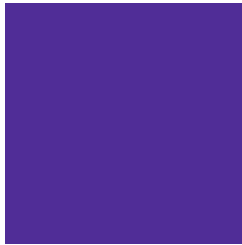
52.5760, 53.2660, 58.9140



4.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860 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 67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

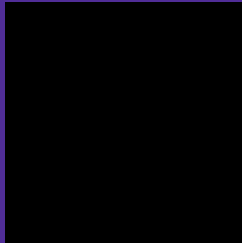
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.5490, -13.1660,

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

67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860

Protanopia

54.7020, -63.0900, 9.0220

Deuteranopia

54.8840, -58.0910, 1.0210



Tritanopia

67.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860

Protanomaly

59.1330, -44.8900, 20.5980

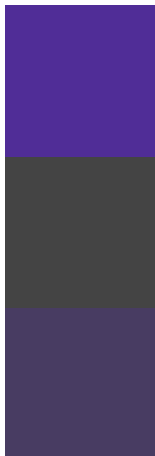
Deuteranomaly

59.5260, -41.8630, 15.2970

Tritanomaly

67.5820, -9.9060, 14.3340

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.9200, -5.0460, 14.3620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860 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(80, 45, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 45, 151)  
}
```

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(80, 45, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 45, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860 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(80, 45, 151) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 45, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 45, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 45, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 45, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 45,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 45, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 45,  
151) }
```

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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