

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.3630, -12.3420,
47.4820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5629A3
RGB	86, 41, 163
RGB Percent	34%, 16%, 64%
CMY	0.6625, 0.8393, 0.3609
CMYK	0.47, 0.75, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	262°, 60%, 40%
HSV	262°, 75%, 64%
XYZ	11.2419, 6.2083, 35.2389
YIQ	68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

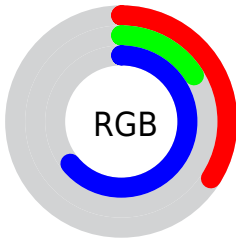
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 41, 163
Decimal	5646755
CIE _{Lab}	29.93, 47.45, -58.12
CIE _{LCh}	30, 75.033, 309.230
Yxy	6.2083, 0.2134, 0.1178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283836835 (0xFF5629A3)
YUV	68.3630, 46.6560, 15.4676
Hunter-Lab	24.9164, 36.9329, -66.4116

Details

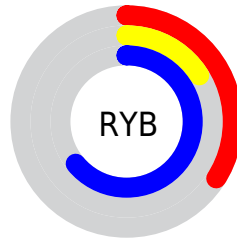
The YIQ color **68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **135.6370, 12.3420, -47.4820**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.8410, -10.6920, 50.6200**, and **19.4170, -21.6020, 39.0860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.9810, -13.9020, 53.7300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.7450, -10.7820, 41.2340**.

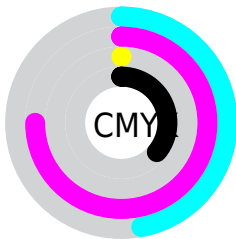
Distribution



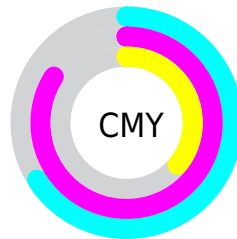
- Red (34%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820 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 68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.3630, -12.3420,
47.4820

68.3630, -12.3420,
47.4820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

40.7650, -13.5340,
47.0580

120.8410,
-10.6920, 50.6200

19.4170, -21.6020,
39.0860

148.0800, -9.8670,
52.1890

9.6900, -27.2850,
26.4350

172.8110, -1.9800,
46.9160

8.7150, -20.4060,
17.4020

197.3310, 7.8790,
38.9430

5.5060, -12.7480,
10.7720

221.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

237.9770, 7.9750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

15.1670

0.0000

■ 68.3630, -12.3420,
47.4820

■ 68.3630, -12.3420,
47.4820

■ 55.9810, -13.9020,
53.7300

■ 80.7450, -10.7820,
41.2340

■ 42.7130, -15.7830,
60.2890

■ 94.0130, -8.9010,
34.6750

■ 36.5220, -16.5630,
63.4130

■ 106.3950, -7.3410,
28.4270

■ 118.7770, -5.7810,
22.1790

■ 131.1590, -4.2210,
15.9310

■ 144.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 156.8090, -0.7800,
3.1240

■ 169.1910, 0.7800,
-3.1240

■ 182.4590, 2.6610,
-9.6830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.9840, -81.0190, 20.0770



68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820



57.4330, 52.5310, 66.7310

Triad

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



68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820



65.5180, 56.8990, -1.4450



64.0360, -53.5480, -20.7480

Complementary

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



68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820



135.6370, 12.3420, -47.4820

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.



55.5660, -32.4540, -39.6060



68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820



64.6670, 21.9660, -23.6500

Square

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



68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820



45.7470, 91.1880, 32.4360



49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550



70.4200, -71.5240, -3.3320

Rectangle

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



68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820



57.5860, 73.6690, 58.0930



49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550



61.0550, -46.5320, -26.7560

Sweetspot

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



68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820



175.4410, -4.9550, 18.2210



100.1070, -60.3370, -2.3290



85.4810, -2.4320, 11.0400



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820



64.0030, -18.9950, 74.4530



86.6020, 24.0140, 60.4140



74.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



32.6760, -14.3610, 56.5430



4.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820

Inverse Universe

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



86.2560, 47.9950, 49.8110



91.7890, 75.3160, 77.8120



117.3980, -24.0140, -60.4140



76.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



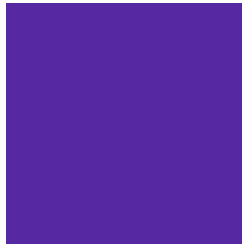
53.8430, 56.8880, 59.3520



6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820 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 68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

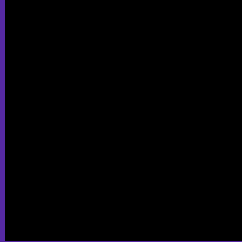
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3630, -12.3420,

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

68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820

Protanopia

56.9190, -65.1990, 8.6970

Deuteranopia

56.9870, -59.8790, 0.3850



Tritanopia

70.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820

Protanomaly

61.1160, -46.2200, 22.6760

Deuteranomaly

60.8080, -42.5970, 17.5870

Tritanomaly

69.7610, -8.8520, 17.2600

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.2130, -4.3130, 17.5990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820 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(86, 41, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 41, 163)  
}
```

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(86, 41, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 41, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820 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(86, 41, 163) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 41, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 41, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 41, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 41, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 41,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.3630, -12.3420, 47.4820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 41, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 41,  
163) }
```

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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