

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.3810, -3.5850,
48.4710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F269B
RGB	95, 38, 155
RGB Percent	37%, 15%, 61%
CMY	0.6272, 0.8511, 0.3923
CMYK	0.39, 0.75, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	269°, 61%, 38%
HSV	269°, 75%, 61%
XYZ	11.3313, 6.1861, 31.5954
YIQ	68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

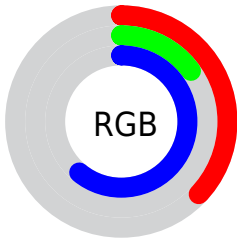
Format	Color
R_{YB}	95, 38, 155
Decimal	6235803
CIE _{Lab}	29.88, 48.34, -53.31
CIE _{LCh}	30, 71.962, 312.199
Yxy	6.1861, 0.2307, 0.1260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284425883 (0xFF5F269B)
YUV	68.3810, 42.7032, 23.3449
Hunter-Lab	24.8719, 37.7966, -57.9072

Details

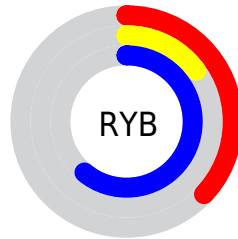
The YIQ color $[68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663399 . A complement of this color would be $[124.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710]$, and the grayscale version is $[68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[121.0330, -2.4850, 50.5630]$, and $[23.4030, -9.8190, 40.3010]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[56.5970, -3.9530, 55.1430]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[79.5780, -2.9420, 42.3220]$.

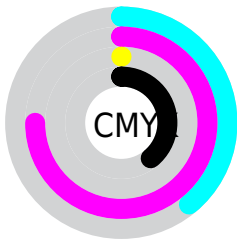
Distribution



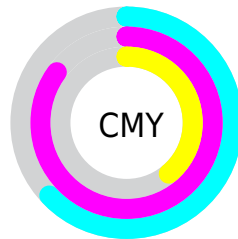
- Red (37%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710 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 68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.3810, -3.5850,
48.4710

68.3810, -3.5850,
48.4710

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.3210, -3.3560,
49.8280

121.0330, -2.4850,
50.5630

23.4030, -9.8190,
40.3010

148.2720, -1.6600,
52.1320

12.4800, -17.8860,
26.8020

174.0290, 3.3380,
49.6580

6.7430, -17.6090,
16.2710

198.5490, 13.1970,
41.6850

4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

220.3670, 16.2250,
30.8570

0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

237.3900, 8.2500,

0.0000, 0.0000,

15.6900

0.0000

254.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 68.3810, -3.5850,
48.4710

■ 68.3810, -3.5850,
48.4710

■ 56.5970, -3.9530,
55.1430

■ 79.5780, -2.9420,
42.3220

■ 45.4000, -4.5960,
61.2920

■ 91.3620, -2.5740,
35.6500

■ 40.3940, -4.4590,
64.3170

■ 102.5590, -1.9310,
29.5010

■ 114.3430, -1.5630,
22.8290

■ 125.5400, -0.9200,
16.6800

■ 137.3240, -0.5520,
10.0080

■ 148.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 160.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 171.2030, 0.5060,
-9.1740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.5390, -78.2680, 19.7800



68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710



56.6350, 54.7780, 64.5540

Triad

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



68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710



66.0720, 52.2230, -4.8090



64.0190, -54.8780, -18.6700

Complementary

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



68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710



124.6190, 3.5850, -48.4710

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.



56.5920, -35.3430, -36.8070



68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710



63.7590, 18.7110, -25.2330

Square

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



68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710



43.9530, 87.6120, 31.1640



49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550



70.0610, -71.8910, -2.1870

Rectangle

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



68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710



56.0050, 73.8070, 55.5910



49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550



61.7390, -48.4580, -24.8900

Sweetspot

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



68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710



167.1210, -1.0580, 19.1820



86.5580, -54.0570, 5.0070



80.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710



65.7720, -5.1030, 75.9930



85.7230, 30.9830, 60.7670



71.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



36.2920, -4.4120, 57.9560



3.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Inverse Universe

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



79.8230, 50.4720, 43.4640



83.4330, 78.8940, 68.0300



107.2770, -30.9830, -60.7670



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



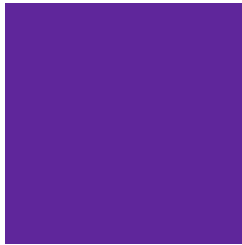
50.0680, 60.3280, 52.0720



4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

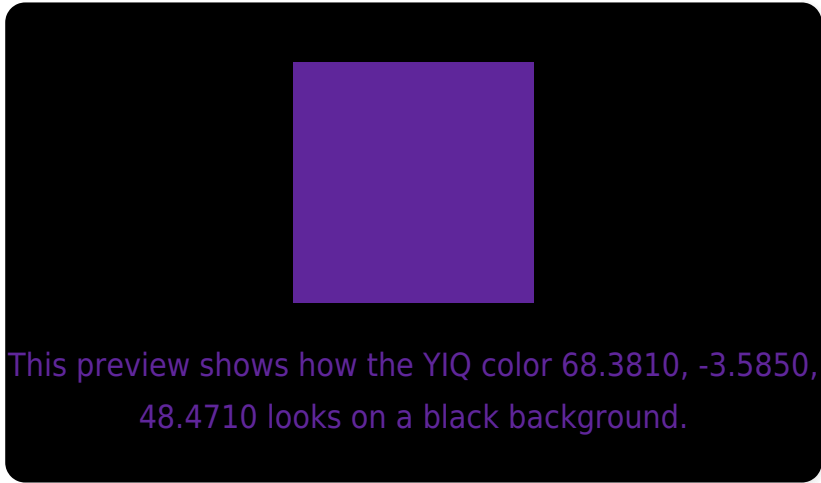
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

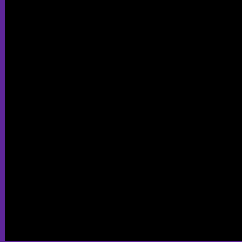
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.3810, -3.5850,

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

68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710

Protanopia

57.0330, -65.5200, 9.0080

Deuteranopia

57.1010, -60.2000, 0.6960



Tritanopia

71.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710

Protanomaly

61.4970, -42.9190, 23.4250

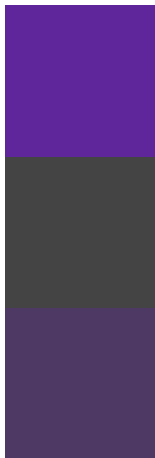
Deuteranomaly

61.1890, -39.2960, 18.3360

Tritanomaly

70.3170, 1.3260, 20.0300

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.1810, -1.2870, 17.8250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710 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(95, 38, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 38, 155)  
}
```

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(95, 38, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 38, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710 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(95, 38, 155) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 38, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(95, 38, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 38, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 38, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 38,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.3810, -3.5850, 48.4710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 38, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 38,  
155) }
```

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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