

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.4270, 61.8360,  
79.8200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B10088
RGB	177, 0, 136
RGB Percent	69%, 0%, 53%
CMY	0.3054, 0.9999, 0.4665
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.23, 0.31
HSL	314°, 100%, 35%
HSV	314°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	22.6073, 11.1409, 24.2647
YIQ	68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

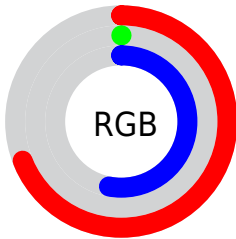
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	177, 0, 136
Decimal	11600008
CIE Lab	39.82, 69.21, -25.02
CIE LCh	40, 73.589, 340.123
Yxy	11.1409, 0.3897, 0.1920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289790088 (0xFFB10088)
YUV	68.4270, 33.3135, 95.2185
Hunter-Lab	33.3779, 62.4892, -19.7375

# Details

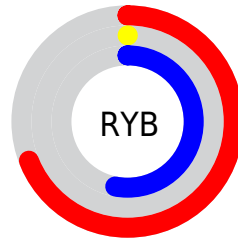
The YIQ color **68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. A complement of this color would be **108.5730, -61.8360, -79.8200**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.2440, 57.4370, 65.9250**, and **45.3850, 43.3180, 51.9740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.4490, 55.6020, 71.6500**.

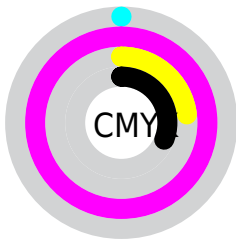
# Distribution



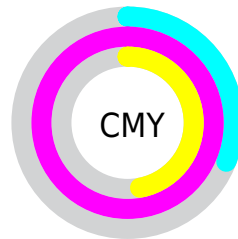
- Red (69%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (47%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200 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 68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.4270, 61.8360,  
79.8200


 68.4270, 61.8360,  
79.8200


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 56.7920, 52.8980,  
65.5860


 141.2440, 57.4370,  
65.9250


 45.3850, 43.3180,  
51.9740


 167.4280, 50.9270,  
62.7590


 34.2770, 34.3340,  
38.5740

 187.6430, 33.9640,  
56.3000

 24.2940, 26.4960,  
26.4320

 205.6920, 23.1000,  
43.9320

 12.8160, 15.6780,  
13.2300

 222.7150, 15.1250,  
28.7650

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 240.3250, 6.8750,

13.0750

■ 68.4270, 61.8360,  
79.8200

■ 79.4490, 55.6020,  
71.6500

■ 89.8840, 49.6430,  
64.0030

■ 100.9060, 43.4090,  
55.8330

■ 111.9280, 37.1750,  
47.6630

■ 123.0640, 30.6200,  
39.8040

■ 133.4990, 24.6610,  
32.1570

■ 144.5210, 18.4270,  
23.9870

■ 155.5430, 12.1930,  
15.8170

■ 165.9780, 6.2340,  
8.1700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.4560, -8.1700, 48.9660



68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



67.0830, 91.5030, 65.2870

# Triad

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



68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



86.5290, 30.8620, -30.6900



88.7600, -87.3410, -8.5330

# Complementary

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



68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



108.5730, -61.8360, -79.8200

# 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.



82.1480, -68.7230, -26.5710



68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



66.6630, -26.0780, -56.0460

# Square

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



68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



87.9780, 66.9870, -8.0610



73.7920, -47.9500, -45.1180



89.4560, -97.5680, 6.1120



# Rectangle

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



68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



66.1260, 97.9710, 47.1790



73.7920, -47.9500, -45.1180



86.7080, -81.5630, -14.1310

# Sweetspot

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



68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



187.6730, 24.1110, 31.1110



31.5400, -34.1690, 63.1030



89.2060, 14.7600, 18.8560



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



88.8340, 80.5840, 103.4960



58.6230, 89.4420, 53.0740



83.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



59.0850, 53.6310, 68.8230



10.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320



# Inverse Universe

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



68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



88.8340, 80.5840, 103.4960



118.3770, -89.4420, -53.0740



83.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



59.0850, 53.6310, 68.8230



10.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200 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 × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

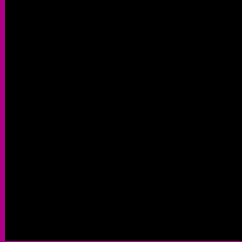
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.4270, 61.8360,



# 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

68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200

### Protanopia

84.9650, -70.8400, 17.3200

### Deuteranopia

96.8540, -13.8480, 8.6800



## Tritanopia

89.2110, 69.0900, 25.4260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



## Protanomaly

78.7590, -22.5650, 40.0190



## Deuteranomaly

86.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



## Tritanomaly

81.3750, 66.4730, 45.3290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200



## Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

68.1350, 22.6900, 29.3300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200 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(177, 0, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 0, 136)  
}
```

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(177, 0, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 0, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200 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(177, 0, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 0, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 0, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 0, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 0, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 0,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.4270, 61.8360, 79.8200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 0, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177, 0,  
136) }
```

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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