

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.4650, -4.3620,
35.0140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	562F85
RGB	86, 47, 133
RGB Percent	34%, 18%, 52%
CMY	0.6626, 0.8157, 0.4785
CMYK	0.35, 0.65, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	267°, 48%, 35%
HSV	267°, 65%, 52%
XYZ	9.0892, 5.7048, 22.8046
YIQ	68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

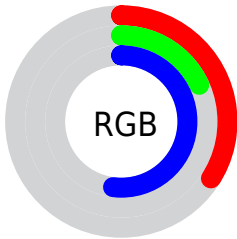
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 47, 133
Decimal	5648261
CIE _{Lab}	28.66, 36.17, -41.78
CIE _{LCh}	29, 55.261, 310.881
Yxy	5.7048, 0.2417, 0.1517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283838341 (0xFF562F85)
YUV	68.4650, 31.8158, 15.3782
Hunter-Lab	23.8847, 26.1290, -39.8895

Details

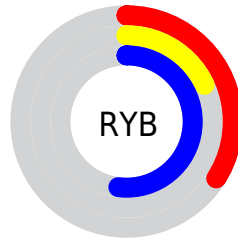
The YIQ color **68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **111.5350, 4.3620, -35.0140**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400**, and **19.6280, -6.3790, 33.0210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7410, -4.9590, 40.3290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.1890, -3.7650, 29.6990**.

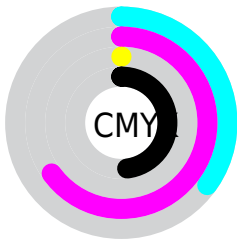
Distribution



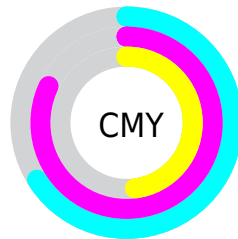
- Red (34%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140 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 68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.4650, -4.3620,
35.0140

68.4650, -4.3620,
35.0140

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.2260, -5.1870,
33.4450

118.6440, -3.3080,
37.9400

19.5140, -6.0580,
32.7100

145.4700, -2.7580,
38.9860

10.3140, -11.7870,
20.8930

172.2960, -2.2080,
40.0320

5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

197.8850, 3.2030,
35.5790

1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

222.4050, 13.0620,
27.6060

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

240.3250, 6.8750,

13.0750

■ 68.4650, -4.3620,
35.0140

■ 68.4650, -4.3620,
35.0140

■ 58.7410, -4.9590,
40.3290

■ 78.1890, -3.7650,
29.6990

■ 48.4300, -5.2810,
46.1670

■ 88.7990, -2.8470,
24.0730

■ 38.4070, -6.4740,
51.2700

■ 98.5230, -2.2500,
18.7580

■ 33.1020, -6.9330,
54.0830

■ 108.2470, -1.6530,
13.4430

■ 117.9710, -1.0560,
8.1280

■ 128.5810, -0.1380,
2.5020

■ 138.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 148.0290, 1.0560,
-8.1280

■ 158.3400, 1.3780,
-13.9660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.3580, -67.8130, 12.0190



68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140



56.9610, 41.5760, 50.5040

Triad

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



68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140



63.6800, 47.4550, -6.5050



59.3570, -50.0180, -18.6420

Complementary

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



68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140



111.5350, 4.3620, -35.0140

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.



53.5260, -34.9770, -32.4250



68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140



62.6070, 22.1950, -22.2930

Square

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



68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140



57.8480, 65.3780, 15.6020



49.9610, -14.5730, -38.7730



63.9170, -62.8580, -6.2020

Rectangle

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



68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140



49.3130, 61.0160, 50.6160



49.9610, -14.5730, -38.7730



57.6470, -45.2030, -23.3070

Sweetspot

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



68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140



148.2470, -1.6530, 13.4430



84.3930, -40.5310, 2.1650



71.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140



71.9280, -6.3830, 55.1290



81.3220, 21.2660, 44.1300



61.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



32.4610, -6.5660, 52.9380



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Inverse Universe

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



78.0720, 36.1690, 32.8490



86.8010, 56.7060, 51.6340



98.6780, -21.2660, -44.1300



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



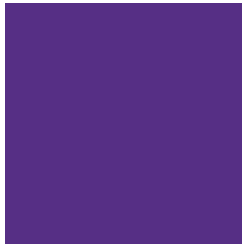
46.9640, 54.6890, 49.6410



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

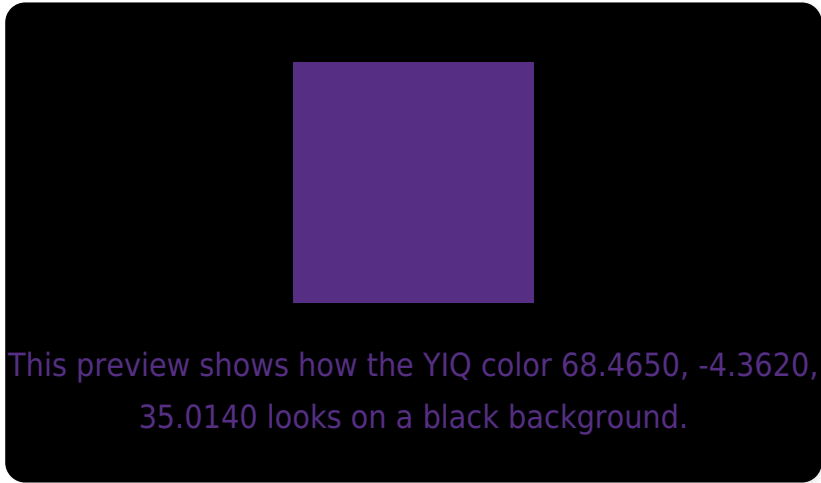
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

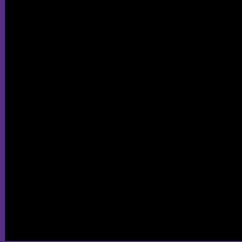
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.4650, -4.3620,

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

68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140

Protanopia

54.5880, -62.7690, 8.7110

Deuteranopia

54.4110, -58.1370, 1.8550



Tritanopia

68.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140

Protanomaly

59.5200, -41.7260, 18.3220

Deuteranomaly

59.4400, -38.7450, 13.8550

Tritanomaly

68.6710, 0.0890, 14.9130

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140

Achromatopsia

68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.1330, -1.3320, 13.1320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140 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, 47, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 47, 133)  
}
```

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, 47, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 47, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140 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, 47, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 47, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 47, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 47, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 47, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 47,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.4650, -4.3620, 35.0140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 47, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 47,  
133) }
```

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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