

Converting Colors

YIQ(68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(68.7320, -0.7400,
35.4520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A2E82
RGB	90, 46, 130
RGB Percent	35%, 18%, 51%
CMY	0.6469, 0.8197, 0.4903
CMYK	0.31, 0.65, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	271°, 48%, 35%
HSV	271°, 65%, 51%
XYZ	9.2247, 5.7395, 21.7346
YIQ	68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

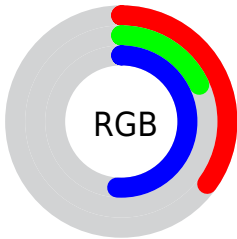
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 46, 130
Decimal	5910146
CIE _{Lab}	28.75, 36.91, -39.74
CIE _{LCh}	29, 54.235, 312.887
Yxy	5.7395, 0.2514, 0.1564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284100226 (0xFF5A2E82)
YUV	68.7320, 30.2051, 18.6520
Hunter-Lab	23.9572, 26.8064, -37.0195

Details

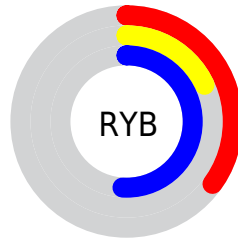
The YIQ color $[68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663399 . A complement of this color would be $[107.2680, 0.7400, -35.4520]$, and the grayscale version is $[68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[119.4980, 0.0390, 37.8550]$, and $[20.7810, -2.4360, 33.1480]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[59.3070, -0.7410, 40.9790]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[78.1570, -0.7390, 29.9250]$.

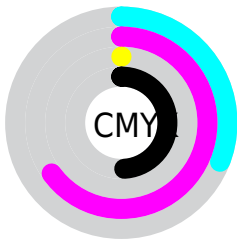
Distribution



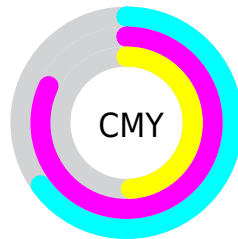
- Red (35%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520 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 68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.7320, -0.7400,
35.4520

68.7320, -0.7400,
35.4520

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.9060, -1.2900,
34.4060

119.4980, 0.0390,
37.8550

20.7810, -2.4360,
33.1480

145.3240, 0.5890,
38.9010

11.8800, -7.5690,
21.5430

172.5630, 1.4140,
40.4700

5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

198.4940, 5.8620,
36.9500

0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

223.3020, 14.8500,
28.2420

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.7380, 7.1500,

13.5980

■ 68.7320, -0.7400,
35.4520

■ 68.7320, -0.7400,
35.4520

■ 59.3070, -0.7410,
40.9790

■ 78.1570, -0.7390,
29.9250

■ 49.8820, -0.7420,
46.5060

■ 87.5820, -0.7380,
24.3980

■ 40.4570, -0.7430,
52.0330

■ 97.3060, -0.1410,
19.0830

■ 35.1520, -1.2020,
54.8460

■ 106.7310, -0.1400,
13.5560

■ 116.1560, -0.1390,
8.0290

■ 125.5810, -0.1380,
2.5020

■ 135.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 144.4310, -0.1360,
-8.5520

■ 154.1550, 0.4610,
-13.8670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.5430, -66.8960, 11.9200



68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520



57.3910, 43.1810, 48.9490

Triad

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



68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520



64.2560, 45.7130, -7.9750



59.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200

Complementary

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



68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520



107.2680, 0.7400, -35.4520

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.



53.9820, -36.2610, -31.1810



68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520



62.5960, 20.7280, -23.2400

Square

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



68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520



58.7830, 64.0030, 12.9870



48.7540, -18.4240, -40.5680



63.4440, -62.9040, -5.3680

Rectangle

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



68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520



48.7860, 61.0620, 49.7820



48.7540, -18.4240, -40.5680



57.9890, -46.1660, -22.3740

Sweetspot

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



68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520



144.7310, -0.1400, 13.5560



79.6430, -38.2390, 4.6810



70.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520



72.5650, -0.9270, 55.3690



80.5780, 23.4210, 43.6210



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



34.6250, -1.1560, 54.0120



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



75.6760, 37.2240, 30.2480



83.2370, 58.1740, 47.0540



95.4220, -23.4210, -43.6210



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



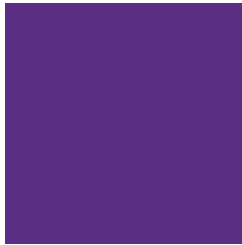
45.2260, 56.7070, 46.1070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520 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 68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

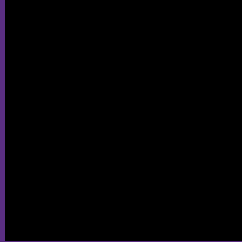
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7320, -0.7400,

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

68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520

Protanopia

54.7020, -63.0900, 9.0220

Deuteranopia

55.1120, -58.7330, 1.6430



Tritanopia

69.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520

Protanomaly

60.0040, -40.2130, 18.4350

Deuteranomaly

60.0380, -37.5530, 14.2790

Tritanomaly

68.6500, 4.5820, 16.0860

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.2040, -0.0940, 12.7220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520 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(90, 46, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 46, 130)  
}
```

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(90, 46, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 46, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520 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(90, 46, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 46, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 46, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 46, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 46, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 46,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.7320, -0.7400, 35.4520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 46, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 46,  
130) }
```

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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