

# Converting Colors

YIQ(68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(68.7890, 39.7850,  
66.4490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	940F8A
RGB	148, 15, 138
RGB Percent	58%, 6%, 54%
CMY	0.4192, 0.9413, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.07, 0.42
HSL	305°, 82%, 32%
HSV	305°, 90%, 58%
XYZ	16.9895, 8.4808, 24.7923
YIQ	68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

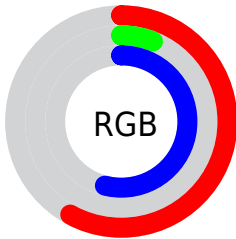
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	148, 15, 138
Decimal	9703306
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.96, 61.98, -34.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 70.817, 331.069
Yxy	8.4808, 0.3380, 0.1687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287893386 (0xFF940F8A)
YUV	68.7890, 34.1210, 69.4680
Hunter-Lab	29.1218, 53.1731, -30.0903

# Details

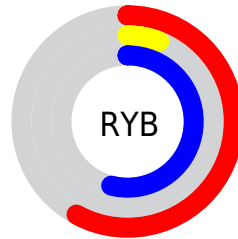
The YIQ color **68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **94.2110, -39.7850, -66.4490**, and the grayscale version is **68.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.3170, 37.9980, 60.2860**, and **37.7250, 27.5010, 46.7730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.8700, 44.2310, 73.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.7080, 35.3390, 58.9150**.

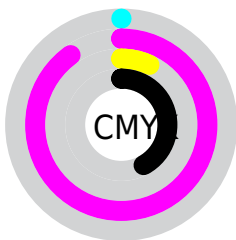
# Distribution



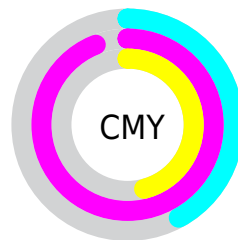
- Red (58%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (46%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490 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 68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.7890, 39.7850,  
66.4490


 68.7890, 39.7850,  
66.4490


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 48.6480, 35.5680,  
60.2720


 131.6160, 38.5940,  
60.4980


 37.7250, 27.5010,  
46.7730


 159.9150, 39.1900,  
60.7100


 27.0300, 18.7920,  
33.8960

 185.6370, 34.1010,  
59.3250

 16.9330, 11.2750,  
21.4430

 202.7570, 24.4750,  
46.5470

 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

 219.7800, 16.5000,  
31.3800

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 236.8030, 8.5250,

16.2130

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 68.7890, 39.7850,  
66.4490

■ 68.7890, 39.7850,  
66.4490

■ 59.8700, 44.2310,  
73.9830

■ 77.7080, 35.3390,  
58.9150

■ 86.6270, 30.8930,  
51.3810

■ 94.9590, 26.7220,  
44.3700

■ 103.9920, 21.9550,  
37.1470

■ 112.9110, 17.5090,  
29.6130

■ 121.8300, 13.0630,  
22.0790

■ 130.7490, 8.6170,  
14.5450

■ 139.0810, 4.4460,  
7.5340

■ 148.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.7190, -34.2560, 37.1360



68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



61.7870, 77.6570, 62.9130

# Triad

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



68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



77.4470, 37.3250, -21.1630



77.5950, -73.8150, -11.3750

# Complementary

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



68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



94.2110, -39.7850, -66.4490

# 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.



70.5100, -55.2430, -28.5790



68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



67.7250, -2.2850, -41.2050

# Square

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



68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



75.0420, 70.1030, 1.5510



61.4530, -33.8740, -46.9140



80.0350, -86.1970, 3.7790



# Rectangle

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



68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



57.5690, 89.5340, 51.4060



61.4530, -33.8740, -46.9140



75.5430, -68.0370, -16.9730

# Sweetspot

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



68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



162.4330, 15.8590, 26.4750



32.8530, -37.3290, 43.2710



78.5750, 9.1670, 15.5910



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



78.4120, 58.1650, 96.7970



61.3790, 60.6500, 46.2340



69.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



55.7400, 41.4810, 68.7530



4.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



# Inverse Universe

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



68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



78.4120, 58.1650, 96.7970



101.6210, -60.6500, -46.2340



69.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



55.7400, 41.4810, 68.7530



4.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

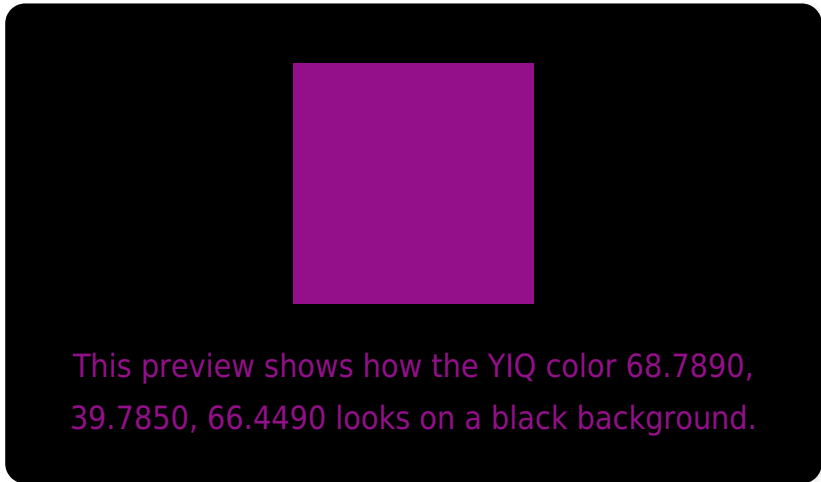
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

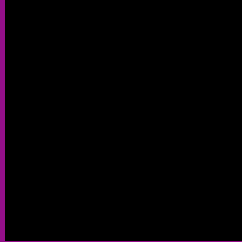
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 68.7890, 39.7850,



# 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

68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490

### Protanopia

67.1550, -77.4870, 11.1290

### Deuteranopia

82.3670, -28.4740, 9.4300



## Tritanopia

80.8710, 49.3760, 19.2640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



## Protanomaly

67.8450, -34.8510, 31.3970



## Deuteranomaly

77.6020, -3.4900, 30.2220



## Tritanomaly

76.2690, 45.9800, 36.7640

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490



## Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

68.7810, 14.7590, 24.3830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490 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(148, 15, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 15, 138)  
}
```

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(148, 15, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 15, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490 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(148, 15, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 15, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 15, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 15, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 15, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 15,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 68.7890, 39.7850, 66.4490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 15, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 15,  
138) }
```

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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