

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290)
contains.

YIQ(69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(69.8970, 2.9290,
29.5290)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B3275
RGB	91, 50, 117
RGB Percent	36%, 20%, 46%
CMY	0.6430, 0.8040, 0.5412
CMYK	0.22, 0.57, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	277°, 40%, 33%
HSV	277°, 57%, 46%
XYZ	8.6680, 5.7898, 17.4871
YIQ	69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

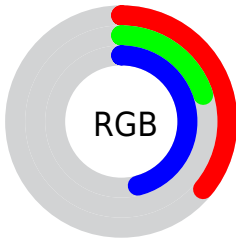
Format	Color
R_{YB}	91, 50, 117
Decimal	5976693
CIE _{Lab}	28.88, 31.63, -31.34
CIE _{LCh}	29, 44.527, 315.262
Yxy	5.7898, 0.2713, 0.1812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284166773 (0xFF5B3275)
YUV	69.8970, 23.2218, 18.5073
Hunter-Lab	24.0620, 22.1938, -26.2458

Details

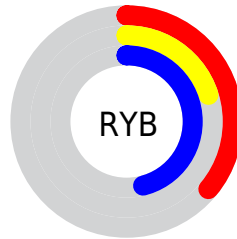
The YIQ color **69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **97.1030, -2.9290, -29.5290**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.6630, 3.7080, 31.9320**, and **22.6580, 2.1040, 27.9600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.6570, 3.8450, 34.9570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.4360, 2.6090, 24.3130**.

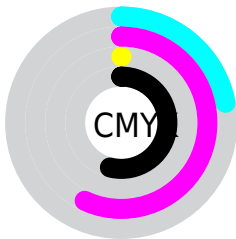
Distribution



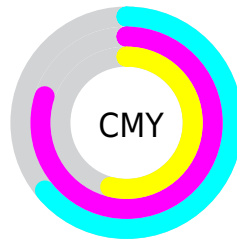
- Red (36%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290 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 69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.8970, 2.9290,
29.5290

69.8970, 2.9290,
29.5290

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.0710, 2.3790,
28.4830

119.6630, 3.7080,
31.9320

22.6580, 2.1040,
27.9600

146.0760, 3.9830,
32.4550

12.1210, -1.0580,
19.1820

172.9020, 4.5330,
33.5010

3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

200.4290, 4.4870,
34.3350

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

225.0630, 14.0250,
26.6730

242.0860, 6.0500,

11.5060

■ 69.8970, 2.9290,
29.5290

■ 69.8970, 2.9290,
29.5290

■ 61.6570, 3.8450,
34.9570

■ 78.4360, 2.6090,
24.3130

■ 53.7050, 3.8900,
39.6500

■ 86.0890, 1.9680,
19.4080

■ 45.1660, 4.2100,
44.8660

■ 94.6280, 1.6480,
14.1920

■ 36.9260, 5.1260,
50.2940

■ 102.8680, 0.7320,
8.7640

■ 34.8660, 5.3550,
51.6510

■ 110.8200, 0.6870,
4.0710

■ 119.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 127.5990, -0.5490,
-6.5730

■ 135.8390, -1.4650,
-12.0010

■ 143.7910, -1.5100,
-16.6940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.2150, -51.3530, 11.0710



69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290



65.4680, 35.1140, 35.4500

Triad

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



69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290



64.2230, 41.3120, -10.8160



58.4110, -50.1100, -16.9740

Complementary

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



69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290



97.1030, -2.9290, -29.5290

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.



53.7200, -38.2790, -27.6470



69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290



62.2970, 20.1320, -23.4520

Square

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



69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290



63.6890, 52.4040, 8.4360



54.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



61.4720, -60.1070, -6.4990

Rectangle

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



69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290



62.0040, 48.0440, 32.3960



54.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



57.0430, -46.2580, -20.7060

Sweetspot

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



69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290



134.7480, 1.1900, 11.4780



73.4870, -28.9320, 6.7160



65.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290



78.5190, 4.7140, 46.7460



76.8730, 20.6720, 32.8640



54.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



36.3330, 5.5380, 53.8420



74.2470, 10.9380, 110.1860

Inverse Universe

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



72.9970, 31.5860, 22.2900



83.3680, 50.0150, 35.2230



90.1270, -20.6720, -32.8640



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.8360, 57.6250, 40.4810



85.8080, 117.8630, 83.1670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

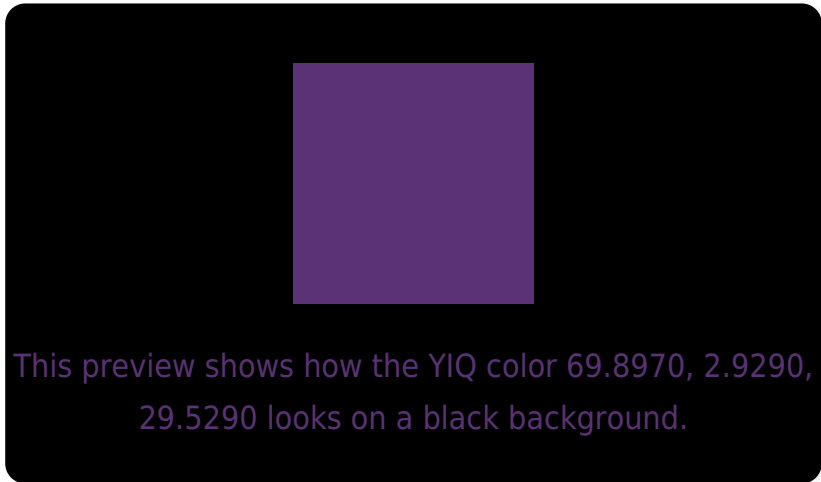
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

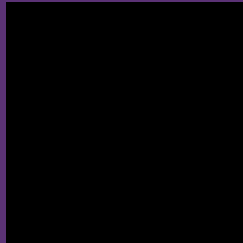
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8970, 2.9290,

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

69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290

Protanopia

62.5750, -43.5590, 12.9930

Deuteranopia

65.3450, -31.4080, 7.5360



Tritanopia

69.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290

Protanomaly

65.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410

Deuteranomaly

67.0310, -18.4800, 15.5360

Tritanomaly

69.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.2210, 1.2360, 10.6440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290 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(91, 50, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 50, 117)  
}
```

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(91, 50, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 50, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290 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(91, 50, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 50, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 50, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 50, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 50, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 50,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.8970, 2.9290, 29.5290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 50, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 50,  
117) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor