

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.2000, -17.2110,
97.1970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	720CFF
RGB	114, 12, 255
RGB Percent	45%, 5%, 100%
CMY	0.5525, 0.9532, 0.0003
CMYK	0.55, 0.95, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	265°, 100%, 52%
HSV	265°, 95%, 100%
XYZ	25.1229, 11.0619, 95.3636
YIQ	70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

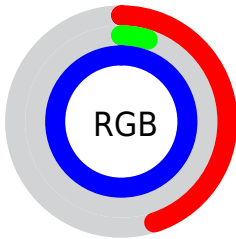
Format	Color
R_{YB}	114, 12, 255
Decimal	7474431
CIE _{Lab}	39.68, 80.86, -95.35
CIE _{LCh}	40, 125.020, 310.302
Yxy	11.0619, 0.1910, 0.0841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285664511 (0xFF720CFF)
YUV	70.2000, 91.1064, 38.4126
Hunter-Lab	33.2594, 76.6286, -146.7188

Details

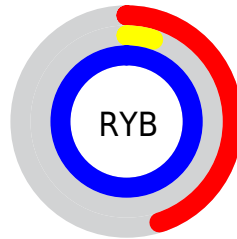
The YIQ color **70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated purple. A complement of this color would be **196.8000, 17.2110, -97.1970**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.8990, 1.7290, 73.3210**, and **30.8300, -46.5490, 67.2030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.0630, -18.0830, 101.9890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3600, -15.1460, 87.3020**.

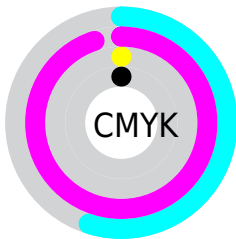
Distribution



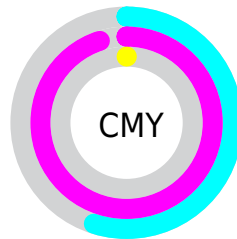
- Red (45%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970 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 70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 70.2000, -17.2110,
97.1970


 70.2000, -17.2110,
97.1970


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 48.9720, -25.7370,
86.5110


 132.1980, 2.3250,
73.5330


 30.7160, -46.2280,
66.8920


 158.4900, 12.8260,
64.9380


 19.1520, -53.9280,
52.2480


 184.4940, 24.1980,
57.0780

 16.0740, -45.2610,
43.8510

 205.1050, 23.3750,
44.4550

 12.9960, -36.5940,
35.4540

 222.1280, 15.4000,
29.2880

 17.0760, -31.5480,
21.0920

 239.1510, 7.4250,

 11.4050, -22.4690,

14.1210

16.2430

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 70.2000, -17.2110,
97.1970

■ 70.2000, -17.2110,
97.1970

■ 61.0630, -18.0830,
101.9890

■ 89.3600, -15.1460,
87.3020

■ 109.1070,
-13.3560, 76.8840

■ 127.9680,
-11.8870, 66.7770

■ 147.7150,
-10.0970, 56.3590

■ 166.8750, -8.0320,
46.4640

■ 186.6220, -6.2420,
36.0460

■ 205.7820, -4.1770,
26.1510

■ 225.2300, -2.9830,
15.5210

■ 244.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.9440, -109.9050, 25.9590



70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970



86.9820, 82.9230, 99.6510

Triad

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



70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970



83.6800, 82.9860, 4.8580



87.9670, -75.4630, -25.5670

Complementary

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



70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970



196.8000, 17.2110, -97.1970

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.



71.8420, -34.1920, -63.1840



70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970



84.3920, 20.8220, -35.9620

Square

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



70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970



67.5740, 134.6960, 47.9120



68.6790, -32.1750, -61.1910



101.1280, -108.3880, 3.9640

Rectangle

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



70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970



86.5200, 118.7340, 83.9020



68.6790, -32.1750, -61.1910



83.2760, -63.6320, -36.2400

Sweetspot

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



70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970



198.7050, -5.2780, 29.5860



123.0560, -117.0530, 1.3070



93.8110, -3.1210, 18.0230



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970



61.0630, -18.0830, 101.9890



106.3790, 54.9050, 122.8490



117.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



45.6940, -13.6310, 76.3610



15.3690, -4.4520, 25.6280

Inverse Universe

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



100.7310, 99.5670, 95.3670



93.1170, 104.4720, 100.0880



160.6210, -54.9050, -122.8490



119.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



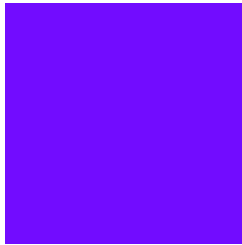
69.7630, 78.2050, 75.0130



23.3540, 26.2670, 25.0750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

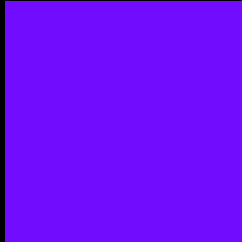
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

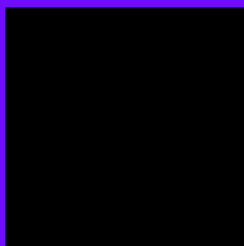
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.2000, -17.2110,

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

70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970

Protanopia

75.0770, -86.0150, 11.4970

Deuteranopia

75.4070, -78.6770, -0.3490



Tritanopia

89.8490, -24.6200, -5.3560

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970

Protanomaly

73.0490, -61.3080, 42.8200

Deuteranomaly

73.3450, -56.6300, 35.1300

Tritanomaly

82.7880, -21.5090, 31.8910

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.0950, -6.1960, 35.2120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970 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(114, 12, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 12, 255)  
}
```

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(114, 12, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 12, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970 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(114, 12, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 12, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 12, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 12, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 12, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 12,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.2000, -17.2110, 97.1970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 12, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 12,  
255) }
```

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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