

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.2290, 7.9260,  
32.5820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	622F75
RGB	98, 47, 117
RGB Percent	38%, 18%, 46%
CMY	0.6155, 0.8158, 0.5412
CMYK	0.16, 0.60, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	284°, 43%, 32%
HSV	284°, 60%, 46%
XYZ	9.2678, 5.9146, 17.4810
YIQ	70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

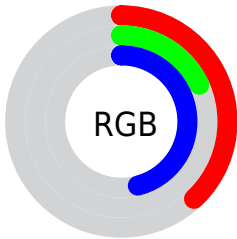
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 47, 117
Decimal	6434677
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.20, 35.32, -30.78
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 46.851, 318.936
Yxy	5.9146, 0.2837, 0.1811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284624757 (0xFF622F75)
YUV	70.2290, 23.0581, 24.3552
Hunter-Lab	24.3199, 25.4626, -25.5934

# Details

The YIQ color **70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **93.7710, -7.9260, -32.5820**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.8810, 9.0260, 34.6740**, and **22.1040, 6.7800, 31.3240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.2880, 9.4380, 38.2220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.1700, 6.4140, 26.9420**.

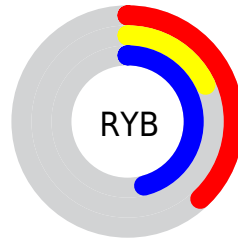
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (18%)

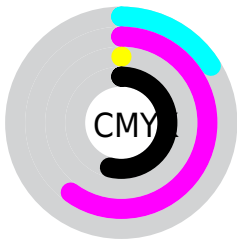
Blue (46%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (46%)

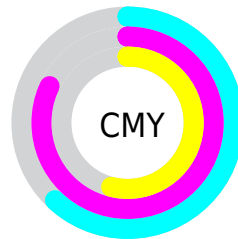


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820 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 70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.2290, 7.9260,  
32.5820

70.2290, 7.9260,  
32.5820

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

45.8160, 7.6510,  
32.0590

120.8810, 9.0260,  
34.6740

22.1040, 6.7800,  
31.3240

146.7070, 9.5760,  
35.7200

14.2140, 3.1140,  
20.6660

174.1200, 9.8510,  
36.2430

3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

201.9460, 10.4010,  
37.2890

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

223.8890, 14.5750,  
27.7190

240.9120, 6.6000,

12.5520

■ 70.2290, 7.9260,  
32.5820

■ 70.2290, 7.9260,  
32.5820

■ 62.2880, 9.4380,  
38.2220

■ 78.1700, 6.4140,  
26.9420

■ 54.9340, 10.6750,  
43.3390

■ 85.5240, 5.1770,  
21.8250

■ 46.9930, 12.1870,  
48.9790

■ 93.7640, 4.2610,  
16.3970

■ 38.7530, 13.1030,  
54.4070

■ 101.7050, 2.7490,  
10.7570

■ 109.0590, 1.5120,  
5.6400

■ 117.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 124.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 132.8820, -3.0240,  
-11.2800

■ 140.5350, -3.6650,  
-16.1850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.1560, -43.6970, 15.4950



70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820



63.6860, 40.4320, 38.1920

# Triad

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



70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820



65.0980, 40.1660, -12.0740



60.2690, -52.5860, -16.1540

# Complementary

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



70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820



93.7710, -7.9260, -32.5820

# 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.



55.4640, -40.4340, -27.1380



70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820



62.2750, 17.1980, -25.3460

# Square

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



70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820



64.3640, 54.6970, 5.4250



51.0510, -23.5140, -36.4260



62.7430, -62.3080, -5.1560



# Rectangle

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



70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820



60.9830, 52.5370, 33.5690



51.0510, -23.5140, -36.4260



58.9010, -48.7340, -19.8860

# Sweetspot

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



70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820



134.4710, 3.5280, 13.1600



66.7200, -27.9700, 11.3100



65.5260, 1.6950, 7.8310



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.



70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820



79.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700



74.2000, 24.0650, 31.9450



54.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



40.5190, 13.8820, 56.8100



82.9180, 28.2220, 116.3340



# Inverse Universe

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



70.0960, 35.6210, 20.7490



79.3100, 55.9300, 32.6500



89.8000, -24.0650, -31.9450



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.2400, 62.1190, 36.1270

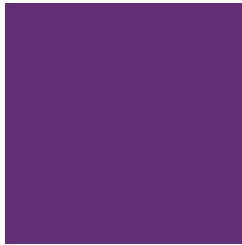


82.5020, 127.1720, 74.1480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820 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 70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820 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 70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.2290, 7.9260,



# 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

70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820

### Protanopia

62.4220, -47.5020, 12.8660

### Deuteranopia

66.8290, -29.8950, 7.6490



## Tritanopia

70.5400, 16.2750, 7.9150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820

## Protanomaly

65.5880, -27.2380, 20.0740

## Deuteranomaly

68.2270, -16.0960, 16.3840

## Tritanomaly

70.6680, 13.3390, 17.0750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.2320, 2.7030, 11.5910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820 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(98, 47, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 47, 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(98, 47, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 47, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820 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(98, 47, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 47, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 47, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 47, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 47, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 47,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 47, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 47,  
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](#).

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