

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(70.6460, 2.3780,  
34.0100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E307E
RGB	94, 48, 126
RGB Percent	37%, 19%, 49%
CMY	0.6312, 0.8118, 0.5059
CMYK	0.25, 0.62, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	275°, 45%, 34%
HSV	275°, 62%, 49%
XYZ	9.4415, 6.0002, 20.3948
YIQ	70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

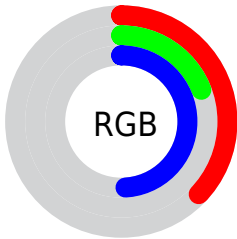
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	94, 48, 126
Decimal	6172798
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.41, 35.82, -36.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 50.879, 314.748
Yxy	6.0002, 0.2635, 0.1674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284362878 (0xFF5E307E)
YUV	70.6460, 27.2895, 20.4815
Hunter-Lab	24.4953, 25.9343, -32.2183

# Details

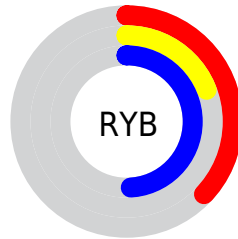
The YIQ color **70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **103.3540, -2.3780, -34.0100**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.2980, 3.4780, 36.1020**, and **21.8200, 1.8280, 32.9640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5200, 2.9730, 39.7490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.7720, 1.7830, 28.2710**.

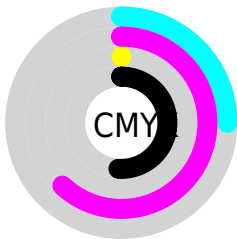
# Distribution



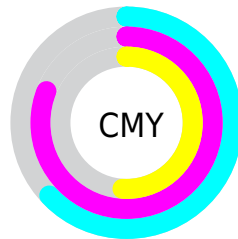
- Red (37%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100 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 70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.6460, 2.3780,  
34.0100

70.6460, 2.3780,  
34.0100

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

46.2330, 2.1030,  
33.4870

121.2980, 3.4780,  
36.1020

21.8200, 1.8280,  
32.9640

147.2380, 3.7070,  
37.4590

13.5170, -2.1130,  
21.7830

174.0640, 4.2570,  
38.5050

4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

200.8640, 7.6960,  
36.7520

0.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

224.4760, 14.3000,  
27.1960

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

241.4990, 6.3250,

12.0290

■ 70.6460, 2.3780,  
34.0100

■ 70.6460, 2.3780,  
34.0100

■ 61.5200, 2.9730,  
39.7490

■ 79.7720, 1.7830,  
28.2710

■ 52.9810, 3.2930,  
44.9650

■ 88.3110, 1.4630,  
23.0550

■ 43.8550, 3.8880,  
50.7040

■ 97.7360, 1.4640,  
17.5280

■ 36.4900, 3.6580,  
54.8740

■ 106.2750, 1.1440,  
12.3120

■ 115.4010, 0.5490,  
6.5730

■ 124.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 133.0660, -0.3660,  
-4.3820

■ 142.1920, -0.9610,  
-10.1210

■ 150.7310, -1.2810,  
-15.3370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.6740, -65.8870, 10.1530



70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100



62.1470, 40.7520, 43.4080

# Triad

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



70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100



65.7180, 44.2920, -9.7560



60.5140, -51.8980, -17.6100

# Complementary

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



70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100



103.3540, -2.3780, -34.0100

# 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.



55.2530, -38.4620, -29.8380



70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100



63.7700, 20.1780, -24.2860

# Square

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



70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100



62.6360, 59.9230, 9.8350



50.9500, -16.0400, -39.7200



64.0310, -63.1790, -5.8910



# Rectangle

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



70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100



56.5910, 56.9370, 41.9370



50.9500, -16.0400, -39.7200



59.0320, -47.7250, -21.6530

# Sweetspot

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



70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100



141.2150, 1.3730, 13.6690



75.6760, -33.8380, 7.5220



68.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100



77.3220, 4.0710, 52.8950



79.4160, 23.6970, 38.6170



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



37.0170, 3.6120, 55.7080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



74.9700, 36.2160, 26.4880



83.8790, 56.0660, 41.2020



94.4700, -23.3760, -38.9280



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



44.2000, 59.5960, 43.3080

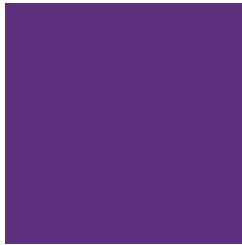


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100 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 70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

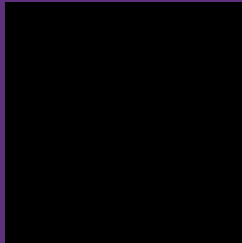
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6460, 2.3780,



# 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

70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100

### Protanopia

55.6310, -64.3280, 9.4320

### Deuteranopia

63.8430, -41.6780, 6.4340



## Tritanopia

70.5500, 10.3150, 5.7950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100

## Protanomaly

61.0040, -40.2130, 18.4350

## Deuteranomaly

66.5510, -25.8160, 16.3280

## Tritanomaly

70.6180, 7.6080, 16.3120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100 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(94, 48, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 48, 126)  
}
```

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(94, 48, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 48, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100 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(94, 48, 126) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 48, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 48, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 48, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 48, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 48,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6460, 2.3780, 34.0100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 48, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 48,  
126) }
```

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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