

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850)
contains.

YIQ(70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850)	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(70.7310, -8.1670,
32.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	533487
RGB	83, 52, 135
RGB Percent	33%, 20%, 53%
CMY	0.6744, 0.7961, 0.4707
CMYK	0.38, 0.61, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	262°, 44%, 37%
HSV	262°, 61%, 53%
XYZ	9.1690, 6.0439, 23.5959
YIQ	70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

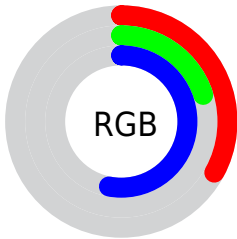
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 52, 135
Decimal	5452935
CIE _{Lab}	29.52, 33.09, -41.64
CIE _{LCh}	30, 53.192, 308.475
Yxy	6.0439, 0.2363, 0.1557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283643015 (0xFF533487)
YUV	70.7310, 31.6846, 10.7599
Hunter-Lab	24.5843, 23.5509, -39.6973

Details

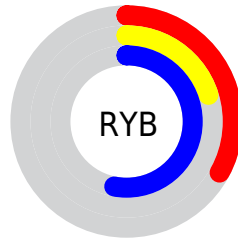
The YIQ color **70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **116.2690, 8.1670, -32.3850**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110**, and **22.0680, -10.7340, 29.3460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1210, -9.0850, 38.0110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.7540, -6.9740, 27.2820**.

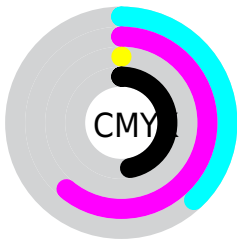
Distribution



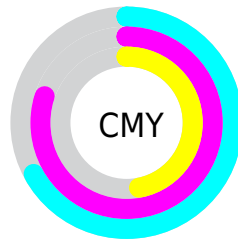
- Red (33%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850 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 70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.7310, -8.1670,
32.3850

70.7310, -8.1670,
32.3850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.4920, -8.9920,
30.8160

120.9100, -7.1130,
35.3110

22.0680, -10.7340,
29.3460

146.8500, -6.8840,
36.6680

9.6450, -14.2170,
20.8790

174.3770, -6.9300,
37.5020

5.5060, -12.7480,
10.7720

199.9230, 0.0400,
32.3280

2.2970, -5.0900,
4.1420

224.4430, 9.8990,
24.3550

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.2600, 5.5000,

10.4600

■ 70.7310, -8.1670,
32.3850

■ 70.7310, -8.1670,
32.3850

■ 60.1210, -9.0850,
38.0110

■ 80.7540, -6.9740,
27.2820

■ 49.7990, -10.8740,
42.9020

■ 91.6630, -5.4600,
21.8680

■ 39.1890, -11.7920,
48.5280

■ 101.6860, -4.2670,
16.7650

■ 30.3400, -13.5350,
52.5850

■ 112.5950, -2.7530,
11.3510

■ 122.6180, -1.5600,
6.2480

■ 133.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 143.5500, 1.1470,
-4.2690

■ 154.4590, 2.6610,
-9.6830

■ 164.4820, 3.8540,
-14.7860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.0050, -68.3170, 10.1390



70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



63.2760, 36.0750, 45.5710

Triad

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



70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



65.4630, 49.5640, -6.1800



60.3030, -49.9260, -20.3100

Complementary

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



70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



116.2690, 8.1670, -32.3850

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.



54.1130, -35.2520, -32.9480



70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



64.9880, 25.4960, -21.5440

Square

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



70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



60.5320, 63.4520, 17.4680



55.6200, -6.1830, -36.6390



64.1620, -62.1700, -7.6580

Rectangle

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



70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



53.8070, 56.5690, 48.6090



55.6200, -6.1830, -36.6390



58.5930, -45.1110, -24.9750

Sweetspot

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



70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



151.2360, -3.1200, 12.4960



92.5730, -41.2180, -1.9060



74.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850



75.1720, -13.1220, 50.6060



82.9900, 16.2690, 41.0770



61.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



29.4710, -12.5260, 50.8180



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Inverse Universe

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



82.7450, 32.7760, 33.7680



94.1040, 51.4790, 52.7510



104.0100, -16.2690, -41.0770



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



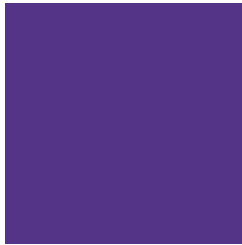
48.1040, 51.4790, 52.7510



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

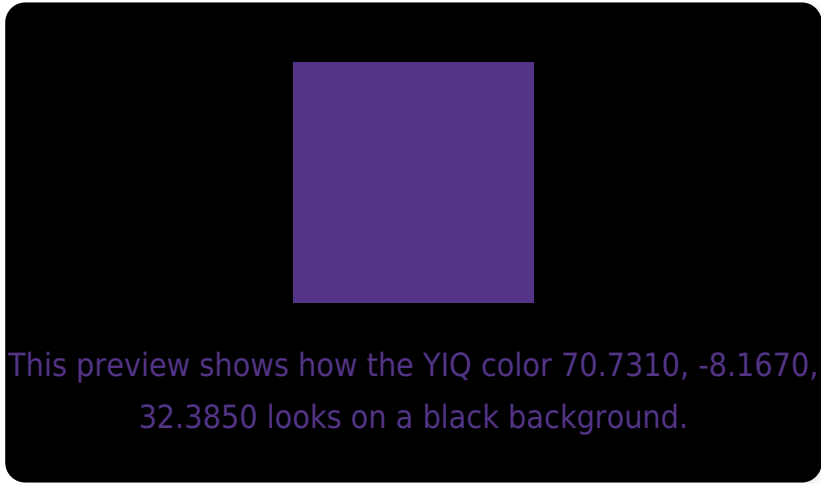
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

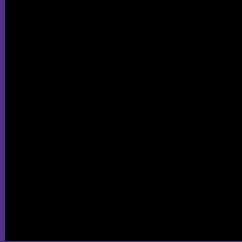
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7310, -8.1670,

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

70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850

Protanopia

55.6310, -64.3280, 9.4320

Deuteranopia

55.9270, -59.6500, 1.7420



Tritanopia

69.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850

Protanomaly

61.3240, -44.1100, 17.4740

Deuteranomaly

61.2440, -41.1290, 13.0070

Tritanomaly

70.4640, -3.7620, 13.1180

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850 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(83, 52, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 52, 135)  
}
```

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(83, 52, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 52, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850 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(83, 52, 135) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 52, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 52, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 52, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 52, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 52,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.7310, -8.1670, 32.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 52, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 52,  
135) }
```

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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