

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.8700, -9.6360,
42.4920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	582E9A
RGB	88, 46, 154
RGB Percent	35%, 18%, 60%
CMY	0.6547, 0.8197, 0.3962
CMYK	0.43, 0.70, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	263°, 54%, 39%
HSV	263°, 70%, 60%
XYZ	10.8350, 6.3615, 31.2151
YIQ	70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

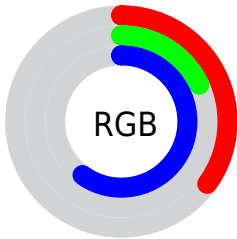
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 46, 154
Decimal	5779098
CIE _{Lab}	30.31, 42.84, -52.04
CIE _{LCh}	30, 67.402, 309.463
Yxy	6.3615, 0.2238, 0.1314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283969178 (0xFF582E9A)
YUV	70.8700, 40.9831, 15.0230
Hunter-Lab	25.2220, 32.5426, -55.7228

Details

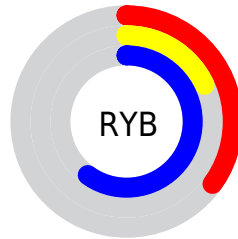
The YIQ color **70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **129.1300, 9.6360, -42.4920**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.3480, -7.9860, 45.6300**, and **20.5980, -14.8620, 38.0820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.3740, -10.8750, 48.4290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.3660, -8.3970, 36.5550**.

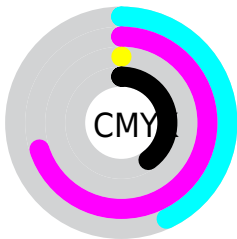
Distribution



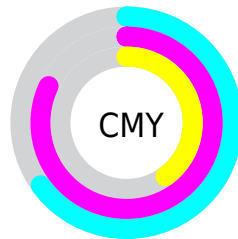
- Red (35%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920 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 70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.8700, -9.6360,
42.4920

70.8700, -9.6360,
42.4920

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.7450, -10.7820,
41.2340

122.3480, -7.9860,
45.6300

20.8970, -14.2660,
38.2940

149.2880, -7.7570,
46.9870

9.0770, -24.1210,
24.1590

175.1590, -3.0800,
44.8240

8.3900, -18.1130,
14.3910

199.6790, 6.7790,
36.8510

4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

223.8890, 14.5750,
27.7190

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

240.3250, 6.8750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

13.0750

0.0000

■ 70.8700, -9.6360,
42.4920

■ 70.8700, -9.6360,
42.4920

■ 59.3740, -10.8750,
48.4290

■ 82.3660, -8.3970,
36.5550

■ 46.9920, -12.4350,
54.6770

■ 94.7480, -6.8370,
30.3070

■ 35.4960, -13.6740,
60.6140

■ 106.2440, -5.5980,
24.3700

■ 118.6260, -4.0380,
18.1220

■ 130.1220, -2.7990,
12.1850

■ 141.6180, -1.5600,
6.2480

■ 154.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 165.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

■ 177.8780, 2.7990,
-12.1850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.6160, -77.1670, 16.3450



70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920



55.1830, 50.2390, 64.2150

Triad

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



70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920



66.6810, 54.8820, -3.4380



63.9220, -53.2270, -21.0590

Complementary

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



70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920



129.1300, 9.6360, -42.4920

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.



56.3640, -34.7010, -37.4290



70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920



65.8520, 22.8830, -23.7490

Square

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



70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920



48.2900, 85.0450, 28.1250



49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550



69.7360, -69.5980, -5.1980

Rectangle

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



70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920



55.4930, 69.4970, 56.6090



49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550



61.2830, -47.1740, -26.1340

Sweetspot

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



70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920



166.5720, -3.9460, 16.4540



97.6410, -53.0930, -1.4530



80.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920



70.4730, -14.8670, 65.7170



86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280



70.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



32.4050, -12.1600, 55.2000



2.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030

Inverse Universe

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



85.8160, 43.1820, 43.4220



93.5610, 66.7900, 67.1260



113.2830, -21.9520, -53.7280



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



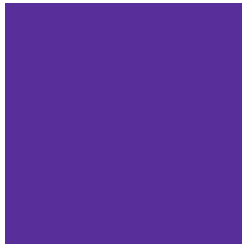
51.6640, 55.8340, 56.4260



4.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920 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 70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

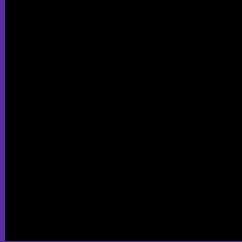
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8700, -9.6360,

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

70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920

Protanopia

57.1470, -65.8410, 9.3190

Deuteranopia

57.9160, -61.1170, 0.7950



Tritanopia

71.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920

Protanomaly

62.3610, -45.5320, 21.2200

Deuteranomaly

62.7540, -42.5050, 15.9190

Tritanomaly

71.9740, -5.1380, 16.0300

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.9310, -3.5790, 15.3090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920 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(88, 46, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 46, 154)  
}
```

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(88, 46, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 46, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920 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(88, 46, 154) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 46, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 46, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 46, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 46, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 46,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.8700, -9.6360, 42.4920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 46, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 46,  
154) }
```

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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