

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.1810, -0.1460,
46.7180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	642997
RGB	100, 41, 151
RGB Percent	39%, 16%, 59%
CMY	0.6076, 0.8393, 0.4079
CMYK	0.34, 0.73, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	272°, 57%, 38%
HSV	272°, 73%, 59%
XYZ	11.6377, 6.5302, 29.9159
YIQ	71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

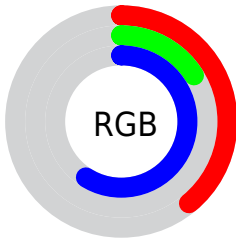
Format	Color
RYB	100, 41, 151
Decimal	6564247
CIELab	30.71, 46.94, -49.48
CIElCh	31, 68.200, 313.487
Yxy	6.5302, 0.2420, 0.1358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284754327 (0xFF642997)
YUV	71.1810, 39.3508, 25.2743
Hunter-Lab	25.5543, 36.5707, -51.5218

Details

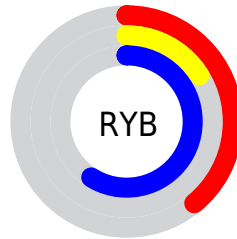
The YIQ color $[71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663399 . A complement of this color would be $[120.8190, 0.1460, -46.7180]$, and the grayscale version is $[71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[123.8330, 0.9540, 48.8100]$, and $[25.0400, -4.3630, 40.5410]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[60.2830, -0.1930, 53.0790]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[82.0790, -0.0990, 40.3570]$.

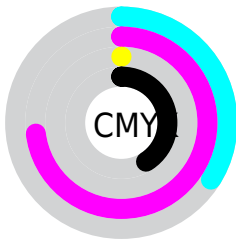
Distribution



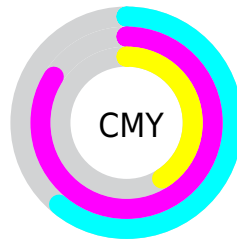
- Red (39%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180 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 71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

71.1810, -0.1460,
46.7180

71.1810, -0.1460,
46.7180

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.7080, -0.1920,
47.5520

123.8330, 0.9540,
48.8100

25.0400, -4.3630,
40.5410

150.7730, 1.1830,
50.1670

14.8290, -11.5590,
27.7770

176.9860, 4.8970,
48.9370

5.8140, -16.3710,
15.8610

201.5060, 14.7560,
40.9640

4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

222.1280, 15.4000,
29.2880

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.1510, 7.4250,

14.1210

■ 71.1810, -0.1460,
46.7180

■ 71.1810, -0.1460,
46.7180

■ 60.2830, -0.1930,
53.0790

■ 82.0790, -0.0990,
40.3570

■ 49.3850, -0.2400,
59.4400

■ 92.9770, -0.0520,
33.9960

■ 41.4330, -0.1950,
64.1330

■ 103.8750, -0.0050,
27.6350

■ 114.7730, 0.0420,
21.2740

■ 125.6710, 0.0890,
14.9130

■ 137.1560, -0.1390,
8.0290

■ 148.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 158.9520, -0.0450,
-4.6930

■ 169.8500, 0.0020,
-11.0540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.5560, -76.9380, 17.7020



71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180



56.4070, 55.4200, 63.9320

Triad

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



71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180



68.4200, 51.1230, -6.9010



65.5350, -56.3910, -18.7830

Complementary

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



71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180



120.8190, 0.1460, -46.7180

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.



57.8630, -37.5440, -35.4640



71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180



65.8190, 18.4820, -26.5900

Square

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



71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180



54.8070, 81.7910, 21.0150



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



71.2350, -72.4410, -3.2330

Rectangle

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



71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180



55.7060, 73.2110, 55.3790



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



63.3690, -50.2920, -24.6920

Sweetspot

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



71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180



164.7790, -0.0950, 18.2490



83.4770, -49.3350, 7.5370



80.7370, -0.2770, 10.5310



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.



71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180



72.5890, -0.3340, 72.1620



85.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



71.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



38.3850, -0.2400, 59.4400



3.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270

Inverse Universe

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



79.7040, 49.1890, 39.1810



85.8360, 75.9610, 60.6090



106.0260, -31.5340, -56.2860



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



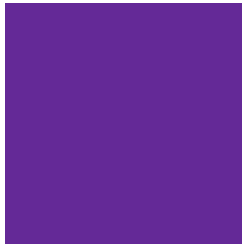
49.2700, 62.5750, 49.8950



4.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

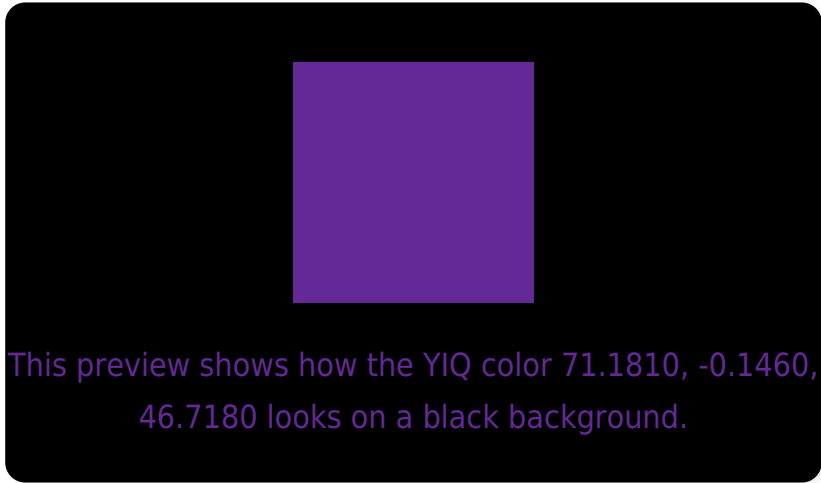
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

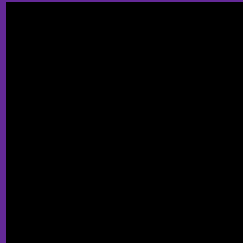
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.1810, -0.1460,

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

71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180

Protanopia

58.0760, -67.0790, 9.7290

Deuteranopia

58.8450, -62.3550, 1.2050



Tritanopia

73.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180

Protanomaly

62.4970, -42.9190, 23.4250

Deuteranomaly

63.4770, -40.1670, 17.6010

Tritanomaly

72.5840, 4.9480, 20.4680

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.1380, 0.2720, 17.1040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180 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(100, 41, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 41, 151)  
}
```

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(100, 41, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 41, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180 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(100, 41, 151) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 41, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 41, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 41, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 41, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 41,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.1810, -0.1460, 46.7180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 41, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 41,  
151) }
```

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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