

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720)</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(71.2230, -9.1320,  
44.3720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5A2D9D
RGB	90, 45, 157
RGB Percent	35%, 18%, 62%
CMY	0.6469, 0.8236, 0.3844
CMYK	0.43, 0.71, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	264°, 55%, 40%
HSV	264°, 71%, 62%
XYZ	11.2416, 6.4845, 32.5434
YIQ	71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

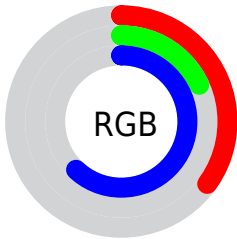
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	90, 45, 157
Decimal	5909917
CIELab	30.60, 44.56, -53.37
CIElCh	31, 69.524, 309.858
Yxy	6.4845, 0.2236, 0.1290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284099997 (0xFF5A2D9D)
YUV	71.2230, 42.2881, 16.4674
Hunter-Lab	25.4647, 34.2372, -57.9461

# Details

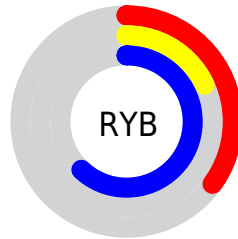
The YIQ color **71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **130.7770, 9.1320, -44.3720**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.2880, -7.7570, 46.9870**, and **21.5380, -14.6330, 39.4390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.1400, -10.0960, 50.8320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.3060, -8.1680, 37.9120**.

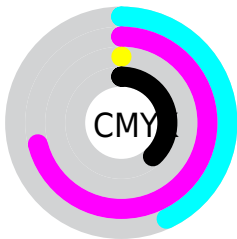
# Distribution



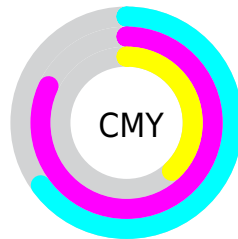
- Red (35%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720 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 71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.2230, -9.1320,  
44.3720

71.2230, -9.1320,  
44.3720

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

45.0980, -10.2780,  
43.1140

123.2880, -7.7570,  
46.9870

21.5380, -14.6330,  
39.4390

149.9400, -6.6570,  
49.0790

9.1200, -25.6800,  
24.8800

175.7570, -1.8880,  
45.2480

7.5580, -18.5260,  
16.3700

200.5760, 8.5670,  
37.4870

4.9360, -11.1430,  
9.2170

223.8890, 14.5750,  
27.7190

0.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

240.3250, 6.8750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

13.0750

0.0000

■ 71.2230, -9.1320,  
44.3720

■ 71.2230, -9.1320,  
44.3720

■ 59.1400, -10.0960,  
50.8320

■ 83.3060, -8.1680,  
37.9120

■ 47.3450, -11.9310,  
56.5570

■ 95.1010, -6.3330,  
32.1870

■ 36.7350, -12.8490,  
62.1830

■ 107.1840, -5.3690,  
25.7270

■ 119.5660, -3.8090,  
19.4790

■ 131.0620, -2.5700,  
13.5420

■ 143.1450, -1.6060,  
7.0820

■ 155.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 167.6100, 0.9180,  
-5.6260

■ 179.1060, 2.1570,  
-11.5630

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.1860, -78.7720, 17.9000



71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



56.3080, 51.3850, 65.4730

# Triad

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



71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



67.5670, 55.2030, -3.7490



64.7370, -54.1440, -20.9600

# Complementary

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



71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



130.7770, 9.1320, -44.3720

# 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.



56.9510, -34.9760, -37.9520



71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



66.4390, 22.6080, -24.2720

# Square

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



71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



46.3120, 87.9790, 30.0190



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



70.7790, -71.1570, -4.4770



# Rectangle

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



71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



56.3900, 71.2850, 57.2450



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



61.9840, -47.7700, -26.3460

# Sweetspot

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



71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



170.9850, -3.6710, 16.9770



97.0970, -54.3770, -0.2090



82.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720



69.8800, -14.4550, 69.2650



87.9670, 24.2440, 56.2440



72.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



33.3450, -11.9310, 56.5570



3.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370



# Inverse Universe

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



86.1260, 45.2450, 44.5810



93.1810, 70.9160, 69.4440



114.0330, -24.2440, -56.2440



73.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



52.4470, 57.9430, 56.7510

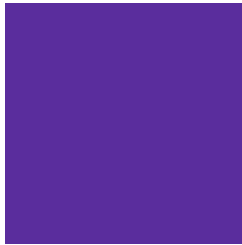


5.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

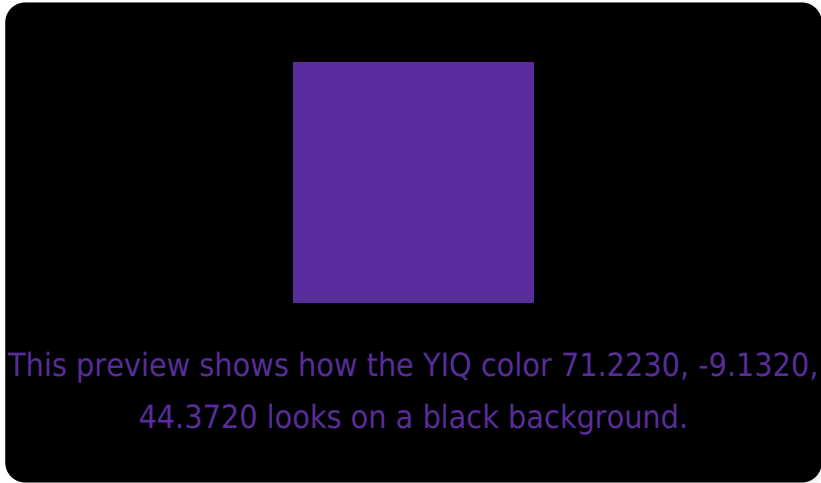
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

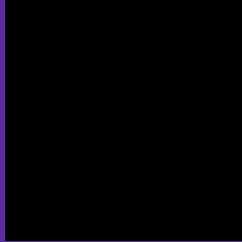
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.2230, -9.1320,



# 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

71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720

### Protanopia

57.9620, -66.7580, 9.4180

### Deuteranopia

58.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060



## Tritanopia

72.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720

## Protanomaly

62.8880, -45.5780, 22.0540

## Deuteranomaly

62.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760

## Tritanomaly

71.9140, -4.9090, 17.3870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.3440, -3.3040, 15.8320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720 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(90, 45, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 45, 157)  
}
```

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(90, 45, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 45, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720 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(90, 45, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 45, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 45, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 45, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 45, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 45,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.2230, -9.1320, 44.3720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 45, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 45,  
157) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor