

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.0840, -7.6630,
34.2650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56348B
RGB	86, 52, 139
RGB Percent	34%, 20%, 55%
CMY	0.6626, 0.7961, 0.4550
CMYK	0.38, 0.63, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	263°, 46%, 37%
HSV	263°, 63%, 55%
XYZ	9.7267, 6.2981, 25.1196
YIQ	72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

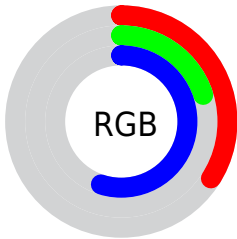
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 52, 139
Decimal	5649547
CIE _{Lab}	30.15, 34.94, -43.09
CIE _{LCh}	30, 55.475, 309.036
Yxy	6.2981, 0.2364, 0.1531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283839627 (0xFF56348B)
YUV	72.0840, 32.9896, 12.2043
Hunter-Lab	25.0961, 25.2642, -41.7781

Details

The YIQ color **72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **118.9160, 7.6630, -34.2650**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.2630, -6.6090, 37.1910**, and **22.8340, -9.9550, 31.7490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4740, -8.5810, 39.8910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.6940, -6.7450, 28.6390**.

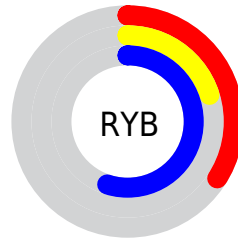
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (20%)

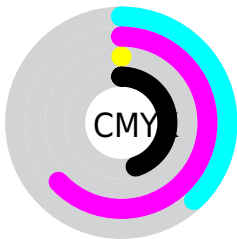
Blue (55%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (55%)

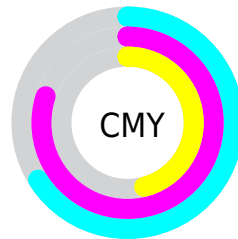


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650 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 72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.0840, -7.6630,
34.2650

■ 72.0840, -7.6630,
34.2650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.8450, -8.4880,
32.6960

■ 122.2630, -6.6090,
37.1910

■ 22.8340, -9.9550,
31.7490

■ 149.0890, -6.0590,
38.2370

■ 10.8840, -13.3920,
22.4480

■ 176.0290, -5.8300,
39.5940

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 201.1190, 2.4240,
33.1760

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 226.2260, 12.0080,
24.6800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,

10.4600

■ 72.0840, -7.6630,
34.2650

■ 72.0840, -7.6630,
34.2650

■ 61.4740, -8.5810,
39.8910

■ 82.6940, -6.7450,
28.6390

■ 50.5650, -10.0950,
45.3050

■ 93.6030, -5.2310,
23.2250

■ 39.9550, -11.0130,
50.9310

■ 104.2130, -4.3130,
17.5990

■ 31.9920, -12.4350,
54.6770

■ 115.1220, -2.7990,
12.1850

■ 125.1450, -1.6060,
7.0820

■ 136.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 146.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 157.5730, 2.3400,
-9.3720

■ 168.1830, 3.2580,
-14.9980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.8630, -70.7930, 10.9590



72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



62.9390, 38.6420, 48.6100

Triad

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



72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



66.9470, 51.0770, -6.0670



61.7050, -51.1180, -20.7340

Complementary

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



72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



118.9160, 7.6630, -34.2650

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.



55.4010, -36.1230, -33.6830



72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



65.5750, 25.2210, -22.0670

Square

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



72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



61.5000, 66.4780, 17.6940



55.5980, -9.1170, -38.5330



65.9060, -64.3250, -7.1490

Rectangle

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



72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



51.1930, 61.4740, 53.3300



55.5980, -9.1170, -38.5330



59.9950, -46.3030, -25.3990

Sweetspot

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



72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



154.7630, -3.1660, 13.3300



93.6160, -42.7770, -1.1850



75.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650



76.3510, -12.0680, 53.5320



84.9410, 17.9650, 43.3810



63.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



30.7100, -11.7010, 52.3870



1.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Inverse Universe

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



84.0550, 34.8390, 34.9270



95.1260, 54.4130, 54.6450



106.0590, -17.9650, -43.3810



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



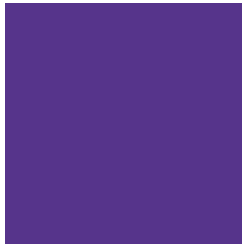
49.0010, 53.2670, 53.3870



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650 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 72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

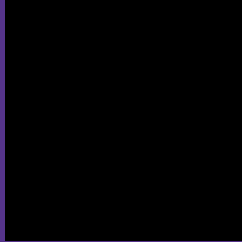
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.0840, -7.6630,

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

72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650

Protanopia

57.1470, -65.8410, 9.3190

Deuteranopia

57.4430, -61.1630, 1.6290



Tritanopia

71.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650

Protanomaly

62.5520, -44.7520, 18.0960

Deuteranomaly

62.4720, -41.7710, 13.6290

Tritanomaly

71.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650 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(86, 52, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 52, 139)  
}
```

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(86, 52, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 52, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650 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(86, 52, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 52, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 52, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 52, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 52, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 52,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.0840, -7.6630, 34.2650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 52, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 52,  
139) }
```

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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