

# Converting Colors

YIQ(72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(72.5120, -10.6030,  
65.5330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6721C4
RGB	103, 33, 196
RGB Percent	40%, 13%, 77%
CMY	0.5958, 0.8707, 0.2315
CMYK	0.47, 0.83, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	266°, 71%, 45%
HSV	266°, 83%, 77%
XYZ	16.1033, 7.9573, 52.8861
YIQ	72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

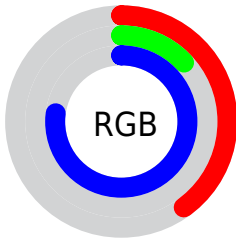
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	103, 33, 196
Decimal	6758852
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.89, 61.61, -71.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 94.148, 310.874
Yxy	7.9573, 0.2093, 0.1034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284948932 (0xFF6721C4)
YUV	72.5120, 60.8796, 26.7380
Hunter-Lab	28.2087, 52.5343, -91.4119

# Details

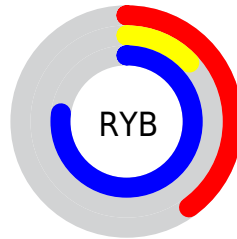
The YIQ color **72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **156.4880, 10.6030, -65.5330**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.0500, -9.1820, 67.3140**, and **27.1370, -23.2090, 51.6950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4830, -11.6590, 73.6610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.5410, -9.5470, 57.4050**.

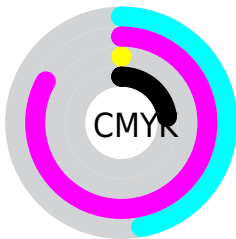
# Distribution



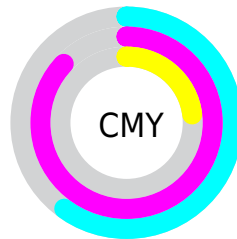
- Red (40%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330 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 72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72.5120, -10.6030,  
65.5330

72.5120, -10.6030,  
65.5330

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

40.6800, -11.0160,  
67.5120

129.0500, -9.1820,  
67.3140

27.1370, -23.2090,  
51.6950

153.9830, 0.9520,  
59.8640

12.9960, -36.5940,  
35.4540

178.8020, 11.4070,  
52.1030

10.1460, -28.5690,  
27.6790

204.2080, 21.5870,  
43.8190

11.4050, -22.4690,  
16.2430

221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

238.5640, 7.7000,

2.7530, -6.3740,

14.6440

5.3860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 72.5120, -10.6030,  
65.5330

■ 72.5120, -10.6030,  
65.5330

■ 57.4830, -11.6590,  
73.6610

■ 87.5410, -9.5470,  
57.4050

■ 47.4600, -12.8520,  
78.7640

■ 101.9830, -8.2160,  
49.8000

■ 117.3110, -6.5640,  
41.8840

■ 131.7530, -5.2330,  
34.2790

■ 146.7820, -4.1770,  
26.1510

■ 161.8110, -3.1210,  
18.0230

■ 176.2530, -1.7900,  
10.4180

■ 191.2820, -0.7340,  
2.2900

■ 206.0230, 1.1930,  
-5.1030

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.7560, -97.5720, 28.2200



72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330



69.0530, 65.8250, 79.1130

# Triad

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



72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330



73.2370, 65.0600, -0.6680



73.7190, -62.9010, -21.9490

# Complementary

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



72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330



156.4880, 10.6030, -65.5330

# 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.



63.0830, -35.7080, -46.7160



72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330



72.3090, 19.8580, -29.5020

# Square

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



72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330



53.8200, 107.2800, 38.1600



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



82.5140, -86.2880, -0.0800



# Rectangle

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



72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330



68.5500, 91.6860, 67.4780



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



70.7550, -54.5550, -30.0350

# Sweetspot

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



72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330



206.6680, -3.8560, 25.8400



107.3470, -78.4480, 1.0080



98.5290, -2.3870, 15.7330



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330



61.9600, -16.2950, 102.6250



96.1330, 36.4810, 82.2810



89.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



38.9850, -10.5570, 64.6990



7.9480, -2.2490, 13.2310



# Inverse Universe

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



92.3390, 67.2950, 63.4790



92.7750, 105.4350, 99.1550



132.8670, -36.4810, -82.2810



90.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



58.6270, 66.4240, 62.7440

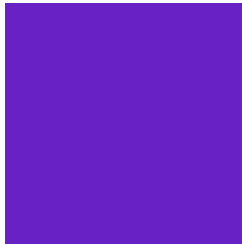


12.0330, 13.5690, 12.9050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

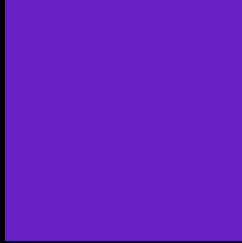
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

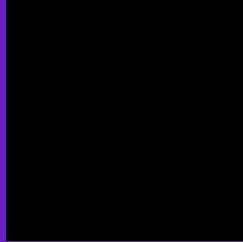
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.5120, -10.6030,



# 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

72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330

### Protanopia

63.7810, -73.4980, 10.4220

### Deuteranopia

64.6810, -67.7650, 0.1310



## Tritanopia

79.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330

## Protanomaly

66.8200, -50.8980, 30.3660

## Deuteranomaly

67.4580, -47.1830, 23.6090

## Tritanomaly

77.4610, -7.7070, 24.0450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330

## Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.6140, -3.7640, 24.1720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330 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(103, 33, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 33, 196)  
}
```

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(103, 33, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 33, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330 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(103, 33, 196) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 33, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 33, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 33, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 33, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 33,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.5120, -10.6030, 65.5330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 33, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 33,  
196) }
```

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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