

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.9100, -7.1130,
35.3110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58348D
RGB	88, 52, 141
RGB Percent	35%, 20%, 55%
CMY	0.6548, 0.7961, 0.4472
CMYK	0.38, 0.63, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	264°, 46%, 38%
HSV	264°, 63%, 55%
XYZ	10.0611, 6.4535, 25.9050
YIQ	72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

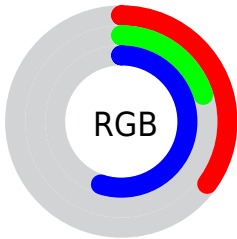
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 52, 141
Decimal	5780621
CIE _{Lab}	30.53, 35.97, -43.71
CIE _{LCh}	31, 56.603, 309.452
Yxy	6.4535, 0.2372, 0.1521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283970701 (0xFF58348D)
YUV	72.9100, 33.5684, 13.2339
Hunter-Lab	25.4037, 26.2384, -42.6775

Details

The YIQ color **72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **120.0900, 7.1130, -35.3110**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.0890, -6.0590, 38.2370**, and **23.6600, -9.4050, 32.7950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.3000, -8.0310, 40.9370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5200, -6.1950, 29.6850**.

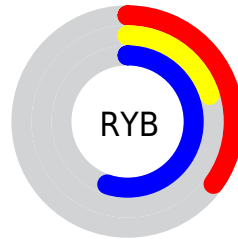
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (20%)

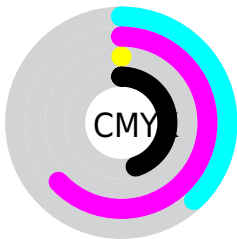
Blue (55%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (55%)

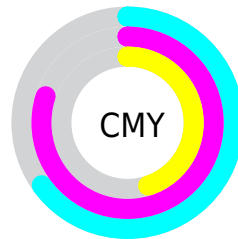


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110 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 72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

72.9100, -7.1130,
35.3110

72.9100, -7.1130,
35.3110

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

48.6710, -7.9380,
33.7420

123.3880, -5.4630,
38.4490

23.6600, -9.4050,
32.7950

150.0290, -5.8300,
39.5940

11.4110, -13.4380,
23.2820

176.8550, -5.2800,
40.6400

6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

201.7170, 3.6160,
33.6000

2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

226.8240, 13.2000,
25.1040

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

243.8470, 5.2250,

9.9370

■ 72.9100, -7.1130,
35.3110

■ 72.9100, -7.1130,
35.3110

■ 62.3000, -8.0310,
40.9370

■ 83.5200, -6.1950,
29.6850

■ 51.3910, -9.5450,
46.3510

■ 94.4290, -4.6810,
24.2710

■ 40.7810, -10.4630,
51.9770

■ 105.0390, -3.7630,
18.6450

■ 33.1170, -11.2890,
55.9350

■ 115.9480, -2.2490,
13.2310

■ 126.5580, -1.3310,
7.6050

■ 137.7550, -0.6880,
1.4560

■ 148.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 159.2740, 1.7440,
-9.5840

■ 170.1830, 3.2580,
-14.9980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.0910, -71.4350, 11.5810



72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110



62.7760, 40.6590, 50.6030

Triad

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



72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110



67.8330, 51.3980, -6.3780



62.5200, -52.0350, -20.6350

Complementary

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



72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110



120.0900, 7.1130, -35.3110

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.



55.9880, -36.3980, -34.2060



72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110



66.7490, 24.6710, -23.1130

Square

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



72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110



61.9840, 67.9910, 17.8070



55.5870, -10.5840, -39.4800



67.4220, -65.8380, -7.2620

Rectangle

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



72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110



51.9050, 62.3450, 54.0650



55.5870, -10.5840, -39.4800



60.8100, -47.2200, -25.3000

Sweetspot

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



72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110



157.1760, -2.8910, 13.8530



93.2570, -43.1440, -0.0400



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.



72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110



77.0030, -10.9680, 55.6240



86.0660, 19.1110, 44.6390



65.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



31.8350, -10.5550, 53.6450



1.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240

Inverse Universe

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



84.6530, 36.0310, 35.3510



95.3220, 56.7970, 55.4930



106.9340, -19.1110, -44.6390



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



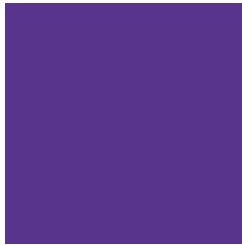
49.4850, 54.7800, 53.5000



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110 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 72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

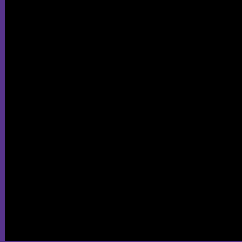
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.9100, -7.1130,

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

72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110

Protanopia

57.9620, -66.7580, 9.4180

Deuteranopia

58.1440, -61.7590, 1.4170



Tritanopia

72.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110

Protanomaly

63.0790, -44.7980, 18.9300

Deuteranomaly

63.4720, -41.7710, 13.6290

Tritanomaly

72.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110 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, 52, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 52, 141)  
}
```

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, 52, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 52, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110 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, 52, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 52, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 52, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 52, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 52, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 52,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 52, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 52,  
141) }
```

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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