

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.7960, -5.6510,
63.8930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C22BD
RGB	108, 34, 189
RGB Percent	42%, 13%, 74%
CMY	0.5762, 0.8668, 0.2590
CMYK	0.43, 0.82, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	269°, 70%, 44%
HSV	269°, 82%, 74%
XYZ	15.9453, 8.0074, 48.8286
YIQ	73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

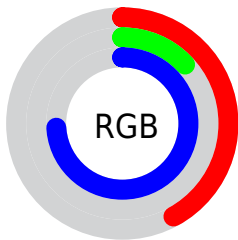
Format	Color
R_{YB}	108, 34, 189
Decimal	7086781
CIE _{Lab}	34.00, 60.25, -66.88
CIE _{LCh}	34, 90.020, 312.015
Yxy	8.0074, 0.2191, 0.1100
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285276861 (0xFF6C22BD)
YUV	73.7960, 56.7956, 29.9969
Hunter-Lab	28.2973, 51.0633, -82.5003

Details

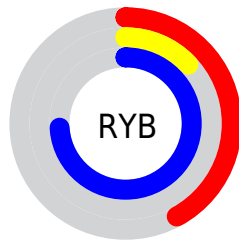
The YIQ color **73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. A complement of this color would be **149.2040, 5.6510, -63.8930**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.9210, -4.5050, 65.1510**, and **29.3290, -15.0020, 51.6380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6530, -6.3860, 71.7100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.9390, -4.9160, 56.0760**.

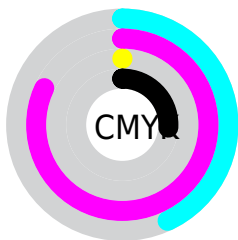
Distribution



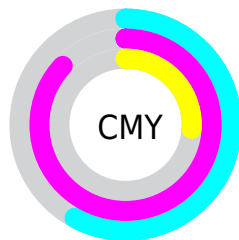
- Red (42%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930 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 73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.7960, -5.6510,
63.8930

73.7960, -5.6510,
63.8930

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

41.9750, -4.5970,
66.8190

129.9210, -4.5050,
65.1510

29.3290, -15.0020,
51.6380

155.7660, 3.0610,
60.1890

12.3120, -34.6680,
33.5880

180.5850, 13.5160,
52.4280

9.4620, -26.6430,
25.8130

205.6920, 23.1000,
43.9320

10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

222.1280, 15.4000,
29.2880

5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

239.1510, 7.4250,

1.3680, -3.8520,

14.1210

3.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 73.7960, -5.6510,
63.8930

■ 73.7960, -5.6510,
63.8930

■ 59.6530, -6.3860,
71.7100

■ 87.9390, -4.9160,
56.0760

■ 48.4560, -7.0290,
77.8590

■ 102.0820, -4.1810,
48.2590

■ 116.2250, -3.4460,
40.4420

■ 130.3680, -2.7110,
32.6250

■ 143.6250, -2.2970,
25.1190

■ 157.7680, -1.5620,
17.3020

■ 171.9110, -0.8270,
9.4850

■ 186.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 200.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.7840, -94.7750, 27.0890



73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930



67.8850, 66.2380, 77.1340

Triad

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



73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930



74.1010, 62.4470, -2.8730



73.9470, -63.5430, -21.3270

Complementary

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



73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930



149.2040, 5.6510, -63.8930

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.



63.8810, -37.9550, -44.5390



73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930



72.0100, 19.2620, -29.7140

Square

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



73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930



52.6240, 104.8960, 37.3120



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



82.4000, -85.9670, -0.3910

Rectangle

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



73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930



67.0120, 90.2650, 65.6970



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



70.5100, -55.2430, -28.5790

Sweetspot

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



73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930



199.6250, -2.2970, 25.1190



100.3910, -72.5800, 4.7960



95.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930



66.7450, -8.5000, 99.0200



96.5200, 39.6450, 80.0050



87.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



40.7360, -5.4220, 65.2500



8.0190, -1.0110, 12.8210

Inverse Universe

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



89.5790, 66.3790, 58.0510



91.0100, 102.9150, 89.7550



126.4800, -39.6450, -80.0050



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



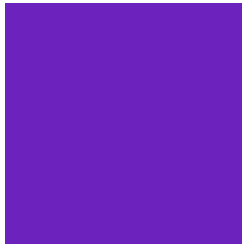
56.7040, 67.5250, 59.3090



11.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

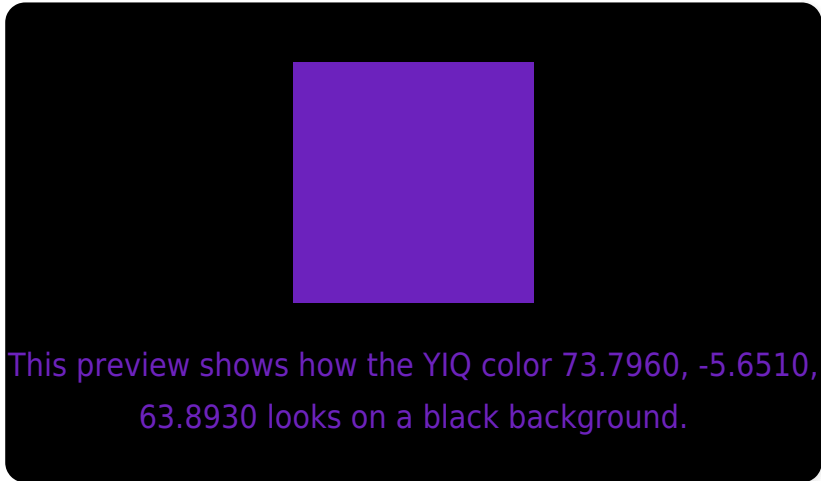
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

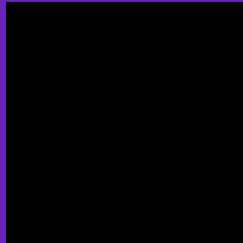
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.7960, -5.6510,

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

73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930

Protanopia

64.4820, -74.0940, 10.2100

Deuteranopia

64.7950, -68.0860, 0.4420



Tritanopia

81.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930

Protanomaly

67.7770, -49.3390, 29.6450

Deuteranomaly

67.8280, -45.3490, 23.4110

Tritanomaly

78.8100, -1.3800, 25.0200

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.5710, -2.2050, 23.4510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930 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(108, 34, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 34, 189)  
}
```

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(108, 34, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 34, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930 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(108, 34, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 34, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 34, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 34, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 34, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 34,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.7960, -5.6510, 63.8930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 34, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 34,  
189) }
```

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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