

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(73.9220, 37.3120,  
50.6880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8D1F77
RGB	141, 31, 119
RGB Percent	55%, 12%, 47%
CMY	0.4467, 0.8786, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.16, 0.45
HSL	312°, 64%, 34%
HSV	312°, 78%, 55%
XYZ	14.8180, 7.9798, 18.2184
YIQ	73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

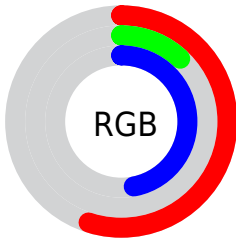
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	141, 31, 119
Decimal	9248631
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.94, 53.84, -24.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 58.992, 335.884
Yxy	7.9798, 0.3613, 0.1946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287438711 (0xFF8D1F77)
YUV	73.9220, 22.2235, 58.8274
Hunter-Lab	28.2485, 44.1991, -18.4642

# Details

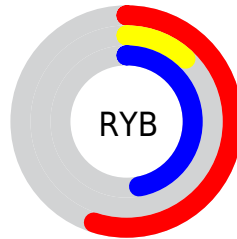
The YIQ color **73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **98.0780, -37.3120, -50.6880**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130.4660, 38.5960, 49.4440**, and **33.9930, 29.3820, 40.2140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.3620, 42.1250, 57.0770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.4820, 32.4990, 44.2990**.

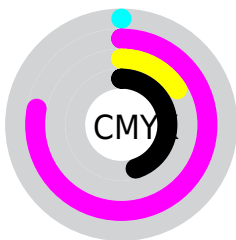
# Distribution



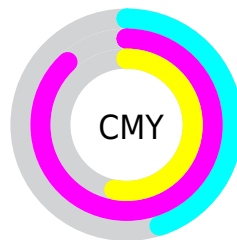
- Red (55%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880 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 73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



73.9220, 37.3120,  
50.6880

73.9220, 37.3120,  
50.6880

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.8020, 37.7700,  
53.4020

130.4660, 38.5960,  
49.4440

33.9930, 29.3820,  
40.2140

158.0640, 39.7880,  
49.8680

23.7110, 20.9480,  
27.8600

186.0640, 39.7880,  
49.8680

13.4290, 12.5140,  
15.5060

205.1050, 23.3750,  
44.4550

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

222.1280, 15.4000,  
29.2880

239.1510, 7.4250,

14.1210

■ 73.9220, 37.3120,  
50.6880

■ 73.9220, 37.3120,  
50.6880

■ 65.3620, 42.1250,  
57.0770

■ 82.4820, 32.4990,  
44.2990

■ 56.8020, 46.9380,  
63.4660

■ 91.0420, 27.6860,  
37.9100

■ 55.0410, 47.7630,  
65.0350

■ 99.4880, 23.1940,  
31.2100

■ 108.0480, 18.3810,  
24.8210

■ 117.1950, 13.2930,  
17.9090

■ 125.7550, 8.4800,  
11.5200

■ 134.3150, 3.6670,  
5.1310

■ 142.8750, -1.1460,  
-1.2580

■ 151.3210, -5.6380,  
-7.9580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.6040, -14.9990, 35.0570



73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



58.2110, 70.2310, 54.3190

# Triad

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



73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



74.4570, 31.3650, -23.2830



73.3890, -70.2390, -10.1030

# Complementary

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



73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



98.0780, -37.3120, -50.6880

# 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.



68.1450, -55.4730, -24.4090



73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



65.3660, -2.6520, -40.0600

# Square

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



73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



74.3670, 58.6420, -5.5020



61.2710, -38.8730, -38.9130



74.6890, -79.4110, 1.9410



# Rectangle

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



73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



65.2320, 73.7650, 34.3170



61.2710, -38.8730, -38.9130



72.3800, -66.0200, -14.9800

# Sweetspot

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



73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



157.7330, 14.7140, 19.6900



50.1180, -22.1980, 38.8740



76.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430



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.



73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



78.4590, 58.8100, 79.5940



67.6520, 54.9670, 33.5830



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.6770, 45.7920, 62.2080



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



# Inverse Universe

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



73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



78.4590, 58.8100, 79.5940



104.3480, -54.9670, -33.5830



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.6770, 45.7920, 62.2080



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

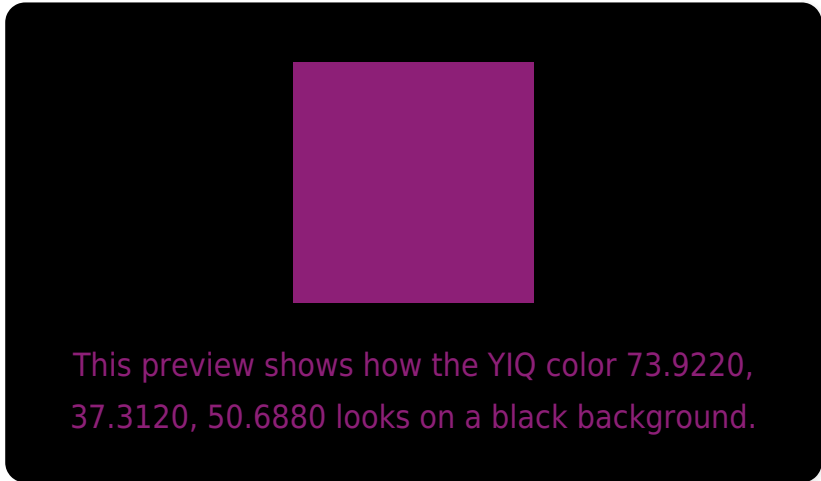
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

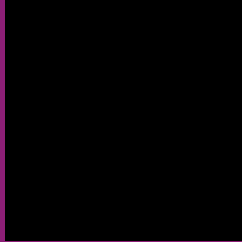
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.9220, 37.3120,



# 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

73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880

### Protanopia

74.0670, -53.6920, 14.9160

### Deuteranopia

80.9570, -15.6360, 8.0440



## Tritanopia

78.5610, 47.3130, 18.1050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880

## Protanomaly

74.3380, -20.3620, 27.6220

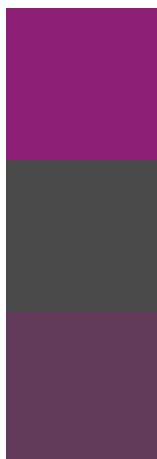
## Deuteranomaly

78.2080, 3.2510, 23.6910

## Tritanomaly

77.0850, 43.3220, 29.8660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.6080, 13.5680, 18.4320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880 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(141, 31, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 31, 119)  
}
```

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(141, 31, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 31, 119) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880 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(141, 31, 119) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 31, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 31, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 31, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 31, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 31,  
119) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 31, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 31,  
119) }
```

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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