

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.7350, 12.3730,
34.5890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E337A
RGB	110, 51, 122
RGB Percent	43%, 20%, 48%
CMY	0.5684, 0.8001, 0.5216
CMYK	0.10, 0.58, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	290°, 41%, 34%
HSV	290°, 58%, 48%
XYZ	11.1318, 7.0886, 19.1934
YIQ	76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

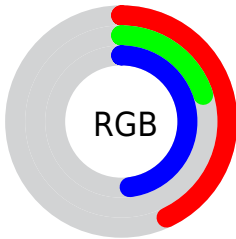
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 51, 122
Decimal	7222138
CIE _{Lab}	32.01, 37.70, -29.37
CIE _{LCh}	32, 47.790, 322.083
Yxy	7.0886, 0.2975, 0.1895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285412218 (0xFF6E337A)
YUV	76.7350, 22.3156, 29.1734
Hunter-Lab	26.6245, 28.0386, -24.1046

Details

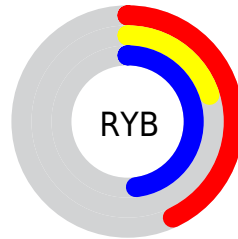
The YIQ color **76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **96.2650, -12.3730, -34.5890**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.9740, 13.1980, 36.1580**, and **26.2620, 12.3270, 35.4230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.0930, 14.4810, 40.4410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.3770, 10.2650, 28.7370**.

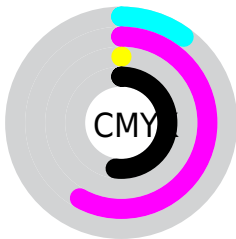
Distribution



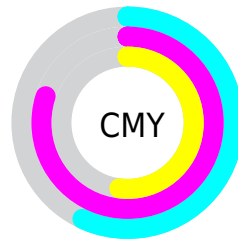
- Red (43%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890 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 76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

76.7350, 12.3730,
34.5890

76.7350, 12.3730,
34.5890

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

51.4360, 11.7770,
34.3770

127.9740, 13.1980,
36.1580

26.2620, 12.3270,
35.4230

154.0990, 14.3440,
37.4160

17.0620, 6.5980,
23.6060

181.9250, 14.8940,
38.4620

3.1920, -8.9880,
8.7080

209.1810, 17.0490,
37.9530

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

227.4110, 12.9250,
24.5810

244.4340, 4.9500,

9.4140

■ 76.7350, 12.3730,
34.5890

■ 76.7350, 12.3730,
34.5890

■ 69.0930, 14.4810,
40.4410

■ 84.3770, 10.2650,
28.7370

■ 61.4510, 16.5890,
46.2930

■ 92.0190, 8.1570,
22.8850

■ 53.2220, 18.9720,
52.6680

■ 100.2480, 5.7740,
16.5100

■ 45.5800, 21.0800,
58.5200

■ 107.8900, 3.6660,
10.6580

■ 44.1070, 21.0340,
59.3540

■ 115.5320, 1.5580,
4.8060

■ 123.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 130.8160, -2.6580,
-6.8980

■ 139.0450, -5.0410,
-13.2730

■ 146.9860, -6.5530,
-18.9130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.6840, -36.3160, 19.3960



76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890



70.5400, 43.7790, 38.1070

Triad

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



76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890



70.9900, 40.3500, -15.4100



65.7460, -58.3630, -16.0830

Complementary

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



76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890



96.2650, -12.3730, -34.5890

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.



60.7130, -45.5690, -27.6890



76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890



67.5690, 16.1900, -29.1060

Square

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



76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890



70.9680, 55.7520, 2.8240



54.5060, -32.2250, -38.2490



68.1060, -67.7640, -5.3960

Rectangle

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



76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890



68.5980, 55.0590, 31.9150



54.5060, -32.2250, -38.2490



64.2640, -54.1900, -20.1260

Sweetspot

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



76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890



140.9550, 5.0410, 13.2730



66.7250, -26.3660, 15.2820



68.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890



87.1620, 19.2010, 54.0250



77.8150, 26.5870, 30.2910



57.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



45.3460, 21.8590, 60.9230



91.5180, 44.2680, 122.8920

Inverse Universe

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



73.5970, 38.4640, 18.7840



82.3550, 60.0570, 29.4410



95.1850, -26.5870, -30.2910



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



39.7690, 67.7590, 33.0310



80.1360, 136.7100, 66.4860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

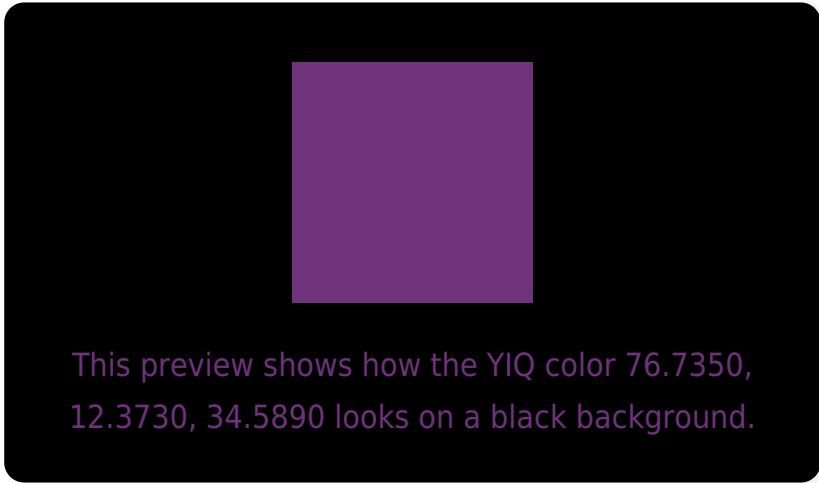
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

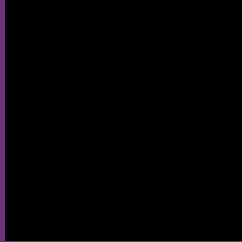
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.7350, 12.3730,

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

76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890

Protanopia

71.2160, -43.9260, 14.1380

Deuteranopia

74.5090, -25.9980, 8.6100



Tritanopia

76.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890

Protanomaly

73.3820, -23.6620, 21.3460

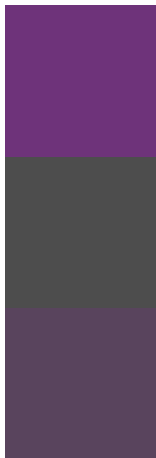
Deuteranomaly

75.3200, -11.9240, 17.8680

Tritanomaly

77.0600, 18.1070, 18.7710

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

77.1290, 4.4910, 12.2270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890 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(110, 51, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 51, 122)  
}
```

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(110, 51, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 51, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890 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(110, 51, 122) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 51, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 51, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 51, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 51, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 51,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.7350, 12.3730, 34.5890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 51, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 51,  
122) }
```

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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