

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(76.9000, -1.1530,
37.4310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63358E
RGB	99, 53, 142
RGB Percent	39%, 21%, 56%
CMY	0.6116, 0.7922, 0.4432
CMYK	0.30, 0.63, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	271°, 46%, 38%
HSV	271°, 63%, 56%
XYZ	11.3035, 7.1519, 26.3685
YIQ	76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

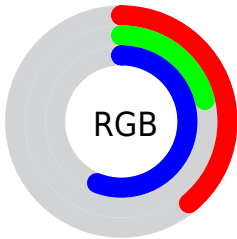
Format	Color
R _Y B	99, 53, 142
Decimal	6501774
CIE Lab	32.15, 38.34, -41.65
CIE LCh	32, 56.606, 312.632
Yxy	7.1519, 0.2522, 0.1596
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284691854 (0xFF63358E)
YUV	76.9000, 32.0943, 19.3817
Hunter-Lab	26.7431, 28.6463, -39.7395

Details

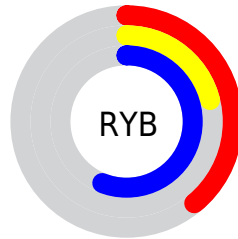
The YIQ color **76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **118.1000, 1.1530, -37.4310**, and the grayscale version is **77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.9650, 0.2220, 40.0460**, and **26.1880, -2.0240, 36.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.5890, -1.4750, 43.2690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.2110, -0.8310, 31.5930**.

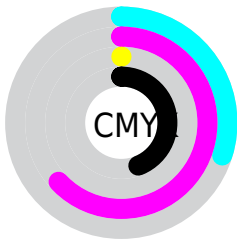
Distribution



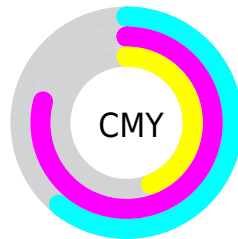
- Red (39%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310 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 76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

76.9000, -1.1530,
37.4310

76.9000, -1.1530,
37.4310

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

52.0740, -1.7030,
36.3850

127.9650, 0.2220,
40.0460

26.1880, -2.0240,
36.6960

154.6060, -0.1450,
41.1910

14.8140, -7.2030,
25.9250

181.7310, 1.0010,
42.4490

5.0160, -14.1240,
13.6840

207.0660, 9.9430,
34.5750

3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

228.5850, 12.3750,
23.5350

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

245.0210, 4.6750,

8.8910

■ 76.9000, -1.1530,
37.4310

■ 76.9000, -1.1530,
37.4310

■ 66.5890, -1.4750,
43.2690

■ 87.2110, -0.8310,
31.5930

■ 56.2780, -1.7970,
49.1070

■ 97.5220, -0.5090,
25.7550

■ 45.3800, -1.8440,
55.4680

■ 108.4200, -0.4620,
19.3940

■ 38.0150, -2.0740,
59.6380

■ 118.4320, -0.7360,
13.3440

■ 128.7430, -0.4140,
7.5060

■ 139.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 149.3650, 0.2300,
-4.1700

■ 160.2630, 0.2770,
-10.5310

■ 170.5740, 0.5990,
-16.3690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.7210, -73.2690, 11.7790



76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310



66.5160, 44.3270, 50.2070

Triad

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



76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310



71.6540, 50.3440, -9.3040



65.8940, -56.0240, -19.9280

Complementary

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



76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310



118.1000, 1.1530, -37.4310

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.



59.9490, -40.6620, -34.0220



76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310



69.6840, 23.2960, -25.7280

Square

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



76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310



66.7620, 68.4960, 14.1600



56.7280, -15.5350, -43.3670



70.0950, -69.2310, -6.3430

Rectangle

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



76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310



56.5200, 64.8670, 52.4110



56.7280, -15.5350, -43.3670



64.0700, -50.8880, -24.9040

Sweetspot

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



76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310



158.3720, -0.5070, 14.7010



88.3870, -40.3940, 5.1900



76.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630



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.



76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310



82.9610, -1.9820, 57.9700



89.5290, 25.1170, 45.9250



65.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



36.3200, -1.6150, 56.8250



2.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

Inverse Universe

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



84.5130, 39.2410, 32.2410



94.7860, 61.0620, 49.7820



105.3570, -24.7960, -46.2360



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



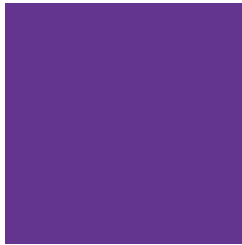
47.7750, 59.5950, 48.8350



2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

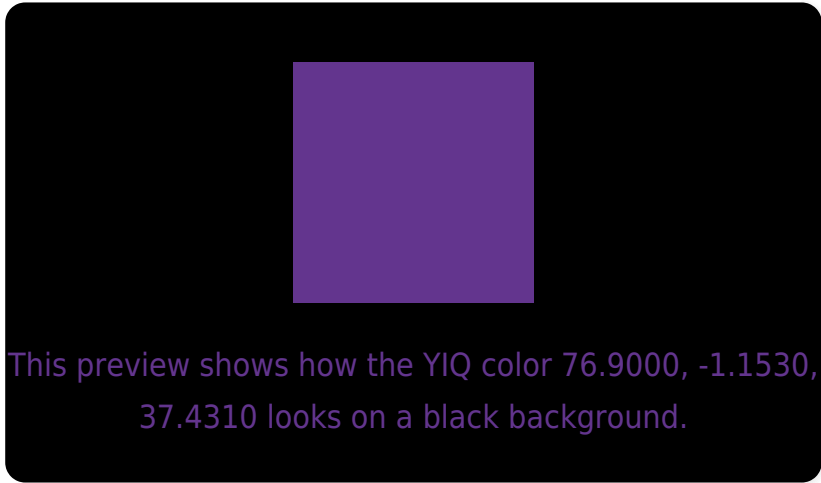
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

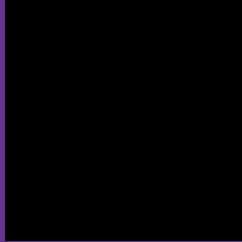
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.9000, -1.1530,

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

76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310

Protanopia

60.6350, -70.1510, 10.3370

Deuteranopia

63.8070, -59.1920, 4.4560



Tritanopia

77.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310

Protanomaly

66.7200, -45.1650, 20.0750

Deuteranomaly

68.3200, -38.2870, 16.5690

Tritanomaly

76.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310

Achromatopsia

77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.8450, -0.4610, 13.8670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310 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(99, 53, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 53, 142)  
}
```

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(99, 53, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 53, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310 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(99, 53, 142) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 53, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(99, 53, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 53, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 53, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 53,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.9000, -1.1530, 37.4310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 53, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 53,  
142) }
```

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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