

Converting Colors

YIQ(79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(79.2670, -3.2640,
48.1600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A31A5
RGB	106, 49, 165
RGB Percent	42%, 19%, 65%
CMY	0.5841, 0.8079, 0.3530
CMYK	0.36, 0.70, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	270°, 54%, 42%
HSV	270°, 70%, 65%
XYZ	13.8366, 7.9777, 36.3954
YIQ	79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

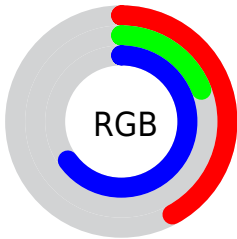
Format	Color
R _Y B	106, 49, 165
Decimal	6959525
CIE _{Lab}	33.94, 47.78, -52.70
CIE _{LCh}	34, 71.140, 312.197
Y _{xy}	7.9777, 0.2377, 0.1371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285149605 (0xFF6A31A5)
YUV	79.2670, 42.2664, 23.4448
Hunter-Lab	28.2449, 38.0153, -56.6277

Details

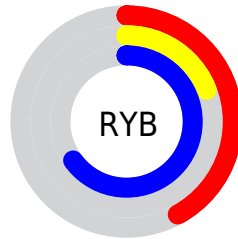
The YIQ color **79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **134.7330, 3.2640, -48.1600**, and the grayscale version is **79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.3320, -1.8890, 50.7750**, and **28.0170, -5.5560, 45.6440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.8960, -3.3570, 55.3550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0510, -2.8960, 41.4880**.

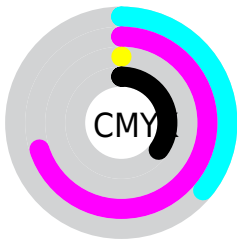
Distribution



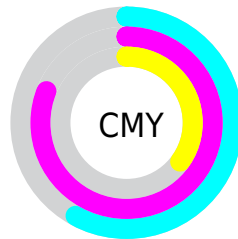
- Red (42%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600 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 79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

79.2670, -3.2640,
48.1600

79.2670, -3.2640,
48.1600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

52.8540, -3.5390,
47.6370

132.3320, -1.8890,
50.7750

28.0170, -5.5560,
45.6440

159.2720, -1.6600,
52.1320

16.1970, -15.4110,
31.5090

184.3620, 6.5940,
45.7140

7.1820, -20.2230,
19.5930

209.1810, 17.0490,
37.9530

6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

227.4110, 12.9250,
24.5810

2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

244.4340, 4.9500,

0.0000, 0.0000,

9.4140

0.0000

■ 79.2670, -3.2640,
48.1600

■ 79.2670, -3.2640,
48.1600

■ 66.8960, -3.3570,
55.3550

■ 91.0510, -2.8960,
41.4880

■ 54.8130, -4.3210,
61.8150

■ 103.7210, -2.2070,
34.5050

■ 43.0290, -4.6890,
68.4870

■ 115.5050, -1.8390,
27.8330

■ 128.1750, -1.1500,
20.8500

■ 139.9590, -0.7820,
14.1780

■ 152.3300, -0.6890,
6.9830

■ 164.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 176.7840, 0.3680,
-6.6720

■ 188.5680, 0.7360,
-13.3440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.9620, -83.9530, 18.1830



79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600



61.0640, 58.1240, 69.9960

Triad

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



79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600



74.9430, 56.9000, -6.9720



71.5020, -60.7920, -21.6240

Complementary

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



79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600



134.7330, 3.2640, -48.1600

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.



63.4880, -40.9820, -39.2380



79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600



72.9180, 22.5170, -28.1310

Square

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



79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600



60.4550, 88.7140, 22.2020



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



77.6580, -78.1260, -4.8300

Rectangle

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



79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600



60.6190, 78.0700, 60.9340



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



69.3360, -54.6930, -27.5330

Sweetspot

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



79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600



180.7080, -1.3330, 18.6590



97.4440, -53.7360, 4.6960



87.2640, -0.3230, 11.3650



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600



81.1310, -4.7360, 74.8480



96.3100, 30.7080, 60.2440



75.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



38.0580, -3.6330, 60.3590



4.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060

Inverse Universe

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



90.4100, 50.1970, 42.9410



98.3080, 77.7480, 66.7720



117.6900, -30.7080, -60.2440



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



51.7910, 62.6660, 53.7540



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

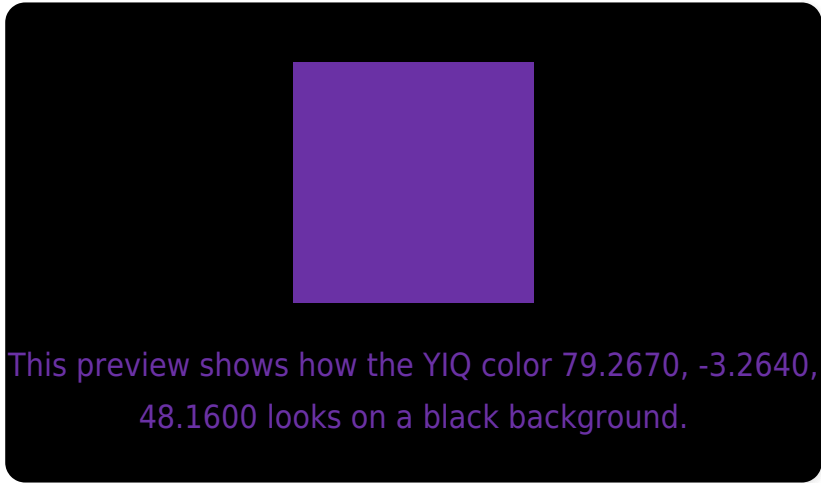
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

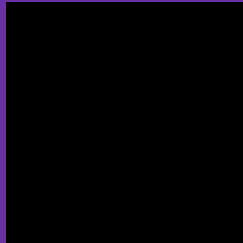
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 79.2670, -3.2640,

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

79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600

Protanopia

63.8950, -73.8190, 10.7330

Deuteranopia

64.4360, -68.4530, 1.5870



Tritanopia

81.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Trichromacy



Original Color

79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600

Protanomaly

69.6860, -47.8250, 24.2310

Deuteranomaly

69.9650, -44.4770, 18.6190

Tritanomaly

80.9150, 2.5180, 20.4540

Monochromacy



Original Color

79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600

Achromatopsia

79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

79.0670, -0.9660, 17.5140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600 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(106, 49, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 49, 165)  
}
```

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(106, 49, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 49, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600 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(106, 49, 165) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 49, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 49, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 49, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 49, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 49,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 79.2670, -3.2640, 48.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 49, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 49,  
165) }
```

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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