

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.2640, 62.7120,  
52.9200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AE1E66
RGB	174, 30, 102
RGB Percent	68%, 12%, 40%
CMY	0.3173, 0.8825, 0.5998
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.41, 0.32
HSL	330°, 71%, 40%
HSV	330°, 83%, 68%
XYZ	20.3410, 10.8958, 13.6142
YIQ	81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

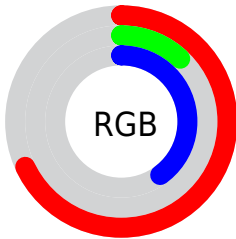
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	174, 30, 102
Decimal	11411046
CIE Lab	39.40, 60.26, -4.48
CIE LCh	39, 60.430, 355.744
Yxy	10.8958, 0.4535, 0.2429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289601126 (0xFFAE1E66)
YUV	81.2640, 10.2228, 81.3295
Hunter-Lab	33.0088, 52.2319, -1.3475

# Details

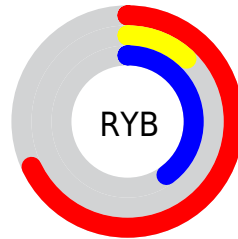
The YIQ color **81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **122.7360, -62.7120, -52.9200**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4120, 65.0510, 49.0750**, and **40.9540, 51.4810, 41.6970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.2590, 70.2760, 59.0120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2690, 55.1480, 46.8280**.

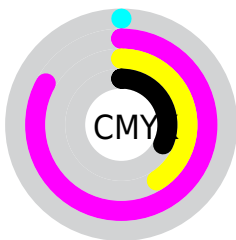
# Distribution



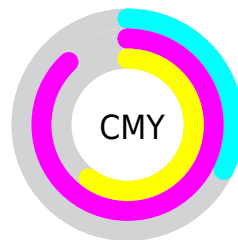
- Red (68%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200 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 81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.2640, 62.7120,  
52.9200

81.2640, 62.7120,  
52.9200

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

52.2470, 61.3820,  
54.9980

141.4120, 65.0510,  
49.0750

40.9540, 51.4810,  
41.6970

167.2050, 61.2000,  
47.2800

30.1880, 41.5340,  
29.2300

187.3060, 44.5580,  
40.5100

19.7920, 33.4210,  
16.5650

206.9340, 27.8700,  
34.5740

8.4860, 16.3670,  
6.2470

226.2370, 13.4750,  
25.6270

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

243.2600, 5.5000,

10.4600

■ 81.2640, 62.7120,  
52.9200

■ 81.2640, 62.7120,  
52.9200

■ 70.2590, 70.2760,  
59.0120

■ 92.2690, 55.1480,  
46.8280

■ 61.9440, 75.7770,  
63.9450

■ 103.7470, 47.6300,  
39.9020

■ 114.7520, 40.0660,  
33.8100

■ 126.3440, 32.2270,  
27.1950

■ 137.3490, 24.6630,  
21.1030

■ 148.2400, 17.4200,  
14.7000

■ 159.8320, 9.5810,  
8.0850

■ 170.8370, 2.0170,  
1.9930

■ 182.3150, -5.5010,  
-4.9330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.9140, 22.5950, 47.5790



81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



81.3740, 76.2410, 33.4970

# Triad

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



81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



81.4020, 14.8620, -38.0820



84.9930, -86.3790, -3.9390

# Complementary

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



81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



122.7360, -62.7120, -52.9200

# 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.



82.1940, -74.3640, -17.9480



81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



68.2180, -40.5220, -47.5780

# Square

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



81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



87.2370, 46.7240, -20.7960



76.4940, -58.3140, -33.4980



81.1750, -89.4070, 6.8890



# Rectangle

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



81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



85.4760, 75.0530, 10.9650



76.4940, -58.3140, -33.4980



84.3260, -83.1230, -7.8830

# Sweetspot

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



81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



190.3490, 24.6630, 21.1030



67.3460, -4.5040, 59.6240



92.5170, 15.0820, 13.0180



242.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



82.1570, 97.8270, 82.8430



73.2840, 85.1820, 31.1500



81.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



53.4000, 65.3250, 55.1250



8.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



# Inverse Universe

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



81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200



82.1570, 97.8270, 82.8430



130.7160, -85.1820, -31.1500



81.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



53.4000, 65.3250, 55.1250



8.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

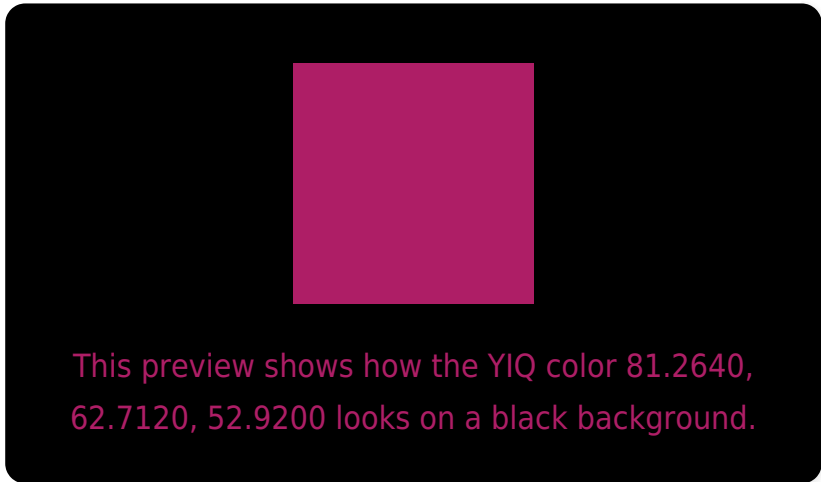
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

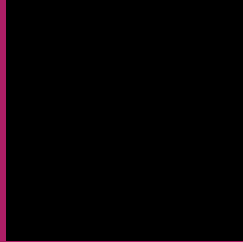
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.2640, 62.7120,



# 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

81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200

### Protanopia

93.9870, -24.3480, 11.7480

### Deuteranopia

95.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



## Tritanopia

85.0050, 72.6660, 26.6980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200

## Protanomaly

89.3550, 7.3310, 26.8430

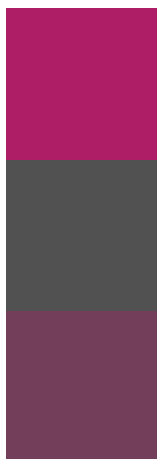
## Deuteranomaly

90.2460, 26.4510, 21.7390

## Tritanomaly

83.3610, 69.0880, 36.4800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

80.9250, 22.9210, 19.6330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200 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(174, 30, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 30, 102)  
}
```

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(174, 30, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 30, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200 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(174, 30, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 30, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(174, 30, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 30, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 30, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 30,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.2640, 62.7120, 52.9200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 30, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174, 30,  
102) }
```

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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