

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.4500, 8.0210,  
14.3330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	624661
RGB	98, 70, 97
RGB Percent	38%, 27%, 38%
CMY	0.6156, 0.7255, 0.6196
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.01, 0.62
HSL	302°, 17%, 33%
HSV	302°, 29%, 38%
XYZ	9.3865, 7.8398, 12.3285
YIQ	81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

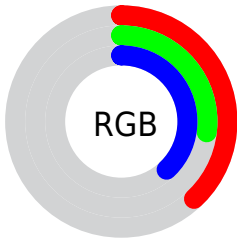
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 70, 97
Decimal	6440545
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.65, 17.12, -11.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 20.433, 326.902
Yxy	7.8398, 0.3176, 0.2653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284630625 (0xFF624661)
YUV	81.4500, 7.6662, 14.5144
Hunter-Lab	27.9997, 10.8403, -6.5060

# Details

The YIQ color **81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **86.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2760, 8.5710, 15.3790**, and **36.3250, 6.8750, 13.0750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5800, 10.7710, 19.5630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.3200, 5.2710, 9.1030**.

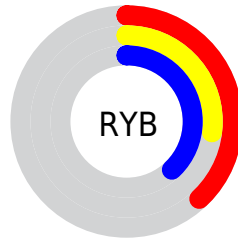
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (27%)

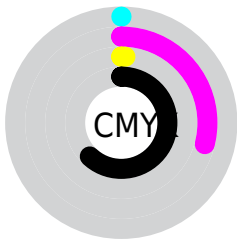
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (38%)

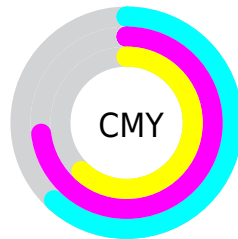


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330 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 81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.4500, 8.0210,  
14.3330

81.4500, 8.0210,  
14.3330

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

58.0370, 7.7460,  
13.8100

131.2760, 8.5710,  
15.3790

36.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750

156.9880, 9.4420,  
16.1140

13.2760, 8.5710,  
15.3790

184.4010, 9.7170,  
16.6370

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

211.8140, 9.9920,  
17.1600

237.9770, 7.9750,  
15.1670

81.4500, 8.0210,  
14.3330

81.4500, 8.0210,  
14.3330

75.5800, 10.7710,  
19.5630

87.3200, 5.2710,  
9.1030

69.5960, 13.8420,  
24.4820

93.3040, 2.2000,  
4.1840

64.3130, 16.3170,  
29.1890

98.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

58.4430, 19.0670,  
34.4190

104.4570, -3.0250,  
-5.7530

52.4590, 22.1380,  
39.3380

110.4410, -6.0960,  
-10.6720

46.5890, 24.8880,  
44.5680

116.3110, -8.8460,  
-15.9020

40.7190, 27.6380,  
49.7980

122.1810,  
-11.5960, -21.1320

40.0180, 28.2340,

127.5780,

50.0100

-14.3920, -25.5280

 133.4480,  
-17.1420, -30.7580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.5450, -8.4840, 10.5880



81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



81.1540, 20.5380, 13.2580

# Triad

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



81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



78.6520, 18.2950, -6.6730



67.9390, -42.7290, -13.0730

# Complementary

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



81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



86.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330

# 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.



71.1980, -27.4610, -14.4450



81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



76.8460, 5.8250, -11.9590

# Square

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



81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



79.4020, 25.1710, 0.8750



74.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



70.3510, -40.7130, -5.5530



# Rectangle

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



81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



80.4980, 25.2610, 10.2610



74.1800, -9.8550, -14.1350



68.5650, -38.7400, -13.7800

# Sweetspot

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



81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



120.8420, 3.6210, 5.9650



73.4910, -8.3920, 8.9200



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



101.9440, 12.7420, 22.3900



79.8540, 12.5150, 9.9790



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



45.8000, 32.0840, 57.3320



98.0940, 68.8890, 122.7210



# Inverse Universe

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



81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



101.9440, 12.7420, 22.3900



88.1460, -12.5150, -9.9790



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



45.8000, 32.0840, 57.3320

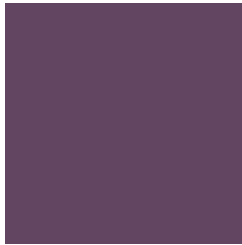


98.0940, 68.8890, 122.7210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

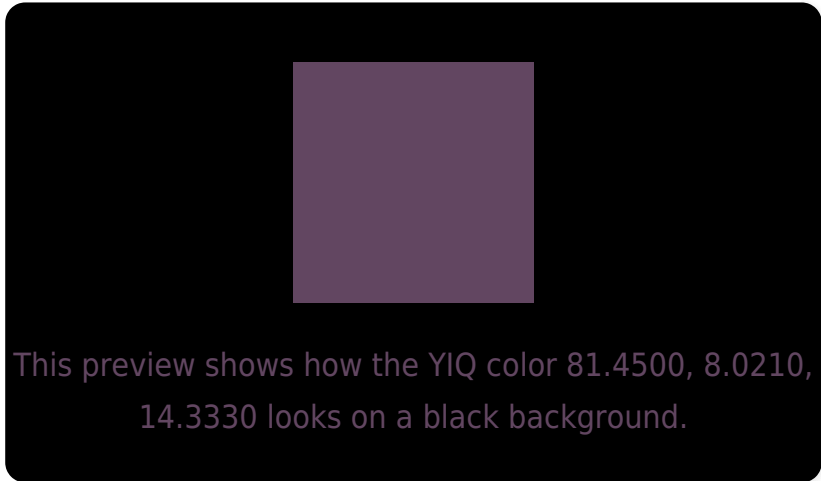
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

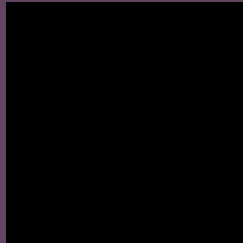
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.4500, 8.0210,



# 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

81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330

### Protanopia

79.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150

### Deuteranopia

80.3510, -5.1820, 5.8100



## Tritanopia

80.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330

## Protanomaly

80.0570, -4.1740, 9.5700

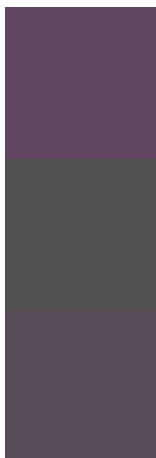
## Deuteranomaly

80.6830, -0.1850, 8.8630

## Tritanomaly

81.0710, 10.4060, 9.6540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330

## Achromatopsia

81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330 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(98, 70, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 70, 97)  
}
```

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(98, 70, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 70, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330 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(98, 70, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 70, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 70, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 70, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 70, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 70, 97)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 70, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 70,  
97) }
```

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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