

Converting Colors

YIQ(81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970)
contains.

YIQ(81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(81.6080, -3.6270,
27.1970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F4184
RGB	95, 65, 132
RGB Percent	37%, 25%, 52%
CMY	0.6273, 0.7451, 0.4824
CMYK	0.28, 0.51, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	267°, 34%, 39%
HSV	267°, 51%, 52%
XYZ	10.7756, 7.8791, 22.7766
YIQ	81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

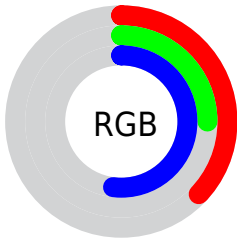
Format	Color
R_{YB}	95, 65, 132
Decimal	6242692
CIE _{Lab}	33.73, 27.64, -32.98
CIE _{LCh}	34, 43.034, 309.964
Yxy	7.8791, 0.2601, 0.1902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284432772 (0xFF5F4184)
YUV	81.6080, 24.8433, 11.7448
Hunter-Lab	28.0697, 19.4018, -28.4609

Details

The YIQ color **81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **115.3920, 3.6270, -27.1970**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.0750, -3.4440, 29.3880**, and **34.5430, -5.0020, 24.5820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.8840, -4.2240, 32.5120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3320, -3.0300, 21.8820**.

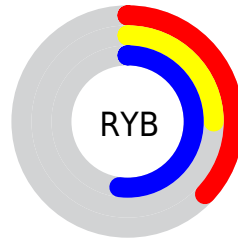
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (25%)

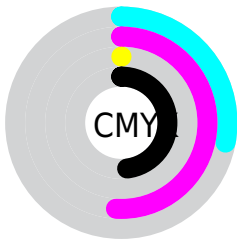
Blue (52%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (52%)

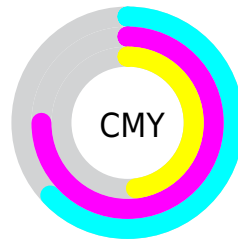


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970 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 81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

81.6080, -3.6270,
27.1970

81.6080, -3.6270,
27.1970

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.6680, -3.8560,
25.8400

131.9610, -3.1230,
29.0770

34.5430, -5.0020,
24.5820

158.2000, -2.2980,
30.6460

13.6030, -5.2310,
23.2250

185.4280, -2.9400,
31.2680

5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

211.4300, 2.7460,
27.3380

1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

235.0420, 9.3500,
17.7820

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

252.0650, 1.3750,

2.6150

■ 81.6080, -3.6270,
27.1970

■ 81.6080, -3.6270,
27.1970

■ 71.8840, -4.2240,
32.5120

■ 91.3320, -3.0300,
21.8820

■ 61.8610, -5.4170,
37.6150

■ 101.3550, -1.8370,
16.7790

■ 51.5500, -5.7390,
43.4530

■ 111.6660, -1.5150,
10.9410

■ 41.8260, -6.3360,
48.7680

■ 121.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 32.6890, -7.2080,
53.5600

■ 131.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 141.1370, 0.8720,
-4.7920

■ 150.8610, 1.4690,
-10.1070

■ 161.1720, 1.7910,
-15.9450

■ 171.1950, 2.9840,
-21.0480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.5020, -59.6510, 7.2690



81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970



79.3640, 29.4750, 33.0190

Triad

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



81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970



75.5010, 46.4010, -9.4310



66.0250, -55.0150, -21.6950

Complementary

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



81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970



115.3920, 3.6270, -27.1970

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.



61.4480, -43.5050, -32.0570



81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970



72.9620, 28.3850, -24.3430

Square

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



81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970



75.9820, 53.1370, 11.6730



69.1030, -2.9290, -29.5290



69.0860, -65.0120, -11.2200

Rectangle

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



81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970



77.2100, 44.4680, 31.1240



69.1030, -2.9290, -29.5290



64.6570, -51.1630, -25.4270

Sweetspot

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



81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970



151.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300



94.9440, -31.9570, 0.9630



74.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970



92.6100, -5.9680, 42.0960



91.4750, 16.0410, 34.1930



61.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



32.1620, -7.1620, 52.7260



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Inverse Universe

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



89.2510, 28.0550, 25.7110



104.5940, 43.6870, 39.7750



105.5250, -16.0410, -34.1930



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



47.0780, 54.3680, 49.9520



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

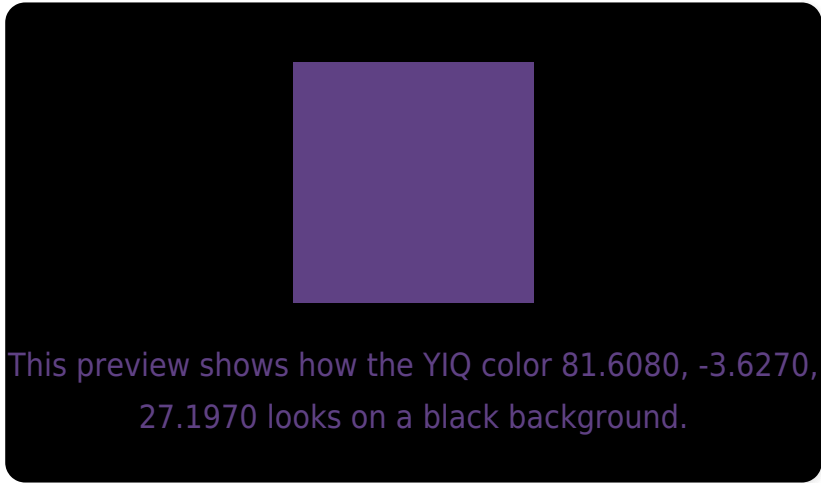
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

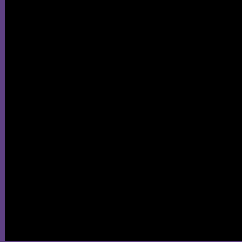
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.6080, -3.6270,

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

81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970

Protanopia

75.6680, -39.3870, 14.4770

Deuteranopia

76.6160, -33.6090, 8.8790



Tritanopia

80.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970

Protanomaly

77.9470, -26.8710, 18.9290

Deuteranomaly

78.5790, -23.0190, 15.1970

Tritanomaly

80.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970 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(95, 65, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 65, 132)  
}
```

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(95, 65, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 65, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970 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(95, 65, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 65, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 65, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 65, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 65, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 65,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.6080, -3.6270, 27.1970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 65, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 65,  
132) }
```

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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