

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.4140, -0.3250,
22.4190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	604479
RGB	96, 68, 121
RGB Percent	38%, 27%, 47%
CMY	0.6234, 0.7334, 0.5255
CMYK	0.21, 0.44, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	272°, 28%, 37%
HSV	272°, 44%, 47%
XYZ	10.3435, 8.0012, 19.0849
YIQ	82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

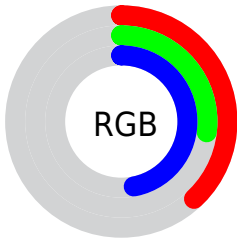
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 68, 121
Decimal	6308985
CIE _{Lab}	33.99, 23.26, -25.75
CIE _{LCh}	34, 34.698, 312.096
Yxy	8.0012, 0.2763, 0.2138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284499065 (0xFF604479)
YUV	82.4140, 19.0229, 11.9149
Hunter-Lab	28.2864, 15.7708, -20.2026

Details

The YIQ color $[82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663366 . A complement of this color would be $[106.5860, 0.3250, -22.4190]$, and the grayscale version is $[82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[132.7670, 0.1790, 24.2990]$, and $[36.6480, -1.1040, 20.0160]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[73.5760, -0.6010, 27.4230]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[91.2520, -0.0490, 17.4150]$.

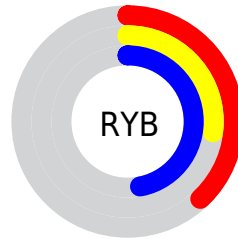
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (27%)

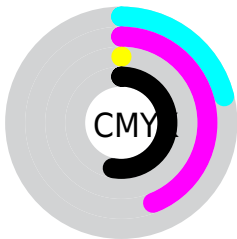
Blue (47%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (47%)

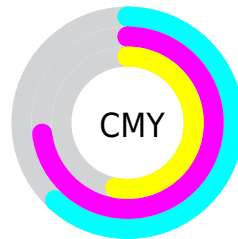


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190 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 82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.4140, -0.3250,
22.4190

82.4140, -0.3250,
22.4190

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.5880, -0.8750,
21.3730

132.7670, 0.1790,
24.2990

36.6480, -1.1040,
20.0160

158.5930, 0.7290,
25.3450

13.6590, 0.3630,
20.9630

185.7070, 0.4080,
25.6560

3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

213.1910, 1.9210,
25.7690

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

236.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130

253.8260, 0.5500,

1.0460

■ 82.4140, -0.3250,
22.4190

■ 82.4140, -0.3250,
22.4190

■ 73.5760, -0.6010,
27.4230

■ 91.2520, -0.0490,
17.4150

■ 65.0370, -0.2810,
32.6390

■ 99.7910, -0.3690,
12.1990

■ 56.1990, -0.5570,
37.6430

■ 108.6290, -0.0930,
7.1950

■ 47.3610, -0.8330,
42.6470

■ 117.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 38.2350, -0.2380,
48.3860

■ 126.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 32.9300, -0.6970,
51.1990

■ 135.4310, -0.1360,
-8.5520

■ 144.2690, 0.1400,
-13.5560

■ 153.1070, 0.4160,
-18.5600

■ 161.6460, 0.0960,
-23.7760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.5990, -34.9390, 10.9570



82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190



81.6960, 25.3040, 26.0080

Triad

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



82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190



78.4060, 36.5430, -6.9850



64.9650, -54.7860, -20.3380

Complementary

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



82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190



106.5860, 0.3250, -22.4190

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.



61.0720, -45.2020, -28.8340



82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190



75.7580, 20.4520, -18.2360

Square

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



82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190



78.7850, 43.3260, 7.7580



72.6070, -4.1680, -23.5920



67.2280, -62.5360, -12.0400

Rectangle

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



82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190



79.8620, 36.4000, 23.1520



72.6070, -4.1680, -23.5920



63.8250, -51.5760, -23.4480

Sweetspot

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



82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190



143.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400



89.3040, -24.1630, 2.8850



69.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190



97.0310, -0.1440, 35.6640



89.7750, 14.8960, 27.4080



56.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



33.9840, -0.7890, 52.8670



68.7940, -1.0280, 106.7800

Inverse Universe

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



86.6970, 23.5630, 19.0110



103.6760, 37.2240, 30.2480



99.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



44.1010, 55.5610, 44.8490



88.9140, 111.9930, 90.4330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

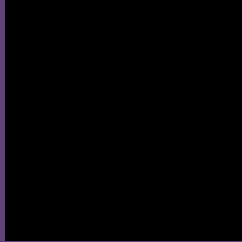
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4140, -0.3250,

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

82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190

Protanopia

78.5460, -27.4200, 12.3560

Deuteranopia

79.3630, -22.6510, 8.5250



Tritanopia

81.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190

Protanomaly

79.7430, -17.6090, 16.2710

Deuteranomaly

80.7170, -14.7200, 13.4720

Tritanomaly

82.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190 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(96, 68, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 68, 121)  
}
```

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(96, 68, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 68, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190 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(96, 68, 121) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 68, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 68, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 68, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 68, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 68,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4140, -0.3250, 22.4190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 68, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 68,  
121) }
```

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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