

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.4230, 4.6240,
37.3600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E398D
RGB	110, 57, 141
RGB Percent	43%, 22%, 55%
CMY	0.5684, 0.7765, 0.4471
CMYK	0.22, 0.60, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	278°, 42%, 39%
HSV	278°, 60%, 55%
XYZ	12.7049, 8.1647, 26.1010
YIQ	82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

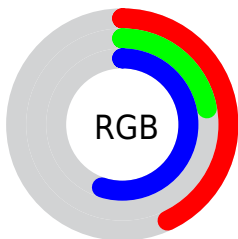
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 57, 141
Decimal	7223693
CIE _{Lab}	34.32, 38.74, -37.48
CIE _{LCh}	34, 53.899, 315.950
Yxy	8.1647, 0.2705, 0.1738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285413773 (0xFF6E398D)
YUV	82.4230, 28.8785, 24.1850
Hunter-Lab	28.5740, 29.3626, -34.1568

Details

The YIQ color **82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **115.5770, -4.6240, -37.3600**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.0750, 5.7240, 39.4520**, and **31.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.7100, 5.4940, 43.6220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.1360, 3.7540, 31.0980**.

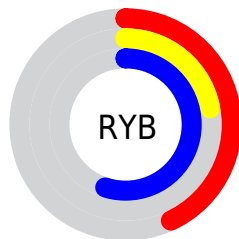
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (22%)

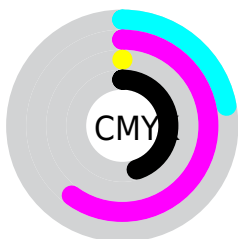
Blue (55%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (55%)

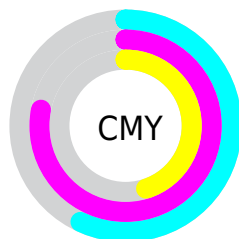


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600 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 82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

82.4230, 4.6240,
37.3600

82.4230, 4.6240,
37.3600

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.5970, 4.0740,
36.3140

134.0750, 5.7240,
39.4520

31.4230, 4.6240,
37.3600

160.9010, 6.2740,
40.4980

17.9890, -0.3260,
27.9460

187.8410, 6.5030,
41.8550

4.9020, -13.8030,
13.3730

213.2900, 15.1240,
34.2920

2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 82.4230, 4.6240,
37.3600

■ 82.4230, 4.6240,
37.3600

■ 72.7100, 5.4940,
43.6220

■ 92.1360, 3.7540,
31.0980

■ 62.9970, 6.3640,
49.8840

■ 101.8490, 2.8840,
24.8360

■ 52.9850, 6.6380,
55.9340

■ 111.8610, 2.6100,
18.7860

■ 43.2720, 7.5080,
62.1960

■ 121.5740, 1.7400,
12.5240

■ 42.6850, 7.7830,
62.7190

■ 131.2870, 0.8700,
6.2620

■ 141.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 151.3000, -1.1450,
-6.7850

■ 161.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350

■ 171.0250, -2.2890,
-19.0970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.7810, -73.4980, 10.4220



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



74.7670, 44.8780, 45.7260

Triad

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



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



76.0620, 49.0150, -12.7530



69.8550, -60.2880, -19.7440

Complementary

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



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



115.5770, -4.6240, -37.3600

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.



64.1380, -45.5680, -33.2160



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



73.8040, 22.8380, -28.4420

Square

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



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



74.7460, 65.4250, 9.2410



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



73.7140, -72.5320, -7.0920

Rectangle

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



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



70.0430, 61.4760, 42.2760



61.4010, -18.9280, -42.4480



68.1450, -55.4730, -24.4090

Sweetspot

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



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



160.7420, 1.3270, 14.5030



85.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



77.8680, 0.7320, 8.7640



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600



91.2780, 7.3710, 59.1710



90.5520, 26.3100, 40.8220



66.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



40.8050, 7.3250, 60.0050



2.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480

Inverse Universe

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



85.6500, 40.1130, 27.4490



96.3530, 63.5390, 43.4350



107.4480, -26.3100, -40.8220



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



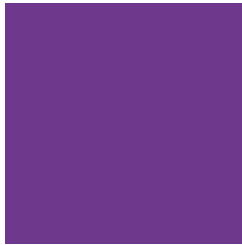
46.0650, 64.4100, 44.1700



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600 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 82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

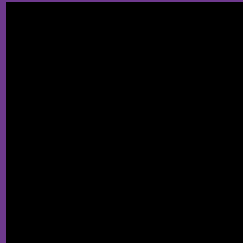
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.4230, 4.6240,

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

82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600

Protanopia

71.5440, -59.4690, 14.9870

Deuteranopia

76.7940, -39.9820, 8.7380



Tritanopia

82.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600

Protanomaly

75.2050, -36.2250, 23.2550

Deuteranomaly

78.9150, -23.8450, 19.1550

Tritanomaly

82.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600 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(110, 57, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 57, 141)  
}
```

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(110, 57, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 57, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600 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(110, 57, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 57, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 57, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 57, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 57, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 57,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 57, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 57,  
141) }
```

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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