

# Converting Colors

YIQ(83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(83.2280, 9.6670,  
39.5790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75378C
RGB	117, 55, 140
RGB Percent	46%, 22%, 55%
CMY	0.5410, 0.7844, 0.4510
CMYK	0.16, 0.61, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	284°, 44%, 38%
HSV	284°, 61%, 55%
XYZ	13.4411, 8.4086, 25.7228
YIQ	83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

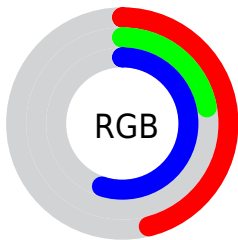
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	117, 55, 140
Decimal	7681932
CIE Lab	34.82, 41.45, -36.02
CIE LCh	35, 54.909, 319.009
Yxy	8.4086, 0.2825, 0.1768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285872012 (0xFF75378C)
YUV	83.2280, 27.9886, 29.6180
Hunter-Lab	28.9976, 31.9930, -32.2959

# Details

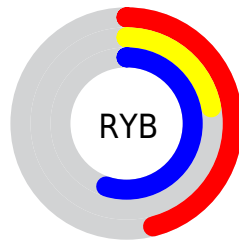
The YIQ color **83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **111.7720, -9.6670, -39.5790**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.8800, 10.7670, 41.6710**, and **30.1680, 9.8960, 40.9360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.8140, 11.1330, 46.0530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050**.

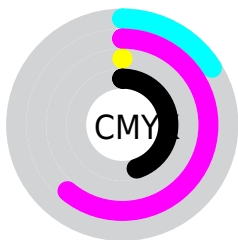
# Distribution



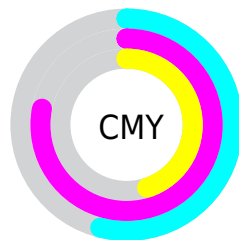
- Red (46%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790 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 83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.2280, 9.6670,  
39.5790

83.2280, 9.6670,  
39.5790

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

57.8150, 9.3920,  
39.0560

134.8800, 10.7670,  
41.6710

30.1680, 9.8960,  
40.9360

161.7060, 11.3170,  
42.7170

19.6690, 3.5710,  
28.9070

189.5320, 11.8670,  
43.7630

8.7890, -6.0550,  
16.1290

214.4970, 18.9750,  
36.0870

2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

230.9330, 11.2750,  
21.4430

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.9560, 3.3000,

6.2760

■ 83.2280, 9.6670,  
39.5790

■ 83.2280, 9.6670,  
39.5790

■ 73.8140, 11.1330,  
46.0530

■ 92.6420, 8.2010,  
33.1050

■ 64.4000, 12.5990,  
52.5270

■ 102.0560, 6.7350,  
26.6310

■ 55.2850, 14.6610,  
59.2130

■ 111.1710, 4.6730,  
19.9450

■ 46.4580, 15.8520,  
65.1640

■ 120.5850, 3.2070,  
13.4710

■ 129.9990, 1.7410,  
6.9970

■ 139.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 148.5280, -1.7870,  
-6.1630

■ 157.9420, -3.2530,  
-12.6370

■ 167.3560, -4.7190,  
-19.1110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.6910, -55.3890, 18.1390



83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



74.1590, 49.6460, 47.4220

# Triad

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



83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



77.2250, 46.9980, -14.7460



71.7130, -62.7640, -18.9240

# Complementary

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



83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



111.7720, -9.6670, -39.5790

# 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.



65.9960, -48.0440, -32.3960



83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



73.7820, 19.9040, -30.3360

# Square

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



83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



75.3500, 66.4800, 6.6400



58.1760, -31.5360, -45.2320



74.9850, -74.7330, -5.7490



# Rectangle

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



83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



70.5980, 64.2270, 41.9790



58.1760, -31.5360, -45.2320



70.0030, -57.9490, -23.5890

# Sweetspot

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



83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



158.9380, 3.7110, 15.3510



78.7780, -33.8850, 13.8830



78.4660, 1.9240, 9.1880



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.



83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790



92.7520, 14.8440, 61.4040



88.0530, 29.1530, 38.8570



64.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



44.1650, 15.1190, 61.9270



1.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



# Inverse Universe

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



83.0370, 43.2770, 25.1730



92.5720, 67.1160, 39.1800



106.9470, -29.1530, -38.8570



64.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



43.8710, 67.7120, 39.3920



1.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

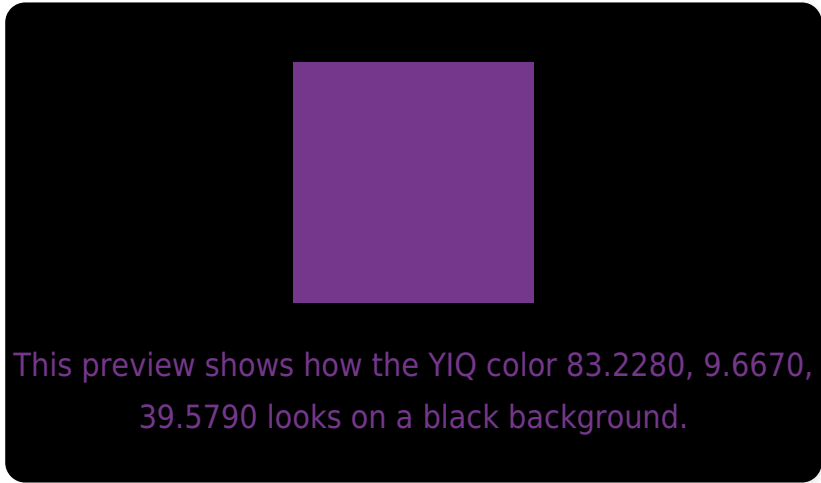
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

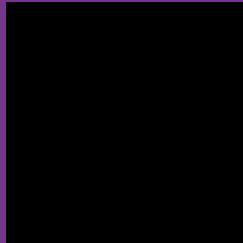
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2280, 9.6670,



# 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

83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790

### Protanopia

73.5440, -59.4690, 14.9870

### Deuteranopia

79.0610, -36.3600, 9.1760



## Tritanopia

84.0350, 19.2550, 8.9750

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790

## Protanomaly

77.1020, -34.4370, 23.8910

## Deuteranomaly

80.5950, -19.9480, 20.1160

## Tritanomaly

83.4450, 15.5850, 20.4250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790

## Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

83.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790 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(117, 55, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 55, 140)  
}
```

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(117, 55, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 55, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790 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(117, 55, 140) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 55, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 55, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 55, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 55, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 55,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.2280, 9.6670, 39.5790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 55, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 55,  
140) }
```

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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