

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.2290, -9.2690,
41.3470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	643BA4
RGB	100, 59, 164
RGB Percent	39%, 23%, 64%
CMY	0.6077, 0.7687, 0.3570
CMYK	0.39, 0.64, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	263°, 47%, 44%
HSV	263°, 64%, 64%
XYZ	13.5213, 8.5171, 36.0390
YIQ	83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

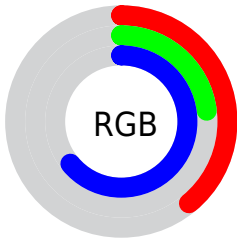
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 59, 164
Decimal	6568868
CIE _{Lab}	35.04, 41.02, -50.35
CIE _{LCh}	35, 64.948, 309.173
Yxy	8.5171, 0.2328, 0.1467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284758948 (0xFF643BA4)
YUV	83.2290, 39.8201, 14.7082
Hunter-Lab	29.1841, 31.6289, -52.7874

Details

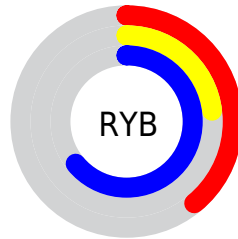
The YIQ color **83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **139.7710, 9.2690, -41.3470**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.4080, -8.2150, 44.2730**, and **31.9790, -11.5610, 38.8310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.8470, -10.8290, 47.5950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.6110, -7.7090, 35.0990**.

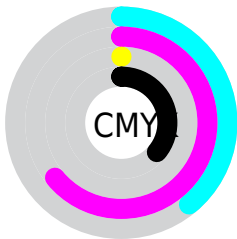
Distribution



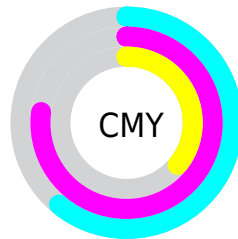
- Red (39%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470 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 83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.2290, -9.2690,
41.3470

83.2290, -9.2690,
41.3470

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.9900, -10.0940,
39.7780

135.4080, -8.2150,
44.2730

31.9790, -11.5610,
38.8310

161.7610, -7.7110,
46.1530

13.3920, -20.4540,
29.2900

186.9650, 0.2220,
40.0460

7.0680, -19.9020,
19.2820

212.0720, 9.8060,
31.5500

6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

232.6940, 10.4500,
19.8740

2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

249.1300, 2.7500,

0.0000, 0.0000,

5.2300

0.0000

■ 83.2290, -9.2690,
41.3470

■ 83.2290, -9.2690,
41.3470

■ 70.8470, -10.8290,
47.5950

■ 95.6110, -7.7090,
35.0990

■ 57.8780, -12.1140,
54.3660

■ 108.5800, -6.4240,
28.3280

■ 45.4960, -13.6740,
60.6140

■ 120.9620, -4.8640,
22.0800

■ 37.8320, -14.5000,
64.5720

■ 133.9310, -3.5790,
15.3090

■ 146.3130, -2.0190,
9.0610

■ 158.6950, -0.4590,
2.8130

■ 171.6640, 0.8260,
-3.9580

■ 184.0460, 2.3860,
-10.2060

■ 197.0150, 3.6710,
-16.9770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.6260, -83.1270, 14.2250



83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470



67.9440, 49.4140, 62.6460

Triad

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



83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470



77.6120, 59.3300, -6.9580



72.2200, -60.0580, -23.9140

Complementary

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



83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470



139.7710, 9.2690, -41.3470

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.



64.7760, -41.8530, -39.9730



83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470



75.9080, 28.4770, -26.0110

Square

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



83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470



68.3770, 80.1860, 22.5700



62.3320, -14.4800, -45.9680



77.2190, -75.5120, -8.1520

Rectangle

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



83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470



60.0360, 72.5220, 62.3620



62.3320, -14.4800, -45.9680



69.4670, -53.6840, -29.3000

Sweetspot

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



83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470



183.0450, -3.9000, 15.6200



109.1250, -51.5800, -1.3400



87.8400, -2.0650, 9.8950



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470



87.2450, -14.2250, 65.0950



98.7770, 21.7230, 52.3710



75.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



33.5730, -12.5730, 57.1790



4.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820

Inverse Universe

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



97.6910, 42.0360, 42.1640



109.8490, 65.9190, 66.3910



124.2230, -21.7230, -52.3710



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



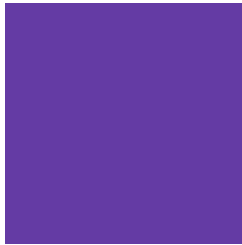
53.5010, 57.8510, 58.4190



6.6360, 7.1970, 7.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470 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 83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

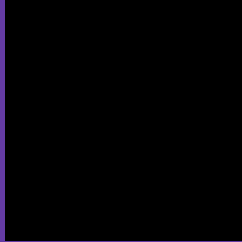
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.2290, -9.2690,

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

83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470

Protanopia

66.2260, -76.2490, 10.7190

Deuteranopia

66.1800, -70.6080, 2.0960



Tritanopia

82.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470

Protanomaly

72.0660, -51.9510, 21.9130

Deuteranomaly

72.3450, -48.6030, 16.3010

Tritanomaly

83.2730, -4.5420, 16.2420

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470

Achromatopsia

83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

82.8170, -3.2580, 14.9980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470 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(100, 59, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 59, 164)  
}
```

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(100, 59, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 59, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470 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(100, 59, 164) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 59, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 59, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 59, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 59, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 59,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.2290, -9.2690, 41.3470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 59, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 59,  
164) }
```

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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