

Converting Colors

YIQ(83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(83.7180, -14.1790,
64.2610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E2ED1
RGB	110, 46, 209
RGB Percent	43%, 18%, 82%
CMY	0.5684, 0.8197, 0.1806
CMYK	0.47, 0.78, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	264°, 64%, 50%
HSV	264°, 78%, 82%
XYZ	18.9173, 9.8722, 61.1999
YIQ	83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

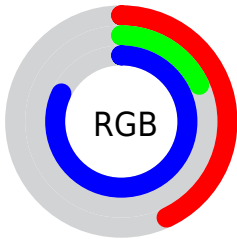
Format	Color
R _{YB}	110, 46, 209
Decimal	7220945
CIE Lab	37.61, 60.84, -72.62
CIE LCh	38, 94.738, 309.957
Yxy	9.8722, 0.2102, 0.1097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285411025 (0xFF6E2ED1)
YUV	83.7180, 61.7640, 23.0493
Hunter-Lab	31.4201, 52.4855, -93.4907

Details

The YIQ color **83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **171.2820, 14.1790, -64.2610**, and the grayscale version is **83.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.0130, -7.7600, 63.5680**, and **30.8970, -22.2930, 57.1230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.5040, -16.1520, 72.4880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.9320, -12.2060, 56.0340**.

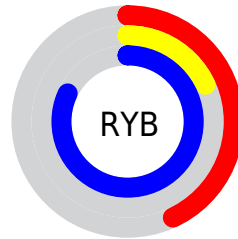
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (18%)

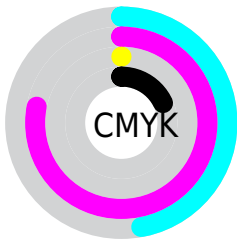
Blue (82%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (82%)

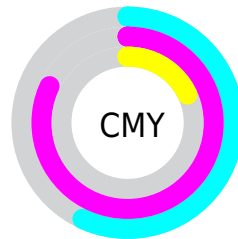


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610 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 83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

83.7180, -14.1790,
64.2610

83.7180, -14.1790,
64.2610

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

52.4730, -14.8670,
65.7170

138.0130, -7.7600,
63.5680

30.8970, -22.2930,
57.1230

162.8320, 2.6950,
55.8070

14.3640, -40.4460,
39.1860

187.6510, 13.1500,
48.0460

11.4000, -32.1000,
31.1000

211.5620, 20.3500,
38.7020

10.3110, -24.9000,
21.7560

228.5850, 12.3750,
23.5350

8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

245.6080, 4.4000,

4.4800, -9.8590,

8.3680

7.9730

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

83.7180, -14.1790,
64.2610

83.7180, -14.1790,
64.2610

67.5040, -16.1520,
72.4880

99.9320, -12.2060,
56.0340

51.5890, -17.5290,
80.9270

115.8470,
-10.8290, 47.5950

48.3440, -18.2170,
82.3830

132.0610, -8.8560,
39.3680

148.2750, -6.8830,
31.1410

163.6030, -5.2310,
23.2250

■ 179.8170, -3.2580,
14.9980

■ 196.0310, -1.2850,
6.7710

■ 211.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 228.1600, 2.0650,
-9.8950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.4070, -103.8990, 27.2450



83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610



73.7100, 68.5290, 85.1770

Triad

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



83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610



81.5320, 71.4790, -1.3610



80.9740, -68.1730, -25.5250

Complementary

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



83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610



171.2820, 14.1790, -64.2610

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.



69.6370, -40.3840, -50.0800



83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610



80.8920, 25.4060, -30.9300

Square

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



83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610



58.0060, 115.6240, 41.1280



63.3960, -29.7000, -56.4840



89.4100, -91.9270, -2.5110

Rectangle

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



83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610



73.3920, 95.3070, 73.4430



63.3960, -29.7000, -56.4840



77.4230, -59.5520, -33.0880

Sweetspot

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



83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610



209.6030, -5.2310, 23.2250



123.2820, -79.8230, -1.6070



100.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610



70.7650, -20.4200, 94.7800



107.6380, 33.5010, 81.2210



96.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



38.8860, -14.5920, 66.2400



9.4580, -3.6250, 16.1430

Inverse Universe

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



106.0230, 65.3690, 65.3450



103.4040, 96.1740, 96.2860



147.3620, -33.5010, -81.2210



97.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



61.8600, 67.3860, 67.3380



15.1090, 16.4110, 16.4670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

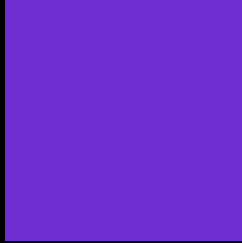
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

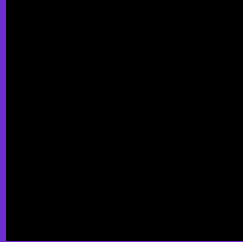
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 83.7180, -14.1790,

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

83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610

Protanopia

71.0020, -81.4300, 11.0020

Tritanopia

88.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610

Protanomaly

75.4110, -56.9960, 30.7480

Tritanomaly

86.6780, -9.8160, 23.7200

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.6030, -5.2310, 23.2250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610 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, 46, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 46, 209)  
}
```

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, 46, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 46, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610 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, 46, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 46, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 46, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 46, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 46, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 46,  
209) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 83.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 46, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 46,  
209) }
```

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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