

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.2800, -5.2790,
35.1130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	653F96
RGB	101, 63, 150
RGB Percent	40%, 25%, 59%
CMY	0.6038, 0.7530, 0.4119
CMYK	0.33, 0.58, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	266°, 41%, 42%
HSV	266°, 58%, 59%
XYZ	12.6508, 8.5234, 29.8231
YIQ	84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

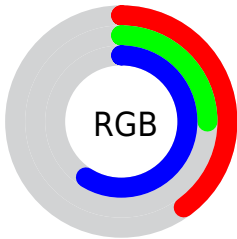
Format	Color
R_{YB}	101, 63, 150
Decimal	6635414
CIE _{Lab}	35.05, 35.24, -41.87
CIE _{LCh}	35, 54.728, 310.091
Yxy	8.5234, 0.2481, 0.1671
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284825494 (0xFF653F96)
YUV	84.2800, 32.4000, 14.6634
Hunter-Lab	29.1948, 26.2572, -40.1294

Details

The YIQ color **84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **128.7200, 5.2790, -35.1130**, and the grayscale version is **84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135.4590, -4.2250, 38.0390**, and **35.2150, -6.6540, 32.4980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.0830, -5.9220, 41.2620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.4770, -4.6360, 28.9640**.

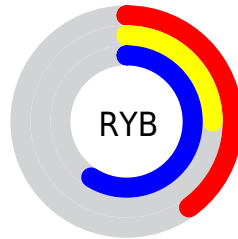
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (25%)

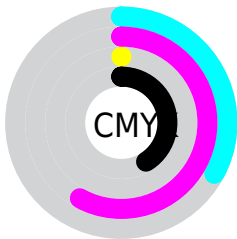
Blue (59%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (59%)

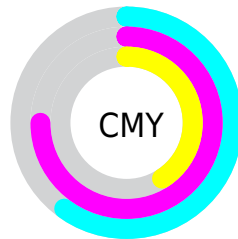


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130 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 84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.2800, -5.2790,
35.1130

■ 84.2800, -5.2790,
35.1130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.0410, -6.1040,
33.5440

■ 135.4590, -4.2250,
38.0390

■ 35.2150, -6.6540,
32.4980

■ 162.2850, -3.6750,
39.0850

■ 15.0140, -10.6420,
27.6780

■ 189.0140, -1.4740,
37.7420

■ 5.8140, -16.3710,
15.8610

■ 213.5340, 8.3850,
29.7690

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 234.4550, 9.6250,
18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.4780, 1.6500,

3.1380

■ 84.2800, -5.2790,
35.1130

■ 84.2800, -5.2790,
35.1130

■ 73.0830, -5.9220,
41.2620

■ 95.4770, -4.6360,
28.9640

■ 61.5870, -7.1610,
47.1990

■ 106.9730, -3.3970,
23.0270

■ 50.3900, -7.8040,
53.3480

■ 118.1700, -2.7540,
16.8780

■ 38.8940, -9.0430,
59.2850

■ 129.6660, -1.5150,
10.9410

■ 36.8340, -8.8140,
60.6420

■ 140.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 152.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 163.5560, 1.0100,
-7.2940

■ 175.0520, 2.2490,
-13.2310

■ 186.2490, 2.8920,
-19.3800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.9870, -77.0740, 9.1500



84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130



78.2440, 39.1010, 45.7970

Triad

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



84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130



77.5790, 54.9290, -9.7990



70.3450, -58.9120, -22.6560

Complementary

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



84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130



128.7200, 5.2790, -35.1130

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.



64.5140, -43.8710, -36.4390



84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130



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.



84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130



75.3320, 66.8910, 15.7150



66.5290, -4.6690, -42.0530



75.0190, -72.0730, -9.9050

Rectangle

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



84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130



72.0690, 58.5870, 45.0750



66.5290, -4.6690, -42.0530



68.5210, -53.7760, -27.6320

Sweetspot

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



84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130



168.9480, -2.2490, 13.2310



101.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



82.5580, -1.3310, 7.6050



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130



91.1450, -8.4920, 54.8040



97.1370, 20.3490, 44.2290



68.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



33.6720, -8.5380, 55.6380



2.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580

Inverse Universe

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



94.5990, 36.1230, 33.6830



107.3280, 56.6600, 52.4680



115.8630, -20.3490, -44.2290



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



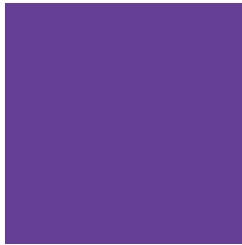
50.0400, 57.5310, 53.2030



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130 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 84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

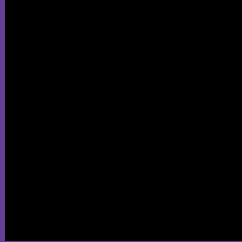
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.2800, -5.2790,

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

84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130

Protanopia

71.4940, -65.2000, 14.2240

Deuteranopia

74.3240, -53.2780, 7.4100



Tritanopia

83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130

Protanomaly

76.1440, -43.4230, 21.5450

Deuteranomaly

77.8150, -35.3070, 17.6290

Tritanomaly

83.6710, 0.0890, 14.9130

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.8340, -1.9280, 12.9200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130 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(101, 63, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 63, 150)  
}
```

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(101, 63, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 63, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130 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(101, 63, 150) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 63, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(101, 63, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 63, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 63, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 63,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.2800, -5.2790, 35.1130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 63, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 63,  
150) }
```

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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