

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.4070, 1.5530,
32.4410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A3F8A
RGB	106, 63, 138
RGB Percent	42%, 25%, 54%
CMY	0.5842, 0.7530, 0.4589
CMYK	0.23, 0.54, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	274°, 37%, 39%
HSV	274°, 54%, 54%
XYZ	12.3114, 8.4541, 25.0227
YIQ	84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

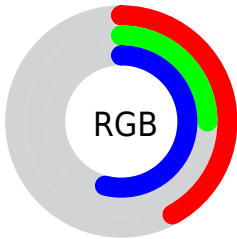
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 63, 138
Decimal	6963082
CIE _{Lab}	34.91, 33.54, -34.73
CIE _{LCh}	35, 48.278, 314.003
Yxy	8.4541, 0.2689, 0.1846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285153162 (0xFF6A3F8A)
YUV	84.4070, 26.4213, 18.9371
Hunter-Lab	29.0760, 24.6977, -30.6715

Details

The YIQ color $84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663366 . A complement of this color would be $116.5930, -1.5530, -32.4410$, and the grayscale version is $84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $135.1730, 2.3320, 34.8440$, and $36.0540, 1.0490, 30.5610$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $74.3950, 1.8270, 38.4910$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $94.4190, 1.2790, 26.3910$.

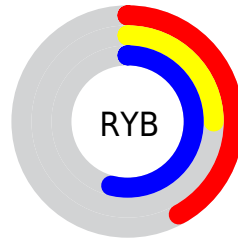
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (25%)

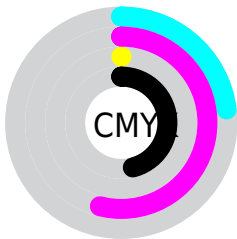
Blue (54%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (54%)

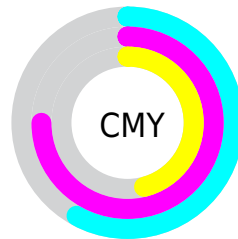


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410 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 84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.4070, 1.5530,
32.4410

■ 84.4070, 1.5530,
32.4410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.1680, 0.7280,
30.8720

■ 135.1730, 2.3320,
34.8440

■ 36.0540, 1.0490,
30.5610

■ 161.9990, 2.8820,
35.8900

■ 16.8640, -1.4720,
26.6880

■ 189.5260, 2.8360,
36.7240

■ 4.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 214.7300, 10.7690,
30.6170

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 234.4550, 9.6250,
18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.4780, 1.6500,

3.1380

■ 84.4070, 1.5530,
32.4410

■ 84.4070, 1.5530,
32.4410

■ 74.3950, 1.8270,
38.4910

■ 94.4190, 1.2790,
26.3910

■ 64.3830, 2.1010,
44.5410

■ 104.4310, 1.0050,
20.3410

■ 54.9580, 2.1000,
50.0680

■ 113.8560, 1.0060,
14.8140

■ 45.2450, 2.9700,
56.3300

■ 123.8680, 0.7320,
8.7640

■ 39.3530, 2.7860,
59.6660

■ 133.5810, -0.1380,
2.5020

■ 143.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 153.6050, -0.6860,
-9.5980

■ 163.0300, -0.6850,
-15.1250

■ 173.0420, -0.9590,
-21.1750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.3220, -58.9640, 11.3400



84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



80.1310, 37.6810, 38.4890

Triad

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



84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



77.5350, 49.0610, -13.5870



70.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000

Complementary

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



84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



116.5930, -1.5530, -32.4410

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.



64.2520, -45.8890, -32.9050



84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



75.2990, 25.8180, -27.3820

Square

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



84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



77.5650, 58.6850, 10.2450



68.5210, -10.2180, -35.0980



72.9160, -70.2850, -9.2690

Rectangle

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



84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



77.0370, 52.4450, 35.2370



68.5210, -10.2180, -35.0980



67.9170, -54.8310, -25.0310

Sweetspot

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



84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



158.0900, 0.2270, 12.4110



90.3340, -32.8750, 6.5890



76.9280, 0.5030, 7.4070



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410



95.3710, 2.3750, 50.5910



93.4050, 22.2300, 37.6700



63.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



37.8860, 2.6030, 57.4750



1.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910

Inverse Universe

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



89.0730, 34.4280, 25.8520



102.6830, 53.6820, 40.3540



107.5950, -22.2300, -37.6700



64.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



46.1510, 61.2920, 45.6120



1.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410 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 84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

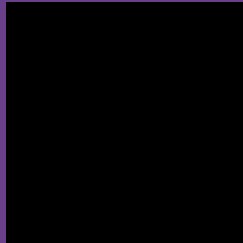
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4070, 1.5530,

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

84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410

Protanopia

77.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810

Deuteranopia

79.2460, -35.4430, 9.0770



Tritanopia

83.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410

Protanomaly

80.1580, -28.8430, 21.6290

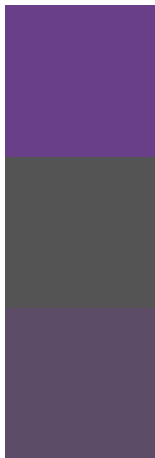
Deuteranomaly

81.2310, -21.9190, 17.2890

Tritanomaly

83.9060, 6.7370, 15.5770

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

83.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410 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(106, 63, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 63, 138)  
}
```

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(106, 63, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 63, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410 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(106, 63, 138) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 63, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 63, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 63, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 63, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 63,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.4070, 1.5530, 32.4410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 63, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 63,  
138) }
```

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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