

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.4550, -7.5700,
27.0700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E458B
RGB	94, 69, 139
RGB Percent	37%, 27%, 55%
CMY	0.6313, 0.7294, 0.4550
CMYK	0.32, 0.50, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	261°, 34%, 41%
HSV	261°, 50%, 55%
XYZ	11.4049, 8.4995, 25.4573
YIQ	84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

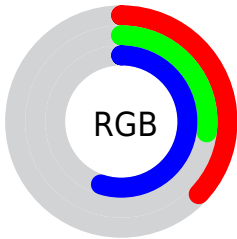
Format	Color
R_{YB}	94, 69, 139
Decimal	6178187
CIE _{Lab}	35.00, 26.78, -35.28
CIE _{LCh}	35, 44.288, 307.203
Yxy	8.4995, 0.2514, 0.1874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284368267 (0xFF5E458B)
YUV	84.4550, 26.8907, 8.3710
Hunter-Lab	29.1539, 18.8093, -31.3646

Details

The YIQ color $[84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663366 . A complement of this color would be $[123.5450, 7.5700, -27.0700]$, and the grayscale version is $[84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[135.2210, -6.7910, 29.4730]$, and $[37.2760, -8.6240, 24.1440]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[73.5460, -9.0840, 32.4840]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[95.3640, -6.0560, 21.6560]$.

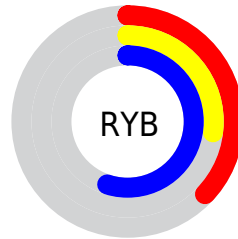
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (27%)

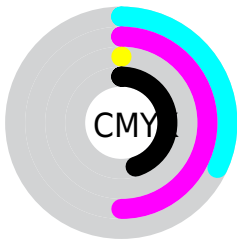
Blue (55%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (55%)

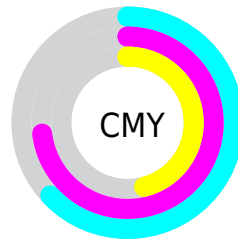


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700 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 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.4550, -7.5700,
27.0700

■ 84.4550, -7.5700,
27.0700

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.5150, -7.7990,
25.7130

■ 135.2210, -6.7910,
29.4730

■ 37.2760, -8.6240,
24.1440

■ 161.7480, -6.8370,
30.3070

■ 14.2650, -10.0910,
23.1970

■ 188.6880, -6.6080,
31.6640

■ 4.7880, -13.4820,
13.0620

■ 214.0660, 0.7750,
24.5110

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 237.9770, 7.9750,
15.1670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 84.4550, -7.5700,
27.0700

■ 84.4550, -7.5700,
27.0700

■ 73.5460, -9.0840,
32.4840

■ 95.3640, -6.0560,
21.6560

■ 62.6370, -10.5980,
37.8980

■ 106.2730, -4.5420,
16.2420

■ 51.7280, -12.1120,
43.3120

■ 117.1820, -3.0280,
10.8280

■ 40.8190, -13.6260,
48.7260

■ 128.0910, -1.5140,
5.4140

■ 30.7960, -14.8190,
53.8290

■ 138.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 149.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 160.2310, 3.3030,
-10.3050

■ 170.8410, 4.2210,

-15.9310

■ 181.7500, 5.7350,
-21.3450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.7500, -72.2130, 3.6510



84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700



82.8200, 28.1910, 34.2630

Triad

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



84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700



78.5230, 49.3350, -7.5370



68.3730, -56.1150, -23.7870

Complementary

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



84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700



123.5450, 7.5700, -27.0700

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.



62.9810, -43.6880, -34.2480



84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700



76.2290, 32.0070, -23.9050

Square

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



84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700



78.8190, 55.1540, 13.6660



72.3160, 0.7850, -30.7590



71.6620, -66.7540, -12.6900

Rectangle

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



84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700



80.2640, 44.3760, 32.7920



72.3160, 0.7850, -30.7590



66.4180, -51.9880, -26.9960

Sweetspot

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



84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700



160.0680, -2.7070, 10.5170



103.3950, -34.8450, -1.7650



78.7320, -1.8810, 6.5590



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.



84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700



96.0870, -11.7450, 42.1670



94.6210, 12.6940, 34.2780



63.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



29.2150, -14.6810, 51.3270



1.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Inverse Universe

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



95.0600, 27.2750, 28.8350



112.5710, 42.4940, 44.8780



113.0800, -13.2900, -34.4900



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



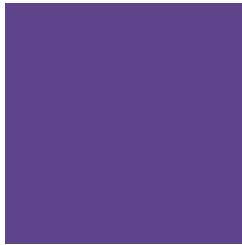
49.4570, 51.9830, 54.6310



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700 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 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

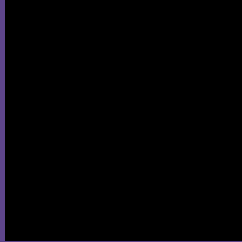
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700.

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

84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700

Protanopia

78.4120, -41.5420, 14.9860

Deuteranopia

78.5770, -37.8730, 9.0630



Tritanopia

82.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700

Protanomaly

80.6910, -29.0260, 19.4380

Deuteranomaly

80.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930

Tritanomaly

83.7090, -3.0740, 11.6620

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700

Achromatopsia

84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700 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(94, 69, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(94, 69, 139)  
}
```

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(94, 69, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 69, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700 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(94, 69, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 69, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 69, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 69, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 69, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 69,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 69, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 69,  
139) }
```

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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