

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.6440, -3.3080,
37.9400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	693D99
RGB	105, 61, 153
RGB Percent	41%, 24%, 60%
CMY	0.5881, 0.7608, 0.4001
CMYK	0.31, 0.60, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	269°, 43%, 42%
HSV	269°, 60%, 60%
XYZ	13.2463, 8.6405, 31.0973
YIQ	84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

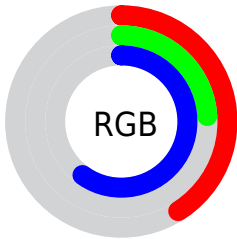
Format	Color
R _{YB}	105, 61, 153
Decimal	6897049
CIE Lab	35.28, 38.19, -43.29
CIE LCh	35, 57.726, 311.415
Yxy	8.6405, 0.2500, 0.1631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285087129 (0xFF693D99)
YUV	84.6440, 33.6995, 17.8522
Hunter-Lab	29.3947, 28.9977, -42.1478

Details

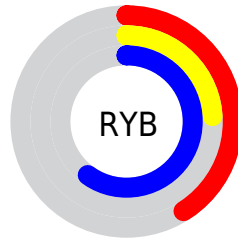
The YIQ color $[84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663399 . A complement of this color would be $[129.3560, 3.3080, -37.9400]$, and the grayscale version is $[84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[136.4100, -2.5290, 40.3430]$, and $[34.4050, -4.1330, 36.3710]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[73.4470, -3.9510, 44.0890]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[95.8410, -2.6650, 31.7910]$.

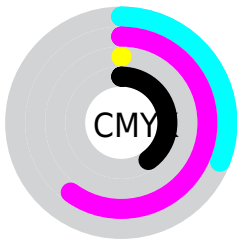
Distribution



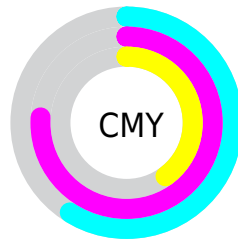
- Red (41%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400 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 84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

84.6440, -3.3080,
37.9400

84.6440, -3.3080,
37.9400

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

59.8180, -3.8580,
36.8940

136.4100, -2.5290,
40.3430

34.4050, -4.1330,
36.3710

162.6490, -1.7040,
41.9120

16.5520, -9.2210,
29.4590

189.3350, 2.0560,
39.8480

6.0420, -17.0130,
16.4830

214.4420, 11.6400,
31.3520

4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

233.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

250.3040, 2.2000,

0.0000, 0.0000,

4.1840

0.0000

■ 84.6440, -3.3080,
37.9400

■ 84.6440, -3.3080,
37.9400

■ 73.4470, -3.9510,
44.0890

■ 95.8410, -2.6650,
31.7910

■ 61.6630, -4.3190,
50.7610

■ 107.6250, -2.2970,
25.1190

■ 50.4660, -4.9620,
56.9100

■ 118.8220, -1.6540,
18.9700

■ 39.2690, -5.6050,
63.0590

■ 130.0190, -1.0110,
12.8210

■ 141.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 153.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 164.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 175.3940, 1.2860,
-12.2980

■ 187.1780, 1.6540,
-18.9700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.6710, -79.0000, 11.0160



84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400



76.2170, 43.7310, 49.9950

Triad

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



84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400



78.4650, 55.2500, -10.1100



71.8610, -60.4250, -22.7690

Complementary

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



84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400



129.3560, 3.3080, -37.9400

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.



65.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400



76.7830, 27.3310, -27.2690

Square

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



84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400



74.4850, 70.8340, 15.8420



64.7240, -9.7120, -44.2720



76.1760, -73.9530, -8.8730

Rectangle

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



84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400



68.1670, 64.3630, 50.5310



64.7240, -9.7120, -44.2720



69.4500, -55.0140, -27.2220

Sweetspot

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



84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400



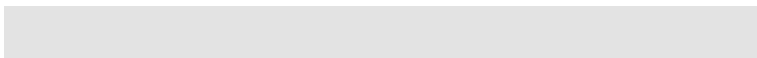
172.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



100.2510, -43.0070, 2.9850



83.3840, -0.7810, 8.6510



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400



92.6340, -5.3750, 58.8890



98.0990, 23.5120, 47.4800



71.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



35.9930, -5.0080, 57.7440



3.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Inverse Universe

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



93.9800, 39.4240, 34.4320



107.1930, 61.4740, 53.3300



115.9010, -23.5120, -47.4800



71.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



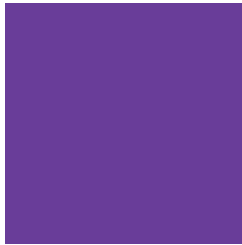
50.1820, 60.0070, 52.3830



4.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400 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 84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

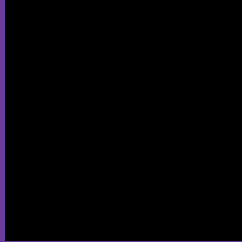
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.6440, -3.3080,

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

84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400

Protanopia

66.4540, -76.8910, 11.3410

Deuteranopia

73.6440, -57.1750, 6.4490



Tritanopia

84.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400

Protanomaly

72.9090, -50.0710, 20.8810

Deuteranomaly

77.5590, -37.4620, 18.1380

Tritanomaly

84.3940, 2.4270, 16.5950

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.6600, -1.3780, 13.9660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400 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(105, 61, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 61, 153)  
}
```

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(105, 61, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 61, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400 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(105, 61, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 61, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(105, 61, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 61, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 61, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 61,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.6440, -3.3080, 37.9400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 61, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105, 61,  
153) }
```

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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