

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.1830, 5.5400,
42.7880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	763999
RGB	118, 57, 153
RGB Percent	46%, 22%, 60%
CMY	0.5370, 0.7766, 0.4001
CMYK	0.23, 0.63, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	278°, 46%, 41%
HSV	278°, 63%, 60%
XYZ	14.6889, 9.0784, 31.1093
YIQ	86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

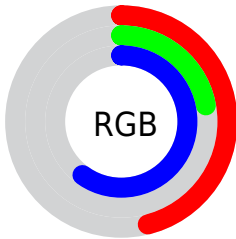
Format	Color
R _Y B	118, 57, 153
Decimal	7747993
CIE Lab	36.13, 43.60, -41.84
CIE LCh	36, 60.428, 316.181
Yxy	9.0784, 0.2677, 0.1654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285938073 (0xFF763999)
YUV	86.1830, 32.9408, 27.9035
Hunter-Lab	30.1304, 34.2921, -40.1250

Details

The YIQ color **86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **123.8170, -5.5400, -42.7880**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.8350, 6.6400, 44.8800**, and **32.1230, 5.7690, 44.1450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5840, 6.0890, 49.3610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.7820, 4.9910, 36.2150**.

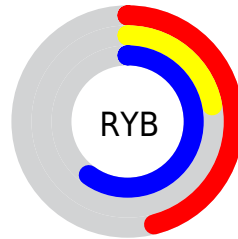
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (22%)

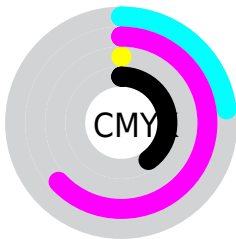
Blue (60%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (60%)

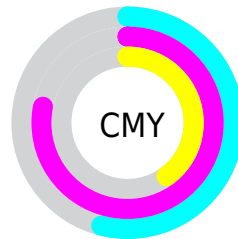


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880 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 86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.1830, 5.5400,
42.7880

86.1830, 5.5400,
42.7880

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.7700, 5.2650,
42.2650

138.8350, 6.6400,
44.8800

32.4220, 6.3650,
44.3570

165.6610, 7.1900,
45.9260

20.7380, -0.8770,
32.4270

192.3470, 10.9500,
43.8620

10.2280, -8.6690,
19.4510

215.6710, 18.4250,
35.0410

4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

232.1070, 10.7250,
20.3970

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

249.1300, 2.7500,

0.0000, 0.0000,

5.2300

0.0000

■ 86.1830, 5.5400,
42.7880

■ 86.1830, 5.5400,
42.7880

■ 75.5840, 6.0890,
49.3610

■ 96.7820, 4.9910,
36.2150

■ 64.6970, 7.5090,
56.6690

■ 107.6690, 3.5710,
28.9070

■ 54.0980, 8.0580,
63.2420

■ 118.2680, 3.0220,
22.3340

■ 46.4450, 8.6990,
68.1470

■ 128.5680, 1.8770,
15.5490

■ 139.1670, 1.3280,
8.9760

■ 150.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 160.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

■ 171.2520, -1.1900,
-11.4780

■ 182.1390, -2.6100,
-18.7860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.5400, -80.0090, 12.7830



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



73.8700, 52.2580, 55.1540

Triad

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



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



80.5030, 52.0870, -13.3610



74.8760, -64.7810, -20.9170

Complementary

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



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



123.8170, -5.5400, -42.7880

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.



67.8880, -47.8600, -35.7320



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



77.3370, 22.6550, -30.6330

Square

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



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



76.4650, 73.5860, 10.0180



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



78.7180, -78.3550, -6.1870

Rectangle

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



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



65.4670, 72.3860, 53.8100



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



72.3510, -59.0490, -25.6810

Sweetspot

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



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



172.5080, 2.1060, 16.9060



88.4890, -40.4410, 11.5510



83.6940, 1.2820, 9.8100



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.



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



95.3910, 8.7910, 66.4790



95.1660, 30.5730, 46.1650



71.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



42.5710, 8.1040, 62.4080



3.8740, 0.5950, 5.7390

Inverse Universe

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



89.6940, 45.9810, 31.2370



100.7070, 71.4700, 48.3820



114.8340, -30.5730, -46.1650



71.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



47.6740, 67.0690, 45.5410



4.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880 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 86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

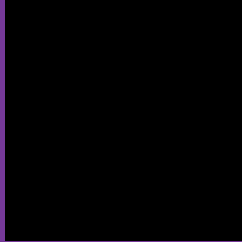
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.1830, 5.5400,

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

86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880

Protanopia

68.0840, -78.7250, 11.5390

Deuteranopia

78.6020, -48.1890, 8.7950



Tritanopia

86.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880

Protanomaly

74.7460, -48.0540, 22.8740

Deuteranomaly

81.0440, -28.5220, 21.3180

Tritanomaly

86.5910, 12.2380, 20.5100

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.8670, 2.4730, 15.7610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880 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(118, 57, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 57, 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(118, 57, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 57, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880 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(118, 57, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 57, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 57, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 57, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 57, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 57,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 57, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 57,  
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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