

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.9770, -0.0520,  
33.9960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C4191
RGB	108, 65, 145
RGB Percent	42%, 25%, 57%
CMY	0.5763, 0.7452, 0.4314
CMYK	0.25, 0.55, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	272°, 38%, 41%
HSV	272°, 55%, 57%
XYZ	13.1879, 9.0130, 27.8262
YIQ	86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

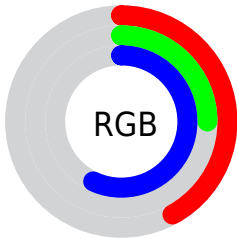
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	108, 65, 145
Decimal	7094673
CIE Lab	36.01, 34.67, -37.25
CIE LCh	36, 50.889, 312.949
Yxy	9.0130, 0.2636, 0.1802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285284753 (0xFF6C4191)
YUV	86.9770, 28.6053, 18.4372
Hunter-Lab	30.0216, 25.8740, -33.9393

# Details

The YIQ color  $[86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $663399$ . A complement of this color would be  $[123.0230, 0.0520, -33.9960]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[138.0420, 1.3230, 36.6110]$ , and  $[38.3250, -1.1520, 31.9040]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[76.0790, -0.0990, 40.3570]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[97.2880, 0.2700, 28.1580]$ .

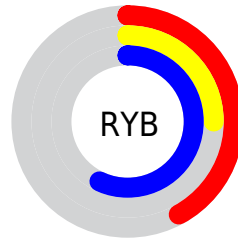
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (25%)

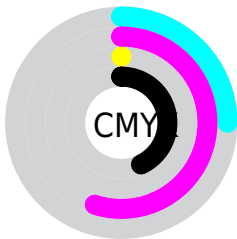
Blue (57%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (57%)

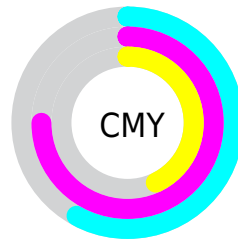


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960 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 86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.9770, -0.0520,  
33.9960

86.9770, -0.0520,  
33.9960

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

62.1510, -0.6020,  
32.9500

138.0420, 1.3230,  
36.6110

38.3250, -1.1520,  
31.9040

164.6830, 0.9560,  
37.7560

17.5480, -3.3980,  
28.5540

192.2810, 2.1480,  
38.1800

5.9560, -13.8950,  
15.0410

217.3880, 11.7320,  
29.6840

3.4370, -8.3000,  
7.2520

236.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

253.2390, 0.8250,

1.5690

■ 86.9770, -0.0520,  
33.9960

■ 86.9770, -0.0520,  
33.9960

■ 76.0790, -0.0990,  
40.3570

■ 97.2880, 0.2700,  
28.1580

■ 66.0670, 0.1750,  
46.4070

■ 107.8870, -0.2790,  
21.5850

■ 55.1690, 0.1280,  
52.7680

■ 118.1980, 0.0430,  
15.7470

■ 44.8580, -0.1940,  
58.6060

■ 129.0960, 0.0900,  
9.3860

■ 39.8520, -0.0570,  
61.6310

■ 139.4070, 0.4120,  
3.5480

■ 150.0060, -0.1370,  
-3.0250

■ 160.3170, 0.1850,  
-8.8630

■ 171.2150, 0.2320,  
-15.2240

■ 181.2270, -0.0420,  
-21.2740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.4170, -75.4690, 7.5950



86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960



82.3100, 38.7350, 41.4150

# Triad

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



86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960



79.9160, 52.3620, -12.8380



72.0890, -61.0670, -22.1470

# Complementary

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



86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960



123.0230, 0.0520, -33.9960

# 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.



66.6000, -46.9890, -34.9970



86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960



77.6690, 27.6520, -27.5800

# Square

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



86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960



79.6580, 62.8570, 11.7290



70.1250, -9.1630, -37.6990



75.8340, -72.9900, -9.8060



# Rectangle

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



86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960



77.9990, 55.6080, 38.4880



70.1250, -9.1630, -37.6990



70.4930, -56.5730, -26.5010

# Sweetspot

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



86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960



165.7310, -0.1400, 13.5560



95.8390, -35.8550, 5.5290



80.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960



98.2830, -0.1930, 53.0790



97.6980, 22.9630, 40.9070



65.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



37.2170, 0.1730, 57.4610



2.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360



# Inverse Universe

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



93.1380, 35.8030, 28.4670



107.9870, 55.8820, 44.5380



112.3020, -22.9630, -40.9070



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.4330, 60.5580, 47.9020

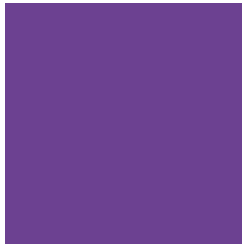


2.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960 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 86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

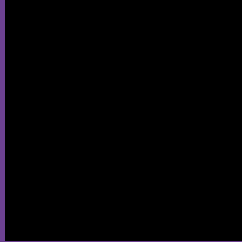
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.9770, -0.0520,



# 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

86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960

### Protanopia

78.5620, -50.7120, 15.9760

### Deuteranopia

81.2070, -39.7070, 9.2610



## Tritanopia

86.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960

## Protanomaly

81.8310, -32.2360, 22.5480

## Deuteranomaly

82.9040, -25.3120, 18.2080

## Tritanomaly

86.7210, 5.8200, 15.6760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.0900, 0.2270, 12.4110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960 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(108, 65, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 65, 145)  
}
```

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(108, 65, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 65, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960 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(108, 65, 145) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 65, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 65, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 65, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 65, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 65,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.9770, -0.0520, 33.9960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 65, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 65,  
145) }
```

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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