

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(97.0460, 12.6950,  
28.7510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F4B84
RGB	127, 75, 132
RGB Percent	50%, 29%, 52%
CMY	0.5018, 0.7060, 0.4823
CMYK	0.04, 0.43, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	295°, 28%, 41%
HSV	295°, 43%, 52%
XYZ	15.4380, 11.2103, 23.1805
YIQ	97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

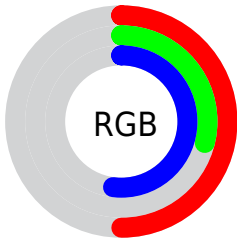
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 75, 132
Decimal	8342404
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.93, 31.72, -22.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 39.172, 324.068
Yxy	11.2103, 0.3098, 0.2250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286532484 (0xFF7F4B84)
YUV	97.0460, 17.2323, 26.2697
Hunter-Lab	33.4818, 23.7107, -17.6110

# Details

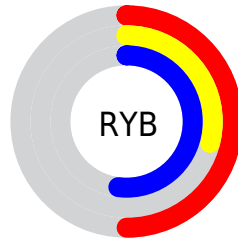
The YIQ color **97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **109.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.5840, 14.1160, 30.5320**, and **48.5080, 11.2740, 26.9700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.1160, 15.6740, 35.3380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.9760, 9.7160, 22.1640**.

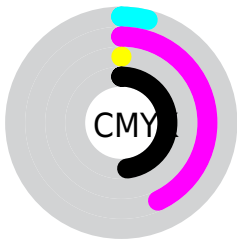
# Distribution



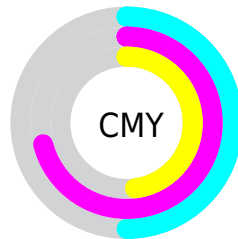
- Red (50%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510 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 97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 97.0460, 12.6950,  
28.7510

■ 97.0460, 12.6950,  
28.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.3340, 11.8240,  
28.0160

■ 148.5840, 14.1160,  
30.5320

■ 48.5080, 11.2740,  
26.9700

■ 175.9970, 14.3910,  
31.0550

■ 24.0350, 11.2280,  
27.8040

■ 203.8230, 14.9410,  
32.1010

■ 14.3840, 8.3870,  
18.7150

■ 226.2370, 13.4750,  
25.6270

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,  
3.5200

■ 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

97.0460, 12.6950,  
28.7510

97.0460, 12.6950,  
28.7510

89.1160, 15.6740,  
35.3380

104.9760, 9.7160,  
22.1640

81.1860, 18.6530,  
41.9250

112.9060, 6.7370,  
15.5770

72.6690, 21.9070,  
49.0350

121.4230, 3.4830,  
8.4670

64.4400, 24.2900,  
55.4100

129.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

56.5100, 27.2690,  
61.9970

137.5820, -1.8790,  
-4.4950


51.2270, 29.7440,  
66.7040

145.5120, -4.8580,  
-11.0820

153.4420, -7.8370,  
-17.6690

161.9590,

-11.0910, -24.7790

 169.8890,  
-14.0700, -31.3660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.2140, -23.2490, 19.3670



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



94.9210, 37.9120, 28.7920

# Triad

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



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



90.8910, 36.3150, -13.8690



78.1360, -68.4490, -20.5210

# Complementary

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



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



109.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510

# 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.



73.7870, -57.5810, -30.2610



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



88.0620, 13.4840, -24.1160

# Square

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



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



92.5480, 48.1870, 2.2590



82.2460, -19.3890, -28.5810



79.3390, -75.9700, -10.8660



# Rectangle

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



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



93.6090, 47.3580, 22.7980



82.2460, -19.3890, -28.5810



76.9960, -65.2390, -23.6310

# Sweetspot

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



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



157.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820



85.0200, -19.9470, 14.5890



78.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



116.3650, 19.7070, 44.8510



95.9190, 23.0580, 22.6580



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.4010, 29.1940, 65.6580



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



# Inverse Universe

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



92.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



109.5230, 50.4760, 21.3560



111.0810, -23.0580, -22.6580



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



40.1240, 73.9490, 30.9810

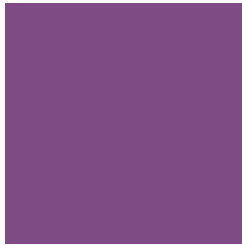


0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

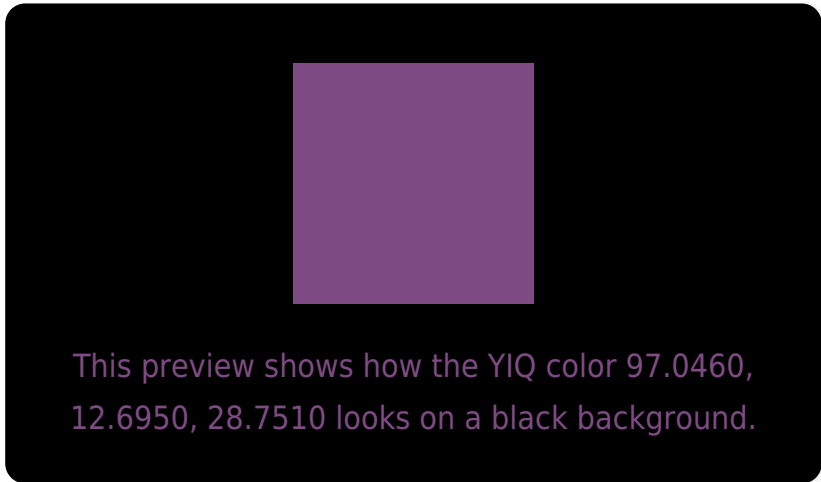
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

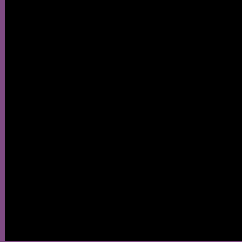
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.0460, 12.6950,



# 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

97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510

### Protanopia

93.7740, -28.0620, 12.9780

### Deuteranopia

94.4130, -16.9200, 9.2880



## Tritanopia

96.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510

## Protanomaly

94.7760, -13.2080, 19.1120

## Deuteranomaly

95.2020, -5.7800, 16.6520

## Tritanomaly

96.7070, 17.6030, 16.8910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510

## Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.0750, 4.5830, 10.5590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510 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(127, 75, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 75, 132)  
}
```

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(127, 75, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 75, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510 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(127, 75, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 75, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 75, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 75, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 75, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 75,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 75, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 75,  
132) }
```

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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