

Converting Colors

YIQ(98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(98.1500, -8.0290,
29.8830)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D519E
RGB	109, 81, 158
RGB Percent	43%, 32%, 62%
CMY	0.5724, 0.6824, 0.3805
CMYK	0.31, 0.49, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	262°, 32%, 47%
HSV	262°, 49%, 62%
XYZ	15.4214, 11.6040, 33.7642
YIQ	98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

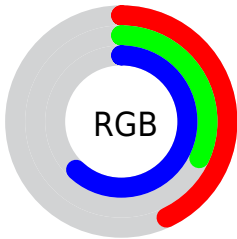
Format	Color
R_{YB}	109, 81, 158
Decimal	7164318
CIE _{Lab}	40.58, 28.83, -37.82
CIE _{LCh}	41, 47.556, 307.318
Yxy	11.6040, 0.2537, 0.1909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285354398 (0xFF6D519E)
YUV	98.1500, 29.5060, 9.5154
Hunter-Lab	34.0647, 21.1954, -34.9218

Details

The YIQ color $[98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $6666CC$. A complement of this color would be $[140.8500, 8.0290, -29.8830]$, and the grayscale version is $[98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[149.9160, -7.2500, 32.2860]$, and $[49.9710, -9.0830, 26.9570]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[85.7680, -9.5890, 36.1310]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[110.5320, -6.4690, 23.6350]$.

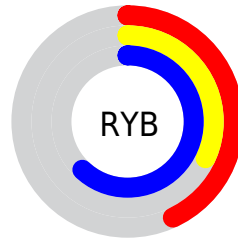
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (32%)

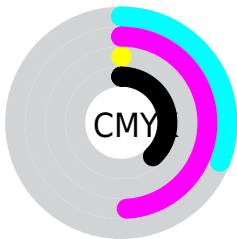
Blue (62%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (62%)

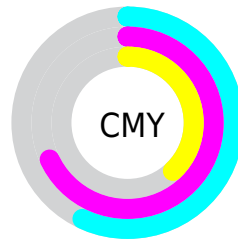


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830 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 98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 98.1500, -8.0290,
29.8830

■ 98.1500, -8.0290,
29.8830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.3240, -8.5790,
28.8370

■ 149.9160, -7.2500,
32.2860

■ 49.9710, -9.0830,
26.9570

■ 176.5570, -7.6170,
33.4310

■ 26.4330, -10.5040,
25.1760

■ 202.5590, -1.9310,
29.5010

■ 10.4990, -10.8700,
20.7940

■ 227.6660, 7.6530,
21.0050

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 246.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 98.1500, -8.0290,
29.8830

■ 98.1500, -8.0290,
29.8830

■ 85.7680, -9.5890,
36.1310

■ 110.5320, -6.4690,
23.6350

■ 73.3860, -11.1490,
42.3790

■ 122.9140, -4.9090,
17.3870

■ 61.5910, -12.9840,
48.1040

■ 134.7090, -3.0740,
11.6620

■ 49.2090, -14.5440,
54.3520

■ 147.0910, -1.5140,
5.4140

■ 36.8270, -16.1040,
60.6000

■ 159.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 35.3540, -16.1500,
61.4340

■ 171.8550, 1.6060,
-7.0820

■ 184.2370, 3.1660,
-13.3300

■ 196.0320, 5.0010,
-19.0550

■ 208.4140, 6.5610,
-25.3030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.2590, -81.0160, 3.4960



98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



96.7820, 31.3540, 37.5140

Triad

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



98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



92.0350, 53.6450, -8.5550



78.7740, -64.7340, -27.2780

Complementary

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



98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



140.8500, 8.0290, -29.8830

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.



73.0400, -51.3440, -38.6720



98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



88.7470, 36.1800, -27.9480

Square

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



98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



92.2820, 61.1600, 14.9520



85.3220, 0.6480, -33.7840



82.5190, -76.6570, -14.9370

Rectangle

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



98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



93.7100, 49.0520, 36.1560



85.3220, 0.6480, -33.7840



77.2920, -60.5610, -31.3210

Sweetspot

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



98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



182.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730



119.1280, -38.4670, -2.2030



90.2590, -1.9270, 7.3930



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830



113.5370, -12.8920, 46.4360



109.2130, 14.0230, 37.7270



72.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



31.8500, -14.9110, 55.4970



3.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370

Inverse Universe

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



109.6090, 30.1630, 31.5630



131.5440, 47.1240, 49.0760



129.7870, -14.0230, -37.7270



73.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



53.1310, 56.0170, 58.6170



5.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830 looks on a 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 98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 98.1500, -8.0290,

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

98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830

Protanopia

91.9110, -44.3850, 16.9510

Deuteranopia

92.2610, -39.7990, 10.9290



Tritanopia

96.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

Trichromacy



Original Color

98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830

Protanomaly

94.4890, -31.2730, 21.6150

Deuteranomaly

94.5230, -28.6130, 17.4590

Tritanomaly

96.6490, -2.8450, 13.0190

Monochromacy



Original Color

98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830

Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

98.1820, -3.0280, 10.8280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830 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(109, 81, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 81, 158)  
}
```

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(109, 81, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 81, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830 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(109, 81, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 81, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 81, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 81, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 81, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 81,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 98.1500, -8.0290, 29.8830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 81, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 81,  
158) }
```

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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