

# Converting Colors

YIQ(81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(81.7280, 32.5870,  
64.7390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	991F9C
RGB	153, 31, 156
RGB Percent	60%, 12%, 61%
CMY	0.3996, 0.8786, 0.3882
CMYK	0.02, 0.80, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	299°, 67%, 37%
HSV	299°, 80%, 61%
XYZ	19.6447, 10.1593, 32.3817
YIQ	81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

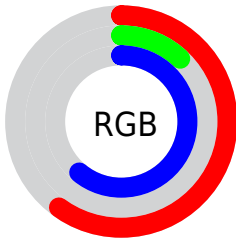
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	153, 31, 156
Decimal	10035100
CIE Lab	38.13, 62.32, -40.18
CIE LCh	38, 74.146, 327.190
Yxy	10.1593, 0.3159, 0.1634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288225180 (0xFF991F9C)
YUV	81.7280, 36.6161, 62.5055
Hunter-Lab	31.8737, 54.2358, -37.9234

# Details

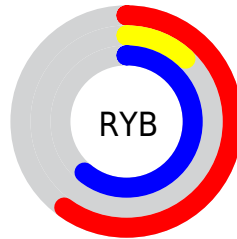
The YIQ color **81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **105.2720, -32.5870, -64.7390**, and the grayscale version is **81.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1470, 32.7250, 62.2370**, and **41.1580, 25.0240, 53.1200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.3360, 36.9870, 73.1070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.1200, 28.1870, 56.3710**.

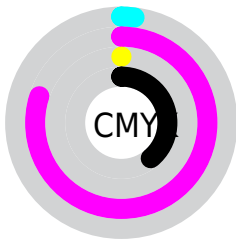
# Distribution



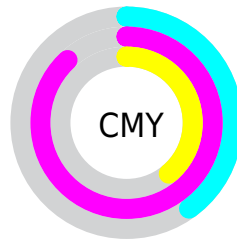
- Red (60%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390 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 81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.7280, 32.5870,  
64.7390

81.7280, 32.5870,  
64.7390

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

52.1950, 32.7700,  
66.9300

141.1470, 32.7250,  
62.2370

41.1580, 25.0240,  
53.1200

168.9730, 33.2750,  
63.2830

30.2350, 16.9570,  
39.6210

191.6040, 29.7000,  
56.4840

20.1380, 9.4400,  
27.1680

208.6270, 21.7250,  
41.3170

5.2570, -7.6130,  
11.3230

225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500

0.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

242.6730, 5.7750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

10.9830

0.0000

■ 81.7280, 32.5870,  
64.7390

■ 81.7280, 32.5870,  
64.7390

■ 72.3360, 36.9870,  
73.1070

■ 91.1200, 28.1870,  
56.3710

■ 63.2320, 40.5160,  
80.7400

■ 100.2240, 24.6580,  
48.7380

■ 109.6160, 20.2580,  
40.3700

■ 118.7200, 16.7290,  
32.7370

■ 128.1120, 12.3290,  
24.3690

■ 137.5040, 7.9290,  
16.0010

■ 146.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 156.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 164.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.0420, -51.4030, 34.0130



81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390



67.0850, 79.9940, 70.1220

# Triad

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



81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390



84.8670, 44.8900, -20.5980



83.3340, -77.5740, -14.8380

# Complementary

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



81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390



105.2720, -32.5870, -64.7390

# 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.



75.6790, -57.3970, -33.5970



81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390



76.6180, 5.3260, -41.4740

# Square

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



81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390



80.4130, 79.3640, 4.4200



65.7100, -33.4600, -54.4200



87.0450, -92.1570, 1.6590



# Rectangle

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



81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390



63.5360, 94.3010, 58.6290



65.7100, -33.4600, -54.4200



81.0540, -71.1540, -21.0580

# Sweetspot

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



81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390



174.9380, 12.8790, 25.4150



47.5980, -41.2250, 36.7830



84.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390



87.4530, 50.9200, 101.4480



76.0130, 52.9930, 47.3370



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



57.8630, 36.9410, 73.9410



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450



# Inverse Universe

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



68.7170, 73.5370, 27.4330



67.1740, 115.2110, 43.1070



110.9870, -52.9930, -47.3370



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



43.0990, 84.2650, 31.2490



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390 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

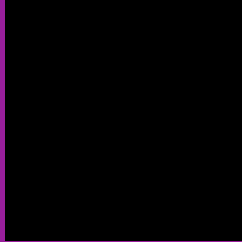
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 81.7280, 32.5870,



# 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

81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390

### Protanopia

72.8600, -83.9060, 11.8220

### Deuteranopia

87.2180, -38.2400, 10.2080



## Tritanopia

89.5930, 44.2870, 17.8790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390

## Protanomaly

76.0230, -41.2240, 31.2560

## Deuteranomaly

85.1110, -12.2930, 30.0670

## Tritanomaly

86.6920, 40.2950, 35.1670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390

## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

81.6990, 12.0540, 23.8460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390 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(153, 31, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 31, 156)  
}
```

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(153, 31, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 31, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390 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(153, 31, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 31, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 31, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 31, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 31, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 31, 156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 81.7280, 32.5870, 64.7390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 31, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 31,  
156) }
```

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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