

# Converting Colors

YIQ(82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(82.1690, 35.6590,  
64.1310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C1F98
RGB	156, 31, 152
RGB Percent	61%, 12%, 60%
CMY	0.3879, 0.8786, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.03, 0.39
HSL	302°, 67%, 37%
HSV	302°, 80%, 61%
XYZ	19.8858, 10.3221, 30.6553
YIQ	82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

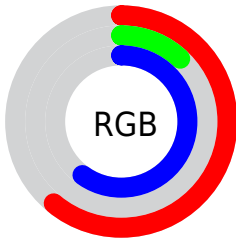
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	156, 31, 152
Decimal	10231704
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.41, 62.28, -37.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 72.580, 329.108
Yxy	10.3221, 0.3267, 0.1696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288421784 (0xFF9C1F98)
<b>YUV</b>	82.1690, 34.4267, 64.7498
Hunter-Lab	32.1280, 54.2599, -34.0827

# Details

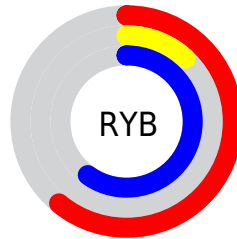
The YIQ color **82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **104.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.5880, 35.7970, 61.6290**, and **41.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.7770, 40.0590, 72.4990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.6750, 30.9380, 56.0740**.

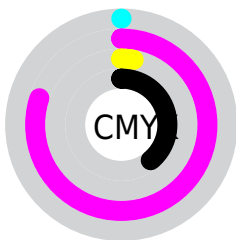
# Distribution



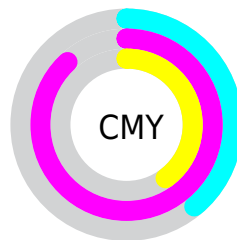
- Red (61%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (60%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (39%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310 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 82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.1690, 35.6590,  
64.1310

82.1690, 35.6590,  
64.1310

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

52.6360, 35.8420,  
66.3220

141.5880, 35.7970,  
61.6290

41.5990, 28.0960,  
52.5120

169.8870, 36.3930,  
61.8410

30.7900, 19.7080,  
39.3240

192.1910, 29.4250,  
55.9610

20.6930, 12.1910,  
26.8710

208.6270, 21.7250,  
41.3170

7.0080, -2.4780,  
11.8740

225.6500, 13.7500,  
26.1500

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

242.6730, 5.7750,

10.9830

■ 82.1690, 35.6590,  
64.1310

■ 82.1690, 35.6590,  
64.1310

■ 72.7770, 40.0590,  
72.4990

■ 91.6750, 30.9380,  
56.0740

■ 63.8580, 44.5050,  
80.0330

■ 100.4800, 26.8130,  
48.2290

■ 109.9860, 22.0920,  
40.1720

■ 118.7910, 17.9670,  
32.3270

■ 128.2970, 13.2460,  
24.2700

■ 137.6890, 8.8460,  
15.9020

■ 146.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 156.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 164.9190, -4.4460,  
-7.5340

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1850, -41.5000, 36.2600



82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



66.7430, 80.9570, 69.1890

# Triad

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



82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



85.4430, 43.1480, -22.0680



83.6760, -78.5370, -13.9050

# Complementary

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



82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



104.8310, -35.6590, -64.1310

# 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.



76.8360, -59.2770, -32.5650



82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



76.3080, 3.2630, -42.6330

# Square

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



82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



81.8640, 76.4760, 1.6920



66.8500, -36.6700, -51.3100



87.0450, -92.1570, 1.6590



# Rectangle

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



82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



62.5960, 94.0720, 57.2720



66.8500, -36.6700, -51.3100



81.5100, -72.4380, -19.8140

# Sweetspot

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



82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



175.0090, 14.1170, 25.0050



45.8480, -38.9330, 39.2990



84.2760, 8.5710, 15.3790



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.



82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



88.2640, 55.8260, 100.6420



75.2150, 55.2400, 45.1600



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



58.4890, 40.9300, 73.2340



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450



# Inverse Universe

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



82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



88.2640, 55.8260, 100.6420



111.7850, -55.2400, -45.1600



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



58.4890, 40.9300, 73.2340



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310 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

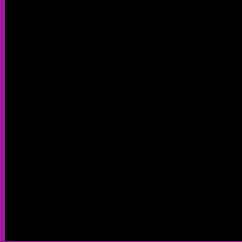
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.1690, 35.6590,



# 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

82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310

### Protanopia

73.0880, -84.5480, 12.4440

### Deuteranopia

89.5560, -33.3800, 10.2360



## Tritanopia

89.9740, 47.5880, 18.6280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



## Protanomaly

76.3220, -40.6280, 31.4680



## Deuteranomaly

86.8510, -8.6250, 29.6710



## Tritanomaly

87.2470, 43.0460, 34.8700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



## Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

81.7700, 13.2920, 23.4360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310 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(156, 31, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 31, 152)  
}
```

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(156, 31, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 31, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310 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(156, 31, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 31, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 31, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 31, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 31, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 31, 152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 31, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 31,  
152) }
```

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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