

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.7300, 19.9370,
40.6810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	823685
RGB	130, 54, 133
RGB Percent	51%, 21%, 52%
CMY	0.4900, 0.7883, 0.4784
CMYK	0.02, 0.59, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	298°, 42%, 37%
HSV	298°, 59%, 52%
XYZ	14.7666, 9.0794, 23.1662
YIQ	85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

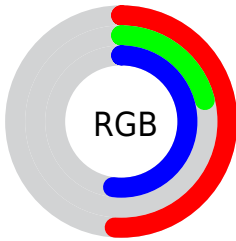
Format	Color
R _Y B	130, 54, 133
Decimal	8533637
CIE Lab	36.14, 44.06, -29.51
CIE LCh	36, 53.032, 326.193
Yxy	9.0794, 0.3141, 0.1931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286723717 (0xFF823685)
YUV	85.7300, 23.3041, 38.8248
Hunter-Lab	30.1321, 34.7448, -24.4909

Details

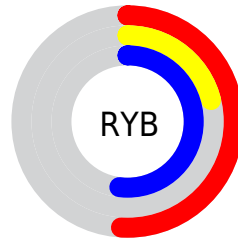
The YIQ color **85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **101.2700, -19.9370, -40.6810**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.2680, 21.3580, 42.4620**, and **32.7840, 19.8450, 42.3490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.0990, 23.5120, 47.4800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.6600, 16.9580, 34.0940**.

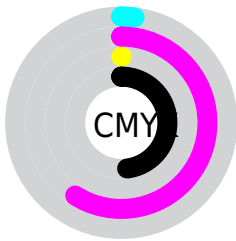
Distribution



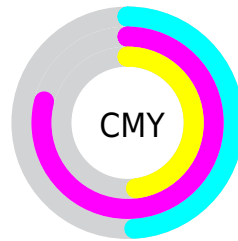
- Red (51%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810 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 85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.7300, 19.9370,
40.6810

85.7300, 19.9370,
40.6810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

59.1430, 20.2120,
41.2040

138.2680, 21.3580,
42.4620

32.7840, 19.8450,
42.3490

165.8660, 22.5500,
42.8860

22.5730, 12.6490,
29.5850

193.6920, 23.1000,
43.9320

13.1880, 6.0030,
17.8670

214.4970, 18.9750,
36.0870

2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.9560, 3.3000,

6.2760

■ 85.7300, 19.9370,
40.6810

■ 85.7300, 19.9370,
40.6810

■ 78.0990, 23.5120,
47.4800

■ 93.6600, 16.9580,
34.0940

■ 69.5820, 26.7660,
54.5900

■ 101.8780, 13.1080,
26.7720

■ 61.9510, 30.3410,
61.3890

■ 109.8080, 10.1290,
20.1850

■ 54.0210, 33.3200,
67.9760

■ 117.4390, 6.5540,
13.3860

■ 53.4340, 33.5950,
68.4990

■ 125.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

■ 133.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 141.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 149.1480, -6.8290,
-13.9090

■ 157.6650,
-10.0830, -21.0190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.0100, -31.1820, 25.4740



85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810



78.2640, 53.5440, 42.8560

Triad

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



85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810



79.8390, 42.0930, -19.4670



74.9560, -67.7620, -16.4500

Complementary

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



85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810



101.2700, -19.9370, -40.6810

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.



69.3530, -53.3630, -29.6110



85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810



74.6240, 14.3570, -34.4350

Square

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



85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810



79.4540, 62.9510, -0.9930



62.5760, -38.4140, -41.7260



77.0710, -77.8510, -4.3070

Rectangle

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



85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810



76.5560, 64.0450, 34.2610



62.5760, -38.4140, -41.7260



73.3600, -63.2680, -20.8040

Sweetspot

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



85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810



154.5040, 7.9290, 16.0010



65.3540, -26.4590, 22.4770



75.5480, 4.6290, 9.7250



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.



85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810



99.6030, 31.4410, 63.4810



82.5230, 33.2810, 30.1210



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



52.1950, 32.7700, 66.9300



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Inverse Universe

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



77.9630, 46.1210, 17.6810



87.3470, 71.7030, 27.6310



104.4770, -33.2810, -30.1210



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



39.4400, 75.8750, 29.1150



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

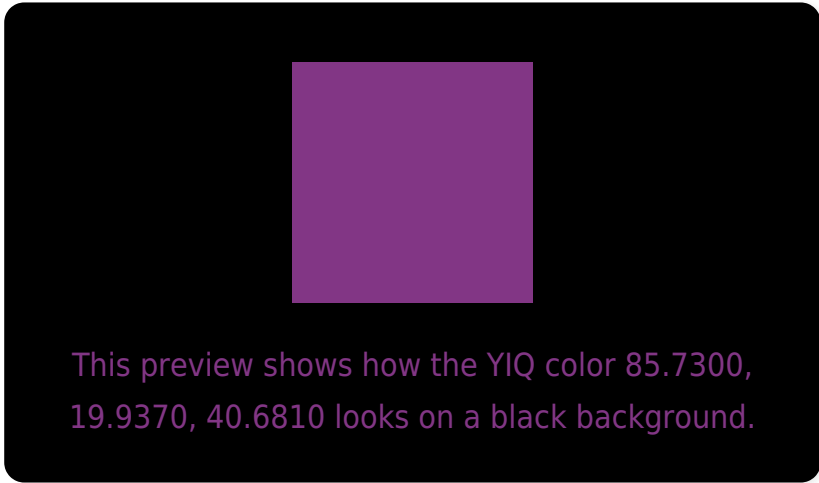
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

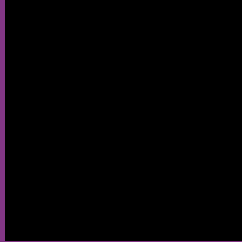
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7300, 19.9370,

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

85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810

Protanopia

80.4160, -47.3650, 15.8910

Deuteranopia

84.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570



Tritanopia

86.4170, 29.9830, 12.7910

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810

Protanomaly

82.0880, -22.6540, 25.1060

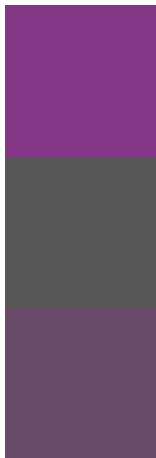
Deuteranomaly

85.1680, -8.4400, 20.8080

Tritanomaly

86.1860, 26.6800, 23.0960

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.6780, 7.3790, 14.9550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810 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(130, 54, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 54, 133)  
}
```

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(130, 54, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 54, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810 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(130, 54, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 54, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 54, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 54, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 54, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 54,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.7300, 19.9370, 40.6810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 54, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 54,  
133) }
```

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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