

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.0110, 38.1390,
41.2030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	943172
RGB	148, 49, 114
RGB Percent	58%, 19%, 45%
CMY	0.4193, 0.8080, 0.5528
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.23, 0.42
HSL	321°, 50%, 39%
HSV	321°, 67%, 58%
XYZ	16.3608, 9.7111, 16.9394
YIQ	86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

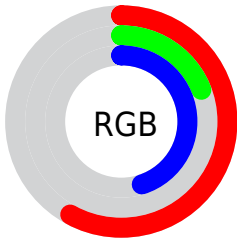
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 49, 114
Decimal	9711986
CIE _{Lab}	37.32, 48.31, -15.64
CIE _{LCh}	37, 50.782, 342.066
Yxy	9.7111, 0.3804, 0.2258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287902066 (0xFF943172)
YUV	86.0110, 13.7986, 54.3644
Hunter-Lab	31.1627, 39.1801, -10.4150

Details

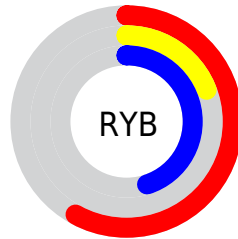
The YIQ color **86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **110.9890, -38.1390, -41.2030**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.0930, 40.8440, 41.7400**, and **35.6300, 34.8380, 40.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.6360, 43.8690, 47.4930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.3860, 32.4090, 34.9130**.

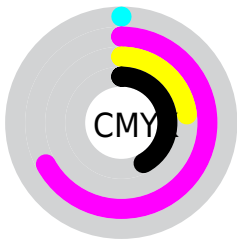
Distribution



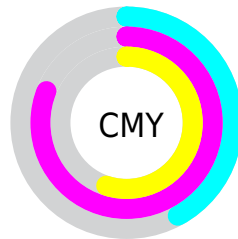
- Red (58%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030 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 86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.0110, 38.1390,
41.2030

86.0110, 38.1390,
41.2030

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.8910, 38.5970,
43.9170

140.0930, 40.8440,
41.7400

35.6300, 34.8380,
40.4540

167.6910, 42.0360,
42.1640

25.0490, 25.8080,
27.8880

193.0110, 38.1390,
41.2030

15.7780, 18.8410,
16.4810

212.7530, 21.1300,
35.5780

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

230.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660

247.3690, 3.5750,

6.7990

■ 86.0110, 38.1390,
41.2030

■ 86.0110, 38.1390,
41.2030

■ 76.6360, 43.8690,
47.4930

■ 95.3860, 32.4090,
34.9130

■ 67.2610, 49.5990,
53.7830

■ 104.7610, 26.6790,
28.6230

■ 58.4730, 55.0540,
59.5500

■ 113.5490, 21.2240,
22.8560

■ 55.3100, 57.0710,
61.5430

■ 122.9240, 15.4940,
16.5660

■ 132.2990, 9.7640,
10.2760

■ 141.7880, 3.7130,
4.2970

■ 151.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

■ 159.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

■ 169.3260,
-13.2020, -14.0500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.3790, -1.2440, 33.5720



86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



81.4030, 60.1020, 34.1340

Triad

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



86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



80.6260, 29.2110, -28.3010



77.8230, -74.4570, -10.7530

Complementary

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



86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



110.9890, -38.1390, -41.2030

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.



74.0780, -62.5340, -23.0940



86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



74.0220, -7.3750, -37.0630

Square

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



86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



82.8730, 53.9210, -13.5590



68.5890, -48.4560, -35.9440



77.0370, -80.5110, -0.1510

Rectangle

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



86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



82.5260, 63.5890, 20.4930



68.5890, -48.4560, -35.9440



77.0420, -70.8800, -15.0080

Sweetspot

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



86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



167.2120, 14.6230, 15.8310



70.1530, -12.1110, 37.7850



82.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



95.2610, 58.7670, 63.8470



80.4250, 53.8680, 25.9640



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



51.5220, 53.3580, 57.2460



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

Inverse Universe

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



86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030



95.2610, 58.7670, 63.8470



116.5750, -53.8680, -25.9640



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



51.5220, 53.3580, 57.2460



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

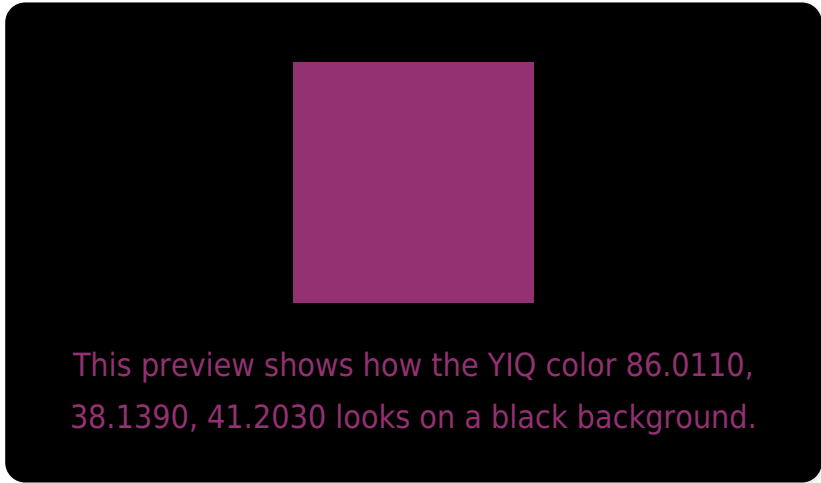
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

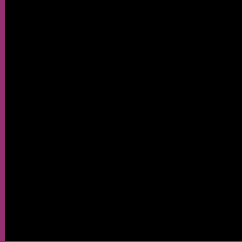
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.0110, 38.1390,

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

86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030

Protanopia

87.4040, -29.8960, 13.1760

Deuteranopia

89.3940, -6.7410, 6.5310



Tritanopia

86.9740, 47.5880, 18.6280

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030

Protanomaly

86.6030, -5.2310, 23.2250

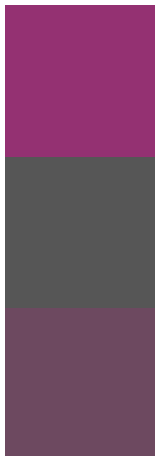
Deuteranomaly

87.9820, 9.5790, 19.1390

Tritanomaly

86.2760, 44.1020, 26.7420

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030 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(148, 49, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 49, 114)  
}
```

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(148, 49, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 49, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030 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(148, 49, 114) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 49, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 49, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 49, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 49, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 49,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.0110, 38.1390, 41.2030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 49, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 49,  
114) }
```

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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