

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.7170, 21.9520,
53.7280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D2E9A
RGB	141, 46, 154
RGB Percent	55%, 18%, 60%
CMY	0.4468, 0.8197, 0.3961
CMYK	0.08, 0.70, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	293°, 54%, 39%
HSV	293°, 70%, 60%
XYZ	17.8055, 9.9533, 31.5550
YIQ	86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

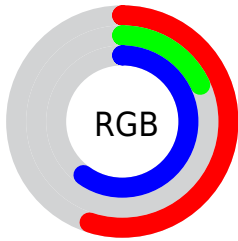
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 46, 154
Decimal	9252506
CIE _{Lab}	37.76, 54.38, -39.67
CIE _{LCh}	38, 67.306, 323.891
Yxy	9.9533, 0.3002, 0.1678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287442586 (0xFF8D2E9A)
YUV	86.7170, 33.1705, 47.6062
Hunter-Lab	31.5488, 45.5310, -37.2173

Details

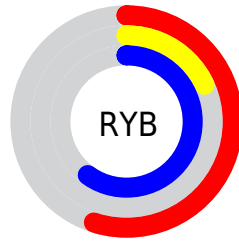
The YIQ color **86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **113.2830, -21.9520, -53.7280**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4290, 22.8230, 54.4630**, and **37.6410, 19.1100, 50.1660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.3140, 24.8850, 61.1490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.1200, 19.0190, 46.3070**.

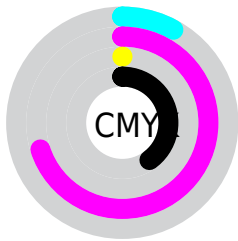
Distribution



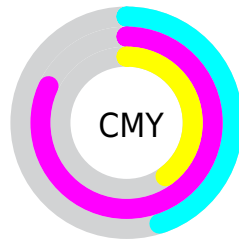
- Red (55%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280 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 86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.7170, 21.9520,
53.7280

86.7170, 21.9520,
53.7280

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

55.7220, 23.5560,
57.7000

141.4290, 22.8230,
54.4630

37.6410, 19.1100,
50.1660

169.4400, 24.2900,
55.4100

27.1310, 11.3180,
37.1900

196.3000, 27.5000,
52.3000

17.2190, 4.7180,
24.6380

212.7360, 19.8000,
37.6560

4.2350, -10.5470,
9.4290

229.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

246.1950, 4.1250,

0.0000, 0.0000,

7.8450

0.0000

■ 86.7170, 21.9520,
53.7280

■ 86.7170, 21.9520,
53.7280

■ 77.3140, 24.8850,
61.1490

■ 96.1200, 19.0190,
46.3070

■ 67.3240, 28.0930,
69.0930

■ 106.1100, 15.8110,
38.3630

■ 58.2200, 31.6220,
76.7260

■ 115.5130, 12.8780,
30.9420

■ 125.2040, 9.0740,
22.7860

■ 134.6070, 6.1410,
15.3650

■ 144.0100, 3.2080,
7.9440

■ 154.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 163.4030, -2.9330,
-7.4210

■ 173.3930, -6.1410,
-15.3650

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.0750, -56.1700, 26.7900



86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280



64.2520, 72.1540, 69.0340

Triad

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



86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280



84.3020, 48.0990, -18.1810



80.2050, -72.8970, -17.0010

Complementary

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



86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280



113.2830, -21.9520, -53.7280

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.



73.2340, -54.6460, -33.8940



86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280



78.1460, 12.7070, -37.5730

Square

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



86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280



79.8150, 78.1720, 3.9960



64.0630, -32.9560, -52.5400



84.1610, -86.7920, -1.9600

Rectangle

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



86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280



61.6430, 86.6900, 58.8980



64.0630, -32.9560, -52.5400



78.1530, -67.1190, -22.5990

Sweetspot

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



86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280



174.8510, 8.5700, 20.9060



66.5300, -38.5180, 26.2660



86.4280, 5.0870, 12.4390



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.



86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280



95.8170, 34.5550, 84.1470



86.0440, 42.5400, 44.0440



72.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



52.7370, 28.3680, 69.6160



4.7710, 2.3830, 6.3750

Inverse Universe

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



79.7740, 60.1950, 26.9390



84.8110, 94.3040, 42.0480



113.9560, -42.5400, -44.0440



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



43.7980, 77.9830, 34.9670



4.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

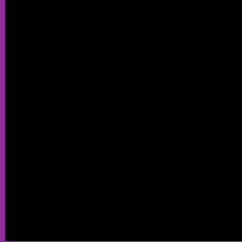
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7170, 21.9520,

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

86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280

Protanopia

71.4580, -82.7140, 12.2460

Deuteranopia

85.7340, -39.7530, 10.0950



Tritanopia

90.2110, 33.5590, 14.0630

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280

Protanomaly

76.6480, -44.6620, 27.4820

Deuteranomaly

86.2520, -17.2440, 26.1800

Tritanomaly

89.3160, 29.4300, 28.3260

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9110, 8.3410, 19.5490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280 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(141, 46, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 46, 154)  
}
```

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(141, 46, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 46, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280 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(141, 46, 154) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 46, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 46, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 46, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 46, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 46,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7170, 21.9520, 53.7280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 46, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 46,  
154) }
```

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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