

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820)
contains.

YIQ(87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(87.2340, 27.8660,
56.6820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	952B99
RGB	149, 43, 153
RGB Percent	58%, 17%, 60%
CMY	0.4154, 0.8315, 0.4000
CMYK	0.03, 0.72, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	298°, 56%, 38%
HSV	298°, 72%, 60%
XYZ	19.0219, 10.4219, 31.1489
YIQ	87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

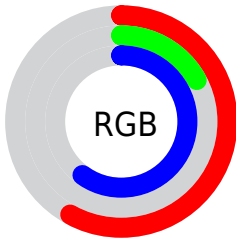
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 43, 153
Decimal	9776025
CIE _{Lab}	38.59, 57.17, -37.66
CIE _{LCh}	39, 68.459, 326.622
Yxy	10.4219, 0.3139, 0.1720
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287966105 (0xFF952B99)
YUV	87.2340, 32.4226, 54.1688
Hunter-Lab	32.2830, 48.6813, -34.6090

Details

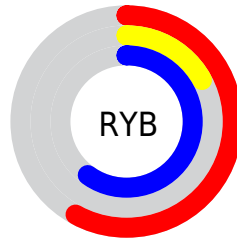
The YIQ color **87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **108.7660, -27.8660, -56.6820**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.4190, 28.7830, 56.5830**, and **39.6200, 23.6030, 51.3390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.4290, 31.9910, 64.5270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.3380, 24.3370, 49.0490**.

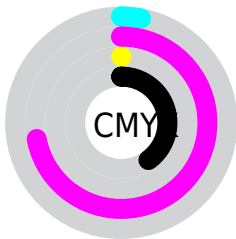
Distribution



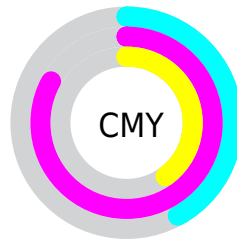
- Red (58%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820 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 87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.2340, 27.8660,
56.6820

87.2340, 27.8660,
56.6820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

52.4180, 30.5240,
63.5800

143.4190, 28.7830,
56.5830

39.6200, 23.6030,
51.3390

171.1310, 29.6540,
57.3180

29.1100, 15.8110,
38.3630

195.7130, 27.7750,
52.8230

19.6110, 9.4860,
26.3340

212.1490, 20.0750,
38.1790

3.5340, -9.9510,
9.6410

229.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

246.1950, 4.1250,

0.0000, 0.0000,

7.8450

0.0000

■ 87.2340, 27.8660,
56.6820

■ 87.2340, 27.8660,
56.6820

■ 78.4290, 31.9910,
64.5270

■ 96.3380, 24.3370,
49.0490

■ 68.7380, 35.7950,
72.6830

■ 105.7300, 19.9370,
40.6810

■ 61.6940, 39.0950,
78.9590

■ 114.8340, 16.4080,
33.0480

■ 123.6390, 12.2830,
25.2030

■ 132.7430, 8.7540,
17.5700

■ 142.1350, 4.3540,
9.2020

■ 151.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 160.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 169.7350, -7.1040,
-14.4320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510



87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



65.8180, 76.3720, 69.6840

Triad

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



87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



86.0520, 45.8070, -20.6970



82.8780, -76.2900, -16.0820

Complementary

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



87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



108.7660, -27.8660, -56.6820

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.



75.7930, -57.7180, -33.2860



87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



78.7110, 9.4980, -39.9900

Square

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



87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



82.7500, 76.7970, 1.3810



66.8500, -36.6700, -51.3100



86.1330, -89.5890, -0.8290

Rectangle

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



87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



62.4970, 90.0370, 58.8130



66.8500, -36.6700, -51.3100



80.7120, -70.1910, -21.9910

Sweetspot

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



87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



172.5740, 10.9080, 22.5880



58.4750, -36.6850, 31.5950



84.3250, 6.8750, 13.0750



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



96.8290, 43.4490, 88.1610



82.7300, 46.3000, 41.9800



72.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



56.3250, 35.5200, 72.1600



5.0700, 2.9790, 6.5870

Inverse Universe

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



76.3460, 64.2760, 24.5640



79.8130, 99.9900, 38.1180



113.1560, -45.9790, -42.2910



71.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



42.4300, 81.8350, 31.2350



3.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820 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

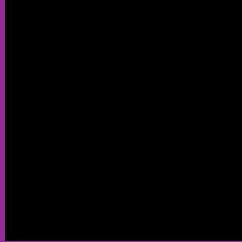
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2340, 27.8660,

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

87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820

Protanopia

73.0880, -84.5480, 12.4440

Deuteranopia

89.0720, -34.8930, 10.1230



Tritanopia

91.5000, 40.1150, 16.3950

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



Protanomaly

78.3600, -43.7910, 28.2170



Deuteranomaly

88.4160, -11.8340, 27.2540



Tritanomaly

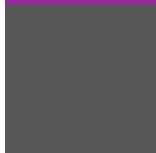
89.7190, 35.6650, 30.9690

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820



Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

87.2210, 10.4040, 20.7080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820 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(149, 43, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(149, 43, 153)  
}
```

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(149, 43, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 43, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820 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(149, 43, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 43, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 43, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 43, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 43, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 43,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 43, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149, 43,  
153) }
```

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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