

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.1350, 5.4950,
38.0950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	763F94
RGB	118, 63, 148
RGB Percent	46%, 25%, 58%
CMY	0.5371, 0.7530, 0.4197
CMYK	0.20, 0.57, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	279°, 40%, 41%
HSV	279°, 57%, 58%
XYZ	14.5982, 9.5451, 29.0853
YIQ	89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

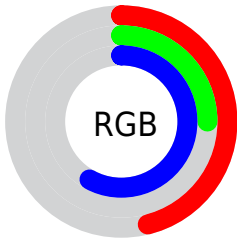
Format	Color
R _Y B	118, 63, 148
Decimal	7749524
CIE Lab	37.01, 39.26, -37.40
CIE LCh	37, 54.226, 316.389
Yxy	9.5451, 0.2743, 0.1793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285939604 (0xFF763F94)
YUV	89.1350, 29.0204, 25.3146
Hunter-Lab	30.8951, 30.2765, -34.1903

Details

The YIQ color **89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **121.8650, -5.4950, -38.0950**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.9010, 6.2740, 40.4980**, and **38.4230, 4.6240, 37.3600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.8350, 6.6400, 44.8800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.4350, 4.3500, 31.3100**.

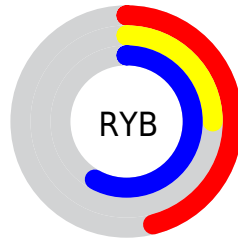
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (25%)

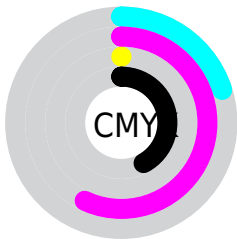
Blue (58%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (58%)

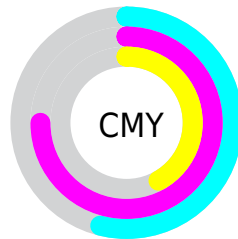


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950 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 89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.1350, 5.4950,
38.0950

89.1350, 5.4950,
38.0950

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.3090, 4.9450,
37.0490

140.9010, 6.2740,
40.4980

38.4230, 4.6240,
37.3600

167.7270, 6.8240,
41.5440

20.4670, 1.3240,
31.0840

194.9830, 8.9790,
41.0350

11.2670, -4.4050,
19.2670

219.1930, 16.7750,
31.9030

3.6650, -8.9420,
7.8740

235.6290, 9.0750,
17.2590

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

252.6520, 1.1000,

2.0920

■ 89.1350, 5.4950,
38.0950

■ 89.1350, 5.4950,
38.0950

■ 78.8350, 6.6400,
44.8800

■ 99.4350, 4.3500,
31.3100

■ 68.5350, 7.7850,
51.6650

■ 109.7350, 3.2050,
24.5250

■ 58.5230, 8.0590,
57.7150

■ 119.7470, 2.9310,
18.4750

■ 48.2230, 9.2040,
64.5000

■ 130.0470, 1.7860,
11.6900

■ 45.5760, 9.7080,
66.3800

■ 140.3470, 0.6410,
4.9050

■ 150.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 161.2460, -1.0530,
-8.4530

■ 170.9590, -1.9230,
-14.7150

■ 181.2590, -3.0680,
-21.5000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.6900, -62.8160, 15.0720



89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950



81.9520, 45.7950, 45.6270

Triad

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



89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950



82.2640, 51.2620, -14.9300



74.8760, -64.7810, -20.9170

Complementary

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



89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950



121.8650, -5.4950, -38.0950

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.



69.0450, -49.7400, -34.7000



89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950



79.1200, 24.7640, -30.3080

Square

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



89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950



81.0450, 66.0210, 9.4530



68.8140, -18.6530, -41.9250



78.7350, -77.0250, -8.2650

Rectangle

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



89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950



78.4020, 61.8430, 41.1310



68.8140, -18.6530, -41.9250



73.1660, -59.9660, -25.5820

Sweetspot

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



89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950



168.9270, 2.2440, 14.4040



90.8870, -35.8100, 10.2220



83.7540, 1.0530, 8.4530



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.



89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950



99.7620, 8.8840, 59.2840



96.8510, 26.9060, 41.0340



68.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



42.3430, 8.7460, 61.7860



3.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940

Inverse Universe

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



91.8350, 41.0300, 27.3500



103.8260, 63.5850, 42.6010



114.1490, -26.9060, -41.0340



69.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



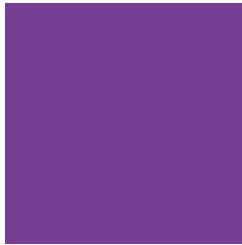
46.7340, 66.8400, 44.1840



3.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950 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 89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

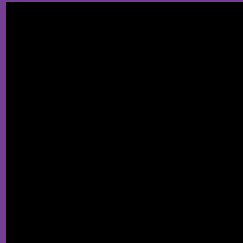
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1350, 5.4950,

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

89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950

Protanopia

80.6370, -55.2970, 16.4710

Deuteranopia

83.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850



Tritanopia

89.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950

Protanomaly

83.7000, -33.2450, 24.3150

Deuteranomaly

85.9260, -22.3780, 20.1020

Tritanomaly

89.3520, 11.4130, 18.9410

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.4000, 2.2900, 13.5700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950 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(118, 63, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 63, 148)  
}
```

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(118, 63, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 63, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

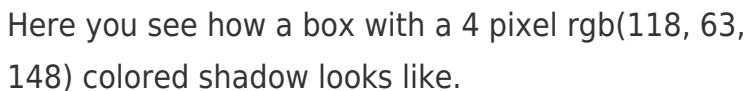
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(118, 63, 148) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 63, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 63, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 63, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 63, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 63, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.1350, 5.4950, 38.0950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 63, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 63,  
148) }
```

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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