

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(89.2190, 7.0000,  
82.4240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9322DE
RGB	147, 34, 222
RGB Percent	58%, 13%, 87%
CMY	0.4231, 0.8668, 0.1295
CMYK	0.34, 0.85, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	276°, 74%, 50%
HSV	276°, 85%, 87%
XYZ	25.8017, 12.6258, 70.1633
YIQ	89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

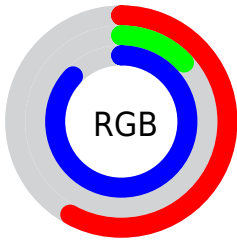
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 34, 222
Decimal	9642718
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.19, 72.91, -72.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 102.761, 315.196
Yxy	12.6258, 0.2376, 0.1163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287832798 (0xFF9322DE)
YUV	89.2190, 65.4610, 50.6739
Hunter-Lab	35.5328, 67.4332, -92.2012

# Details

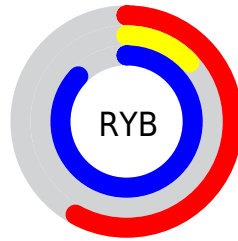
The YIQ color **89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as middle washed purple. A complement of this color would be **166.7810, -7.0000, -82.4240**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.3150, 15.1170, 72.9810**, and **44.9370, -1.4340, 70.0700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.6140, 7.6860, 92.0220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.8240, 6.3140, 72.8260**.

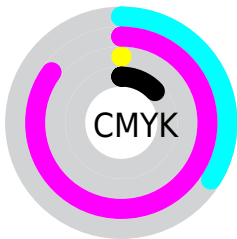
# Distribution



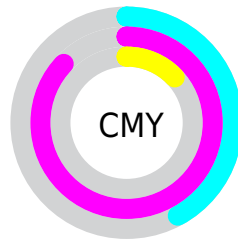
- Red (58%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240 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 89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.2190, 7.0000,  
82.4240

89.2190, 7.0000,  
82.4240

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

56.9850, 7.7790,  
84.8270

147.3150, 15.1170,  
72.9810

44.8230, -1.1130,  
69.7590

172.7210, 25.2970,  
64.6970

32.1770, -11.5180,  
54.5780

195.1260, 28.0500,  
53.3460

17.8510, -25.8200,  
38.4360

211.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020

9.8040, -27.6060,  
26.7460

229.1720, 12.1000,  
23.0120

10.5900, -21.5520,  
16.1440

246.1950, 4.1250,

6.2070, -13.3440,

7.8450

10.5600

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 89.2190, 7.0000,  
82.4240

■ 89.2190, 7.0000,  
82.4240

■ 73.6140, 7.6860,  
92.0220

■ 104.8240, 6.3140,  
72.8260

■ 65.3740, 8.6020,  
97.4500

■ 120.4290, 5.6280,  
63.2280

■ 136.6210, 4.6670,  
53.1070

■ 151.9270, 3.3850,  
43.2970

■ 167.5320, 2.6990,  
33.6990

■ 183.1370, 2.0130,  
24.1010

■ 198.7420, 1.3270,  
14.5030

■ 214.9340, 0.3660,  
4.3820

■ 230.5390, -0.3200,  
-5.2160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1830, -109.0800, 27.5280



89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



82.6090, 85.1710, 91.9470

# Triad

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



89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



93.6040, 70.9760, -8.7680



92.4980, -81.3320, -23.8280

# Complementary

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



89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



166.7810, -7.0000, -82.4240

# 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.



80.4770, -51.6170, -50.2490



89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



88.2020, 18.3010, -39.8350

# Square

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



89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



62.4910, 124.5640, 44.3080



71.6140, -33.5500, -63.8060



101.5040, -106.6910, 0.7410



# Rectangle

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



89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



80.8240, 111.7660, 78.0220



71.6140, -33.5500, -63.8060



88.6050, -71.7480, -32.3240

# Sweetspot

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



89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



209.9570, 2.7000, 28.1720



99.4570, -80.9730, 19.2430



100.3230, 1.1890, 17.0050



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



74.8170, 9.3330, 111.7410



109.4780, 57.7990, 92.4150



104.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050



51.7580, 6.6800, 77.2080



14.1430, 1.8760, 21.0760



# Inverse Universe

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



98.7620, 87.9730, 63.1810



87.8730, 119.2380, 85.7820



146.5220, -57.7990, -92.4150



104.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760



60.6040, 82.4260, 59.0820

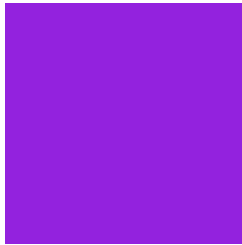


16.5180, 22.5090, 16.0850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

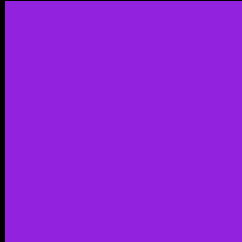
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

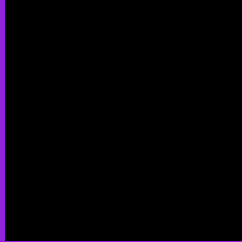
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2190, 7.0000,



# 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

89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240

### Protanopia

80.1950, -92.1590, 12.7130

### Deuteranopia

80.5250, -84.8210, 0.8670



## Tritanopia

101.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



## Protanomaly

83.3390, -56.4930, 38.1550



## Deuteranomaly

83.6350, -51.8150, 30.4650



## Tritanomaly

96.8600, 13.5190, 35.8470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240



## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

89.0110, 2.6080, 29.8400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240 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(147, 34, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 34, 222)  
}
```

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(147, 34, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 34, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240 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(147, 34, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 34, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 34, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 34, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 34, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 34,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2190, 7.0000, 82.4240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 34, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 34,  
222) }
```

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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