

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.3050, 1.6000,
26.0800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B4884
RGB	107, 72, 132
RGB Percent	42%, 28%, 52%
CMY	0.5803, 0.7177, 0.4824
CMYK	0.19, 0.45, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	275°, 29%, 40%
HSV	275°, 45%, 52%
XYZ	12.5477, 9.4262, 22.9842
YIQ	89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

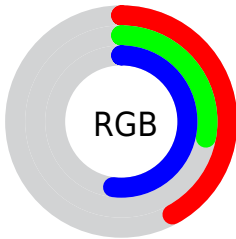
Format	Color
R_{YB}	107, 72, 132
Decimal	7030916
CIE _{Lab}	36.79, 27.04, -28.06
CIE _{LCh}	37, 38.970, 313.936
Yxy	9.4262, 0.2791, 0.2097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285220996 (0xFF6B4884)
YUV	89.3050, 21.0486, 15.5185
Hunter-Lab	30.7021, 19.2226, -22.8942

Details

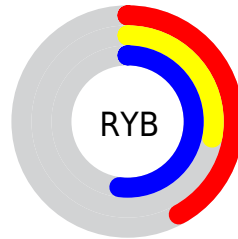
The YIQ color **89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **114.6950, -1.6000, -26.0800**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.9570, 2.7000, 28.1720**, and **41.9520, 1.0960, 24.2000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1790, 2.1950, 31.8190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.7300, 1.6010, 20.5530**.

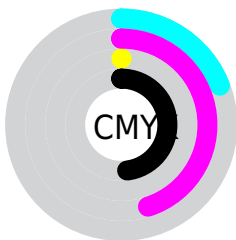
Distribution



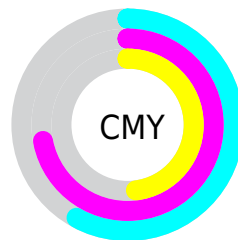
- Red (42%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800 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 89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.3050, 1.6000,
26.0800

■ 89.3050, 1.6000,
26.0800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.4790, 1.0500,
25.0340

■ 139.9570, 2.7000,
28.1720

■ 41.9520, 1.0960,
24.2000

■ 166.4840, 2.6540,
29.0060

■ 19.2400, 0.2250,
23.4650

■ 194.0110, 2.6080,
29.8400

■ 6.0120, -8.3010,
12.7790

■ 220.6000, 8.0190,
25.3870

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 240.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 89.3050, 1.6000,
26.0800

■ 89.3050, 1.6000,
26.0800

■ 80.1790, 2.1950,
31.8190

■ 98.7300, 1.6010,
20.5530

■ 70.7540, 2.1940,
37.3460

■ 107.8560, 1.0060,
14.8140

■ 61.0410, 3.0640,
43.6080

■ 117.8680, 0.7320,
8.7640

■ 51.6160, 3.0630,
49.1350

■ 126.9940, 0.1370,
3.0250

■ 42.4900, 3.6580,
54.8740

■ 136.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 38.0710, 3.5200,
57.3760

■ 145.5450, -0.4570,
-8.2410

■ 154.6710, -1.0520,
-13.9800

■ 164.6830, -1.3260,

-20.0300

■ 173.8090, -1.9210,
-25.7690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.2120, -38.1030, 13.2330



89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800



87.5550, 30.2550, 29.8950

Triad

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



89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800



83.9780, 40.6240, -9.3600



71.3880, -60.4710, -21.9350

Complementary

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



89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800



114.6950, -1.6000, -26.0800

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.



67.0390, -49.6030, -31.6750



89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800



81.7210, 21.8740, -21.9820

Square

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



89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800



84.7210, 49.3780, 8.2100



77.5310, -7.0100, -27.1540



73.4060, -68.9090, -12.1810

Rectangle

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



89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800



85.7920, 42.5890, 26.6290



77.5310, -7.0100, -27.1540



70.1340, -56.9400, -25.3560

Sweetspot

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



89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800



153.9220, 0.6400, 10.4320



93.5150, -26.1350, 5.5850



76.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800



104.1610, 2.6060, 40.8940



96.2100, 18.1050, 29.8250



61.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



37.5440, 3.5660, 56.5420



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Inverse Universe

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



92.7900, 27.7350, 20.4950



109.5520, 43.5050, 32.0570



107.7900, -18.1050, -29.8250



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



45.0260, 60.1460, 44.3540



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800 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 89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800 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 89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.3050, 1.6000,

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

89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800

Protanopia

85.0340, -31.7300, 13.3740

Deuteranopia

85.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570



Tritanopia

88.0660, 8.8020, 5.6820

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800

Protanomaly

86.4270, -19.5350, 18.1370

Deuteranomaly

86.8850, -15.1330, 15.4510

Tritanomaly

88.4390, 6.5540, 13.3860

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.3950, 0.6860, 9.5980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800 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(107, 72, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 72, 132)  
}
```

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(107, 72, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 72, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800 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(107, 72, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 72, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 72, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 72, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 72, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 72,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.3050, 1.6000, 26.0800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 72, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107, 72,  
132) }
```

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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