

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.5920, 20.8060,
52.4700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E329C
RGB	142, 50, 156
RGB Percent	56%, 20%, 61%
CMY	0.4428, 0.8041, 0.3882
CMYK	0.09, 0.68, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	292°, 51%, 40%
HSV	292°, 68%, 61%
XYZ	18.3075, 10.4354, 32.5019
YIQ	89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

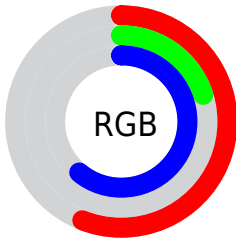
Format	Color
R _Y B	142, 50, 156
Decimal	9319068
CIE Lab	38.61, 53.36, -39.50
CIE LCh	39, 66.389, 323.486
Yxy	10.4354, 0.2989, 0.1704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287509148 (0xFF8E329C)
YUV	89.5920, 32.7391, 45.9618
Hunter-Lab	32.3039, 44.6290, -37.0405

Details

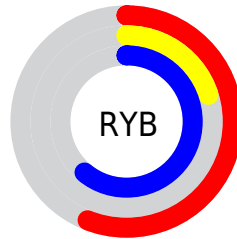
The YIQ color **89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **116.4080, -20.8060, -52.4700**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.3040, 21.6770, 53.2050**, and **38.1680, 19.0640, 51.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6020, 24.0140, 60.4140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.5820, 17.5980, 44.5260**.

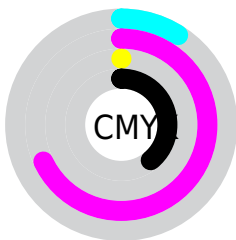
Distribution



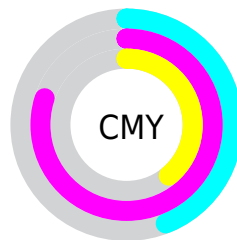
- Red (56%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700 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 89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.5920, 20.8060,
52.4700

89.5920, 20.8060,
52.4700

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.3580, 21.5850,
54.8730

144.3040, 21.6770,
53.2050

38.1680, 19.0640,
51.0000

172.1300, 22.2270,
54.2510

27.5440, 11.5930,
37.7130

198.0610, 26.6750,
50.7310

18.0450, 5.2680,
25.6840

214.4970, 18.9750,
36.0870

3.7620, -10.5930,
10.2630

231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

248.5430, 3.0250,

0.0000, 0.0000,

5.7530

0.0000

■ 89.5920, 20.8060,
52.4700

■ 89.5920, 20.8060,
52.4700

■ 79.6020, 24.0140,
60.4140

■ 99.5820, 17.5980,
44.5260

■ 70.1990, 26.9470,
67.8350

■ 108.9850, 14.6650,
37.1050

■ 60.2090, 30.1550,
75.7790

■ 118.9750, 11.4570,
29.1610

■ 58.4480, 30.9800,
77.3480

■ 128.3780, 8.5240,
21.7400

■ 138.3680, 5.3160,
13.7960

■ 148.3580, 2.1080,
5.8520

■ 157.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 167.7510, -4.0330,
-9.5130

■ 177.4530, -6.3700,
-16.7220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.2600, -55.2530, 26.6910



89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700



65.1920, 72.3830, 70.3910

Triad

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



89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700



86.0740, 48.7410, -18.8030



81.4930, -73.7680, -17.7360

Complementary

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



89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700



116.4080, -20.8060, -52.4700

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.



75.1090, -55.7920, -35.1520



89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700



79.9290, 14.8160, -37.2480

Square

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



89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700



82.1740, 78.5390, 2.8510



65.6930, -34.7900, -52.3420



85.4490, -87.6630, -2.6950

Rectangle

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



89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700



62.5830, 86.9190, 60.2550



65.6930, -34.7900, -52.3420



79.4410, -67.9900, -23.3340

Sweetspot

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



89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700



178.4380, 8.2950, 20.3830



70.3020, -37.8760, 25.6440



87.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160



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.



89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700



99.3930, 32.8130, 82.6770



89.3320, 41.6690, 43.3090



74.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



53.3780, 28.0010, 70.7610



5.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210

Inverse Universe

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



83.2900, 58.6820, 26.8260



89.4410, 92.4700, 42.2460



116.6680, -41.6690, -43.3090



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



44.9230, 79.1290, 36.2250



4.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

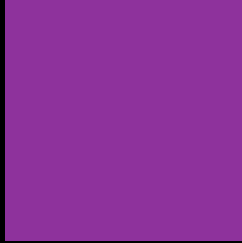
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

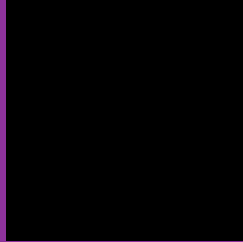
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5920, 20.8060,

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

89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700

Protanopia

73.0880, -84.5480, 12.4440

Deuteranopia

88.0330, -39.1570, 10.3070



Tritanopia

92.0260, 32.6420, 14.1620

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700

Protanomaly

79.0500, -45.8540, 27.0580

Deuteranomaly

88.8390, -17.5190, 25.6570

Tritanomaly

91.1310, 28.5130, 28.4250

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.6120, 7.7450, 19.3370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700 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(142, 50, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 50, 156)  
}
```

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(142, 50, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 50, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700 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(142, 50, 156) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 50, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 50, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 50, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 50, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 50,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5920, 20.8060, 52.4700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 50, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 50,  
156) }
```

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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