

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840)
contains.

YIQ(89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840)	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(89.6040, 29.7000,
56.4840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	992D99
RGB	153, 45, 153
RGB Percent	60%, 18%, 60%
CMY	0.3997, 0.8237, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	300°, 55%, 39%
HSV	300°, 71%, 60%
XYZ	19.8396, 10.9539, 31.2094
YIQ	89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

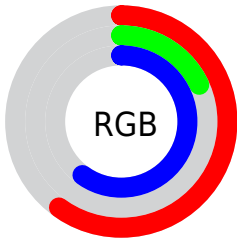
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 45, 153
Decimal	10038681
CIE _{Lab}	39.50, 57.36, -36.17
CIE _{LCh}	40, 67.816, 327.764
Yxy	10.9539, 0.3200, 0.1767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288228761 (0xFF992D99)
YUV	89.6040, 31.2542, 55.5983
Hunter-Lab	33.0966, 49.0819, -32.7415

Details

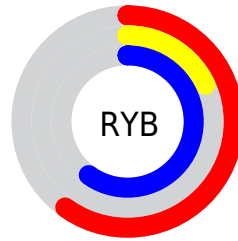
The YIQ color **89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **108.3960, -29.7000, -56.4840**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.7890, 30.6170, 56.3850**, and **40.8160, 25.9870, 52.1870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.7990, 33.8250, 64.3290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390**.

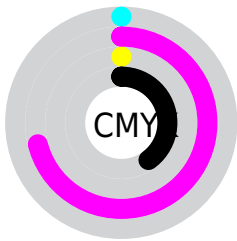
Distribution



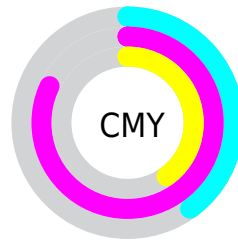
- Red (60%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840 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 89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.6040, 29.7000,
56.4840

89.6040, 29.7000,
56.4840

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

55.3750, 32.0830,
62.8590

145.7890, 30.6170,
56.3850

40.8160, 25.9870,
52.1870

173.8000, 32.0840,
57.3320

30.3060, 18.1950,
39.2110

196.8870, 27.2250,
51.7770

20.8070, 11.8700,
27.1820

213.3230, 19.5250,
37.1330

6.5240, -3.9910,
11.7610

230.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

247.3690, 3.5750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

6.7990

0.0000

■ 89.6040, 29.7000,
56.4840

■ 89.6040, 29.7000,
56.4840

■ 80.7990, 33.8250,
64.3290

■ 98.4090, 25.5750,
48.6390

■ 71.4070, 38.2250,
72.6970

■ 107.8010, 21.1750,
40.2710

■ 63.1890, 42.0750,
80.0190

■ 116.6060, 17.0500,
32.4260

■ 125.4110, 12.9250,
24.5810

■ 134.8030, 8.5250,
16.2130

■ 143.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

■ 152.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 161.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 170.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.3760, -40.7200, 33.1360



89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



66.4160, 77.5640, 70.1080

Triad

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



89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



88.1120, 45.5780, -22.0540



84.3940, -77.8030, -16.1950

Complementary

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



89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



108.3960, -29.7000, -56.4840

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.



77.4230, -59.5520, -33.0880



89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



79.8850, 8.9480, -41.0360

Square

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



89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



84.8100, 76.5680, 0.0240



68.7080, -39.1460, -50.4900



87.6490, -91.1020, -0.9420

Rectangle

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



89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



65.4430, 90.1290, 57.1450



68.7080, -39.1460, -50.4900



82.3420, -72.0250, -21.7930

Sweetspot

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



89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



174.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660



57.3120, -34.6680, 33.5880



84.9120, 6.6000, 12.5520



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.



89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



99.7970, 46.4750, 88.3870



83.4480, 47.0340, 39.6900



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



57.8200, 38.5000, 73.2200



5.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990

Inverse Universe

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



89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



99.7970, 46.4750, 88.3870



114.5520, -47.0340, -39.6900



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



57.8200, 38.5000, 73.2200



5.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840 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 89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

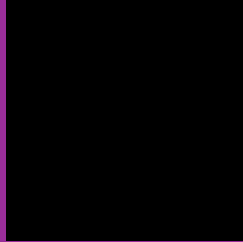
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6040, 29.7000,

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

89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840

Protanopia

75.4190, -86.9780, 12.4300

Deuteranopia

92.0400, -31.8670, 10.3490



Tritanopia

93.3970, 41.9030, 17.0310

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



Protanomaly

80.4740, -44.1120, 28.5280



Deuteranomaly

91.0850, -9.4040, 27.2680



Tritanomaly

92.2030, 37.1780, 31.0820

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840



Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

90.1070, 10.7250, 20.3970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840 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(153, 45, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 45, 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(153, 45, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 45, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840 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(153, 45, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 45, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 45, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 45, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 45, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 45,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.6040, 29.7000, 56.4840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 45, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 45,  
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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