

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.7840, 10.6770,
32.2850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	784285
RGB	120, 66, 133
RGB Percent	47%, 26%, 52%
CMY	0.5292, 0.7413, 0.4784
CMYK	0.10, 0.50, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	288°, 34%, 39%
HSV	288°, 50%, 52%
XYZ	13.9321, 9.5834, 23.3049
YIQ	89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

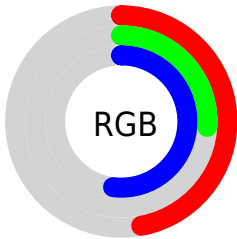
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 66, 133
Decimal	7881349
CIE _{Lab}	37.08, 34.82, -28.11
CIE _{LCh}	37, 44.751, 321.086
Yxy	9.5834, 0.2976, 0.2047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286071429 (0xFF784285)
YUV	89.7840, 21.3055, 26.4994
Hunter-Lab	30.9570, 26.1587, -22.9645

Details

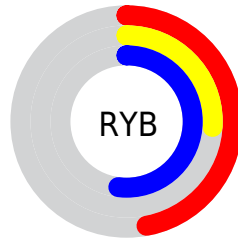
The YIQ color **89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **109.2160, -10.6770, -32.2850**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.3220, 12.0980, 34.0660**, and **40.6590, 9.5310, 31.0270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.2560, 12.4640, 38.4480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.3120, 8.8900, 26.1220**.

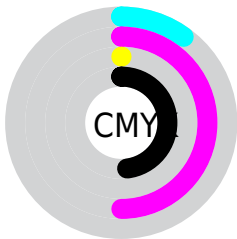
Distribution



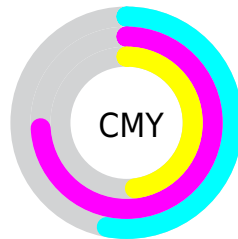
- Red (47%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850 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 89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.7840, 10.6770,
32.2850

■ 89.7840, 10.6770,
32.2850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.0720, 9.8060,
31.5500

■ 141.3220, 12.0980,
34.0660

■ 40.6590, 9.5310,
31.0270

■ 168.1480, 12.6480,
35.1120

■ 20.2950, 7.5600,
28.2000

■ 195.6750, 12.6020,
35.9460

■ 11.2090, 1.5100,
16.6940

■ 220.9540, 15.9500,
30.3340

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 237.3900, 8.2500,
15.6900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

254.4130, 0.2750,

0.5230

■ 89.7840, 10.6770,
32.2850

■ 89.7840, 10.6770,
32.2850

■ 81.2560, 12.4640,
38.4480

■ 98.3120, 8.8900,
26.1220

■ 72.4400, 15.1220,
45.3460

■ 107.1280, 6.2320,
19.2240

■ 63.9120, 16.9090,
51.5090

■ 115.6560, 4.4450,
13.0610

■ 55.6830, 19.2920,
57.8840

■ 123.8850, 2.0620,
6.6860

■ 47.1550, 21.0790,
64.0470

■ 132.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 141.2290, -2.3830,
-6.3750

■ 149.7570, -4.1700,
-12.5380

■ 158.2850, -5.9570,
-18.7010

■ 167.1010, -8.6150,
-25.5990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.5380, -32.9690, 19.3110



89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850



86.1650, 40.3410, 34.3330

Triad

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



89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850



82.6760, 44.1100, -17.4740



73.8160, -64.5520, -19.5600

Complementary

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



89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850



109.2160, -10.6770, -32.2850

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.



69.0110, -52.4000, -30.5440



89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850



79.6080, 20.4540, -29.2900

Square

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



89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850



84.4240, 54.4680, 4.0680



73.0130, -20.3510, -33.1750



76.1760, -73.9530, -8.8730

Rectangle

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



89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850



83.9350, 52.4920, 28.8760



73.0130, -20.3510, -33.1750



72.4480, -60.7000, -23.2920

Sweetspot

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



89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850



156.2430, 4.1700, 12.5380



81.2690, -25.0820, 14.0380



76.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



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.



89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850



105.9720, 16.6800, 50.1520



91.3910, 24.8450, 28.8210



62.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



46.2150, 20.8500, 62.6900



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Inverse Universe

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



87.5150, 35.7590, 18.2470



102.3760, 55.5640, 28.2680



107.6090, -24.8450, -28.8210



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



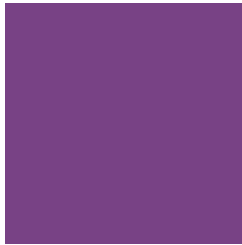
41.7200, 69.4550, 35.3350



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

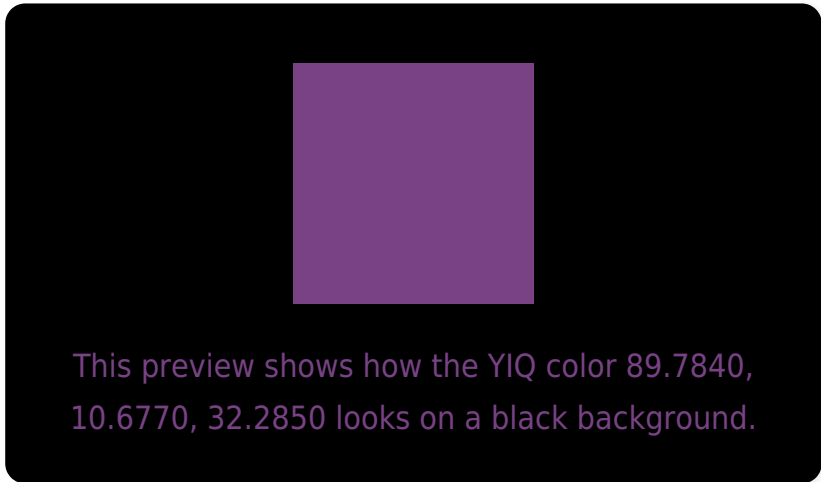
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

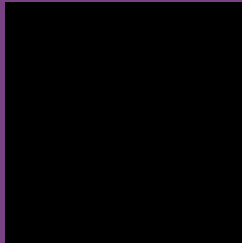
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7840, 10.6770,

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

89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850

Protanopia

85.3370, -36.9570, 14.4910

Deuteranopia

86.7050, -23.6140, 9.4580



Tritanopia

89.1490, 18.9340, 9.2860

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850

Protanomaly

87.0080, -19.6730, 20.6390

Deuteranomaly

87.5050, -11.0070, 17.7690

Tritanomaly

89.7500, 16.0440, 17.6120

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.8300, 3.8950, 12.0150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850 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(120, 66, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 66, 133)  
}
```

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(120, 66, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 66, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850 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(120, 66, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 66, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 66, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 66, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 66, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 66,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 66, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 66,  
133) }
```

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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