

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.8640, 26.0320,
56.8800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	962E9E
RGB	150, 46, 158
RGB Percent	59%, 18%, 62%
CMY	0.4114, 0.8198, 0.3804
CMYK	0.05, 0.71, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	296°, 55%, 40%
HSV	296°, 71%, 62%
XYZ	19.7398, 10.9111, 33.4153
YIQ	89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

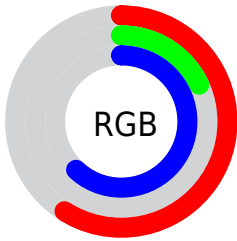
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 46, 158
Decimal	9842334
CIE _{Lab}	39.43, 57.18, -39.33
CIE _{LCh}	39, 69.400, 325.474
Yxy	10.9111, 0.3081, 0.1703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288032414 (0xFF962E9E)
YUV	89.8640, 33.5910, 52.7393
Hunter-Lab	33.0319, 48.8653, -36.8558

Details

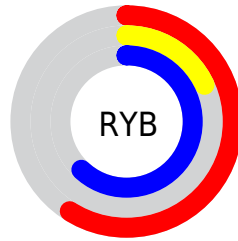
The YIQ color **89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **114.1360, -26.0320, -56.8800**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.0490, 26.9490, 56.7810**, and **40.4890, 22.5940, 53.1060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1730, 29.8360, 65.0360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.5550, 22.2280, 48.7240**.

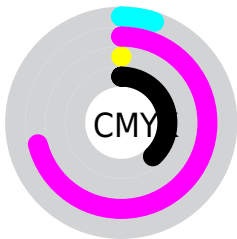
Distribution



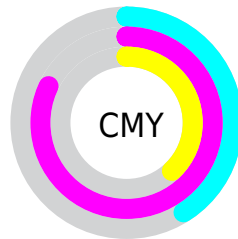
- Red (59%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800 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 89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.8640, 26.0320,
56.8800

89.8640, 26.0320,
56.8800

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.2220, 28.1400,
62.7320

146.0490, 26.9490,
56.7810

40.4890, 22.5940,
53.1060

173.8750, 27.4990,
57.8270

29.8650, 15.1230,
39.8190

196.8870, 27.2250,
51.7770

20.3660, 8.7980,
27.7900

213.9100, 19.2500,
36.6100

5.1860, -8.8510,
11.7330

230.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660

1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

247.3690, 3.5750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

6.7990

0.0000

■ 89.8640, 26.0320,
56.8800

■ 89.8640, 26.0320,
56.8800

■ 80.1730, 29.8360,
65.0360

■ 99.5550, 22.2280,
48.7240

■ 70.4820, 33.6400,
73.1920

■ 109.2460, 18.4240,
40.5680

■ 61.9650, 36.8940,
80.3020

■ 118.3500, 14.8950,
32.9350

■ 128.3400, 11.6870,
24.9910

■ 138.0310, 7.8830,
16.8350

■ 147.7220, 4.0790,
8.6790

■ 157.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 166.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 176.2080, -7.0580,
-15.2660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.9340, -51.2190, 30.6770



89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800



67.1710, 76.8760, 71.5640

Triad

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



89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800



87.8350, 47.9160, -20.3720



84.0520, -76.8400, -17.1280

Complementary

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



89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800



114.1360, -26.0320, -56.8800

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.



76.8530, -57.9470, -34.6430



89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800



81.0810, 11.3320, -40.1880

Square

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



89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800



84.2450, 79.7770, 2.4410



67.7960, -36.5780, -52.9780



87.5350, -90.7810, -1.2530

Rectangle

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



89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800



64.1490, 91.1370, 60.9050



67.7960, -36.5780, -52.9780



82.0000, -71.0620, -22.7260

Sweetspot

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



89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800



179.9760, 9.7160, 22.1640



64.0510, -38.4270, 30.1250



88.5530, 6.2330, 13.6970



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800



99.8010, 40.6520, 89.2920



86.8980, 45.8870, 43.9590



74.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720



56.0690, 33.3650, 72.6690



5.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330

Inverse Universe

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



80.4000, 64.1840, 26.2320



84.9920, 101.0440, 41.0440



117.1020, -45.8870, -43.9590



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



43.8970, 82.0180, 33.4260



4.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800 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 89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

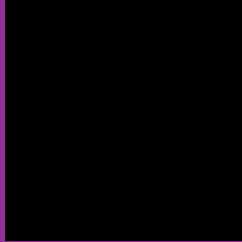
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8640, 26.0320,

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

89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800

Protanopia

74.7180, -86.3820, 12.6420

Deuteranopia

90.5170, -37.6440, 10.4200



Tritanopia

93.6030, 38.3270, 15.7590

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800

Protanomaly

80.4030, -45.3500, 28.9380

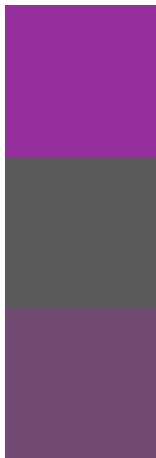
Deuteranomaly

90.4480, -14.8600, 27.0280

Tritanomaly

92.2350, 34.1520, 30.8560

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.0360, 9.4870, 20.8070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800 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(150, 46, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 46, 158)  
}
```

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(150, 46, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 46, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800 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(150, 46, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 46, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 46, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 46, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 46, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 46,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.8640, 26.0320, 56.8800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 46, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 46,  
158) }
```

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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