

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.9740, 31.5340,
56.2860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B2D97
RGB	155, 45, 151
RGB Percent	61%, 18%, 59%
CMY	0.3918, 0.8237, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.03, 0.39
HSL	302°, 55%, 39%
HSV	302°, 71%, 61%
XYZ	20.0571, 11.0848, 30.3653
YIQ	89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

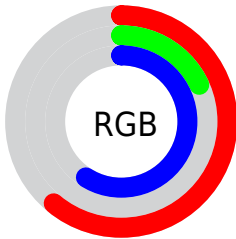
Format	Color
R_{YB}	155, 45, 151
Decimal	10169751
CIE _{Lab}	39.72, 57.49, -34.59
CIE _{LCh}	40, 67.098, 328.964
Yxy	11.0848, 0.3261, 0.1802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288359831 (0xFF9B2D97)
YUV	89.9740, 30.0858, 57.0278
Hunter-Lab	33.2939, 49.2685, -30.7690

Details

The YIQ color **89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **110.0260, -31.5340, -56.2860**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.1590, 32.4510, 56.1870**, and **41.1860, 27.8210, 51.9890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.4680, 36.2550, 64.3430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.8930, 27.0880, 48.7520**.

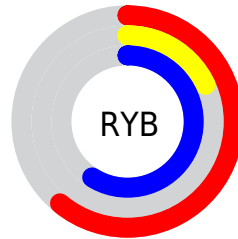
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (18%)

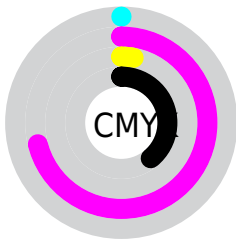
Blue (59%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (59%)

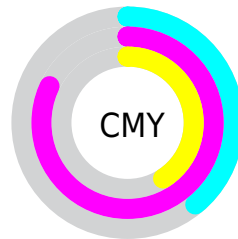


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860 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 89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.9740, 31.5340,
56.2860

■ 89.9740, 31.5340,
56.2860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.1580, 34.1920,
63.1840

■ 146.1590, 32.4510,
56.1870

■ 41.1860, 27.8210,
51.9890

■ 174.7570, 33.6430,
56.6110

■ 30.3770, 19.4330,
38.8010

■ 196.8870, 27.2250,
51.7770

■ 20.8780, 13.1080,
26.7720

■ 213.3230, 19.5250,
37.1330

■ 7.6060, -1.2860,
12.2980

■ 230.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.3690, 3.5750,

6.7990

■ 89.9740, 31.5340,
56.2860

■ 89.9740, 31.5340,
56.2860

■ 80.4680, 36.2550,
64.3430

■ 98.8930, 27.0880,
48.7520

■ 71.6630, 40.3800,
72.1880

■ 108.2850, 22.6880,
40.3840

■ 63.3310, 44.5510,
79.1990

■ 117.2040, 18.2420,
32.8500

■ 126.5960, 13.8420,
24.4820

■ 136.1020, 9.1210,
16.4250

■ 144.9070, 4.9960,
8.5800

■ 154.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 163.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

■ 172.7240, -8.5710,
-15.3790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.3550, -36.2270, 34.3090



89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



66.1880, 78.2060, 69.4860

Triad

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



89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



88.1010, 44.1110, -23.0010



84.7360, -78.7660, -15.2620

Complementary

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



89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



110.0260, -31.5340, -56.2860

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.



78.3520, -60.7900, -32.6780



89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



79.8740, 7.4810, -41.9830

Square

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



89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



86.2720, 75.1470, -1.7570



69.8650, -41.0260, -49.4580



87.7630, -91.4230, -0.6310

Rectangle

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



89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



70.3130, 87.3790, 51.9150



69.8650, -41.0260, -49.4580



83.2710, -73.2630, -21.3830

Sweetspot

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



89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



176.2320, 11.8710, 21.6550



58.7360, -32.9260, 35.0580



87.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640



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.



89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



99.9390, 48.9510, 87.5670



83.7040, 49.1890, 39.1810



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



57.2500, 40.1050, 71.6650



5.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Inverse Universe

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



89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



99.9390, 48.9510, 87.5670



116.2960, -49.1890, -39.1810



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



57.2500, 40.1050, 71.6650



5.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860 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 89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

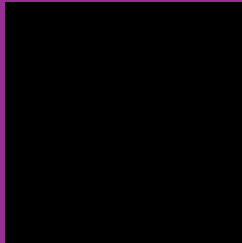
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9740, 31.5340,

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

89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860

Protanopia

77.0280, -84.3190, 13.8010

Deuteranopia

92.7090, -29.4370, 10.3630



Tritanopia

93.5930, 44.2870, 17.8790

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



Protanomaly

81.6700, -41.7280, 29.3760



Deuteranomaly

91.7540, -6.9740, 27.2820



Tritanomaly

92.3990, 39.5620, 31.9300

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

90.2920, 11.6420, 20.2980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860 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(155, 45, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 45, 151)  
}
```

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(155, 45, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 45, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860 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(155, 45, 151) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 45, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 45, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 45, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 45, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 45,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 45, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155, 45,  
151) }
```

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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