

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.1630, 26.6280,
57.0920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	972E9E
RGB	151, 46, 158
RGB Percent	59%, 18%, 62%
CMY	0.4075, 0.8198, 0.3804
CMYK	0.04, 0.71, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	296°, 55%, 40%
HSV	296°, 71%, 62%
XYZ	19.9249, 11.0065, 33.4242
YIQ	90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

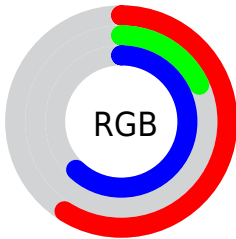
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 46, 158
Decimal	9907870
CIE _{Lab}	39.59, 57.40, -39.07
CIE _{LCh}	40, 69.438, 325.761
Yxy	11.0065, 0.3096, 0.1710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288097950 (0xFF972E9E)
YUV	90.1630, 33.4436, 53.3540
Hunter-Lab	33.1760, 49.1458, -36.5104

Details

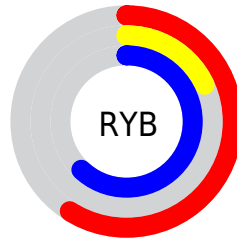
The YIQ color **90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **113.8370, -26.6280, -57.0920**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.3480, 27.5450, 56.9930**, and **40.7880, 23.1900, 53.3180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.4720, 30.4320, 65.2480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.8540, 22.8240, 48.9360**.

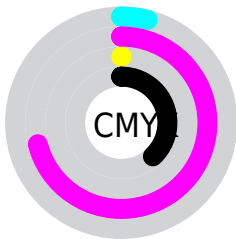
Distribution



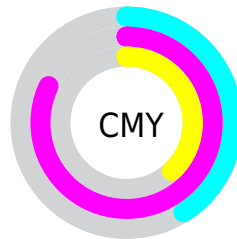
- Red (59%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (62%)



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



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920 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 90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.1630, 26.6280,
57.0920

90.1630, 26.6280,
57.0920

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.5210, 28.7360,
62.9440

146.3480, 27.5450,
56.9930

40.7880, 23.1900,
53.3180

174.1740, 28.0950,
58.0390

30.1640, 15.7190,
40.0310

197.4740, 26.9500,
51.2540

20.6650, 9.3940,
28.0020

213.9100, 19.2500,
36.6100

6.0830, -7.0630,
12.3690

230.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660

1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

247.9560, 3.3000,

0.0000, 0.0000,

6.2760

0.0000

■ 90.1630, 26.6280,
57.0920

■ 90.1630, 26.6280,
57.0920

■ 80.4720, 30.4320,
65.2480

■ 99.8540, 22.8240,
48.9360

■ 70.7810, 34.2360,
73.4040

■ 109.5450, 19.0200,
40.7800

■ 62.2640, 37.4900,
80.5140

■ 118.6490, 15.4910,
33.1470

■ 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.



88.5320, -50.0270, 31.1010



90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920



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.



90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920



87.8350, 47.9160, -20.3720



84.7530, -77.4360, -17.3400

Complementary

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



90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920



113.8370, -26.6280, -57.0920

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.



77.5540, -58.5430, -34.8550



90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920



80.7820, 10.7360, -40.4000

Square

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



90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920



84.2450, 79.7770, 2.4410



67.9100, -36.8990, -52.6670



88.2360, -91.3770, -1.4650

Rectangle

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



90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920



64.1490, 91.1370, 60.9050



67.9100, -36.8990, -52.6670



82.7010, -71.6580, -22.9380

Sweetspot

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



90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920



180.2750, 10.3120, 22.3760



62.8770, -37.8770, 31.1710



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.



90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920



100.3990, 41.8440, 89.7160



86.6700, 46.5290, 43.3370



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



56.3680, 33.9610, 72.8810



5.8960, 3.5290, 7.6330

Inverse Universe

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



80.2860, 64.5050, 25.9210



84.8780, 101.3650, 40.7330



117.3300, -46.5290, -43.3370



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



43.7830, 82.3390, 33.1150



4.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920 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 90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

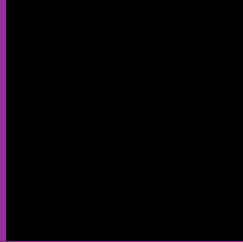
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.1630, 26.6280,

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

90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920

Protanopia

75.4190, -86.9780, 12.4300

Deuteranopia

90.8160, -37.0480, 10.6320



Tritanopia

94.2010, 39.5190, 16.1830

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920

Protanomaly

80.9900, -45.6250, 28.4150

Deuteranomaly

90.7470, -14.2640, 27.2400

Tritanomaly

92.5340, 34.7480, 31.0680

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920

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 90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920 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(151, 46, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 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(151, 46, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 46, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920 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(151, 46, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 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(151, 46, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 46, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 46, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 46, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.1630, 26.6280, 57.0920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 46, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 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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