

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.4850, 28.4170,  
52.2010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	963194
RGB	150, 49, 148
RGB Percent	59%, 19%, 58%
CMY	0.4115, 0.8080, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.01, 0.41
HSL	301°, 51%, 39%
HSV	301°, 67%, 59%
XYZ	19.0344, 10.8228, 29.1066
YIQ	90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

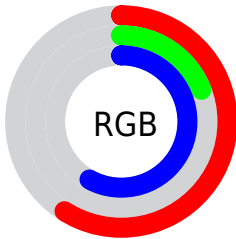
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	150, 49, 148
Decimal	9843092
CIE Lab	39.28, 54.25, -33.53
CIE LCh	39, 63.775, 328.285
Yxy	10.8228, 0.3228, 0.1836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288033172 (0xFF963194)
YUV	90.4850, 28.3549, 52.1947
Hunter-Lab	32.8981, 45.7062, -29.4282

# Details

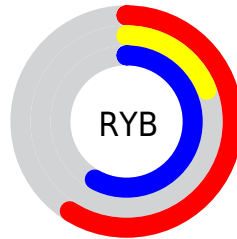
The YIQ color **90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **108.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.9690, 29.9300, 52.3140**, and **39.7620, 26.0790, 50.5190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.6800, 32.5420, 60.0460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.2900, 24.2920, 44.3560**.

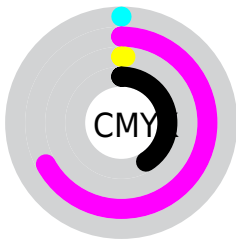
# Distribution



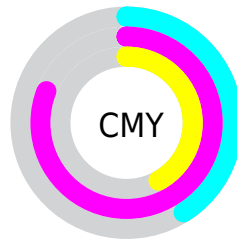
- Red (59%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010 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 90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.4850, 28.4170,  
52.2010

90.4850, 28.4170,  
52.2010

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

60.0770, 29.7460,  
55.6500

146.0830, 29.6090,  
52.6250

39.7620, 26.0790,  
50.5190

173.7950, 30.4800,  
53.3600

28.8390, 18.0120,  
37.0200

198.0610, 26.6750,  
50.7310

19.7530, 11.9620,  
25.5140

214.4970, 18.9750,  
36.0870

4.2740, -6.2830,  
9.2450

231.5200, 11.0000,  
20.9200

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

248.5430, 3.0250,

5.7530

■ 90.4850, 28.4170,  
52.2010

■ 90.4850, 28.4170,  
52.2010

■ 81.6800, 32.5420,  
60.0460

■ 99.2900, 24.2920,  
44.3560

■ 72.7610, 36.9880,  
67.5800

■ 108.2090, 19.8460,  
36.8220

■ 63.9560, 41.1130,  
75.4250

■ 117.0140, 15.7210,  
28.9770

■ 61.6080, 42.2130,  
77.5170

■ 125.8190, 11.5960,  
21.1320

■ 134.7380, 7.1500,  
13.5980

■ 143.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

■ 152.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

■ 161.1530, -5.2250,  
-9.9370

■ 170.0720, -9.6710,  
-17.4710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.0730, -35.4930, 32.0190



90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



74.0850, 70.8260, 60.0580

# Triad

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



90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



86.9270, 44.6610, -21.9550



82.9920, -76.6110, -15.7710

# Complementary

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



90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



108.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010

# 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.



76.9500, -59.5980, -32.2540



90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



79.5970, 9.8190, -40.3010

# Square

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



90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



85.3750, 73.3590, -2.3930



68.8050, -40.7970, -48.1010



85.7910, -88.6260, -1.7620



# Rectangle

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



90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



74.9160, 81.0070, 46.2470



68.8050, -40.7970, -48.1010



81.6410, -71.4290, -21.5810

# Sweetspot

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



90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



173.1070, 10.7250, 20.3970



61.1120, -31.2290, 31.8350



85.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290



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.



90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



102.3250, 44.6880, 82.2240



84.7850, 44.4670, 36.6510



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



56.6520, 38.9130, 71.2410



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



# Inverse Universe

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



90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010



102.3250, 44.6880, 82.2240



114.2150, -44.4670, -36.6510



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



56.6520, 38.9130, 71.2410



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

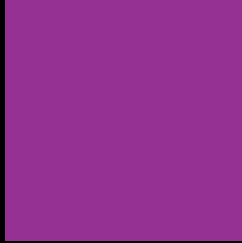
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

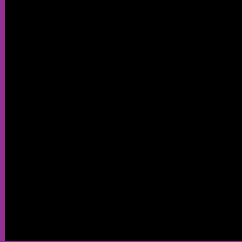
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4850, 28.4170,



# 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

90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010

### Protanopia

82.7050, -67.1720, 16.9240

### Deuteranopia

91.8940, -28.5200, 10.2640



## Tritanopia

93.5000, 40.1150, 16.3950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010

## Protanomaly

85.4600, -32.3290, 29.7430

## Deuteranomaly

91.5150, -7.7990, 25.7130

## Tritanomaly

92.6650, 35.7570, 29.3010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

90.1670, 10.4960, 19.0400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010 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, 49, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 49, 148)  
}
```

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, 49, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 49, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010 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, 49, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 49, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 49, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 49, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 49, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 49,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4850, 28.4170, 52.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 49, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 49,  
148) }
```

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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