

Converting Colors

YIQ(90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(90.4950, 31.6250,
60.1450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E2B9E
RGB	158, 43, 158
RGB Percent	62%, 17%, 62%
CMY	0.3800, 0.8315, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	300°, 57%, 39%
HSV	300°, 73%, 62%
XYZ	21.1524, 11.4712, 33.4513
YIQ	90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

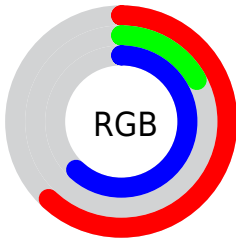
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 43, 158
Decimal	10365854
CIE _{Lab}	40.36, 60.06, -37.77
CIE _{LCh}	40, 70.948, 327.831
Y _{xy}	11.4712, 0.3201, 0.1736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288555934 (0xFF9E2B9E)
YUV	90.4950, 33.2800, 59.2019
Hunter-Lab	33.8692, 52.2076, -34.8499

Details

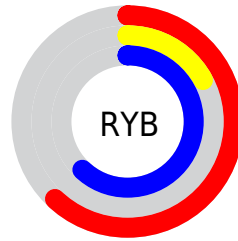
The YIQ color **90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **110.5050, -31.6250, -60.1450**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.5660, 32.8630, 59.7350**, and **42.8810, 27.3620, 54.8020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.1030, 36.0250, 68.5130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770**.

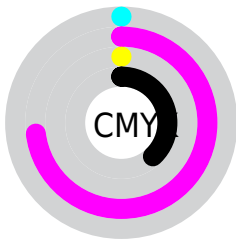
Distribution



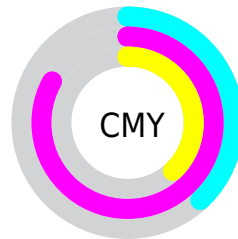
- Red (62%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450 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 90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.4950, 31.6250,
60.1450

90.4950, 31.6250,
60.1450

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

53.9180, 35.1080,
68.6120

147.5660, 32.8630,
59.7350

42.8810, 27.3620,
54.8020

175.9790, 33.1380,
60.2580

31.9580, 19.2950,
41.3030

196.8870, 27.2250,
51.7770

22.1600, 12.3740,
29.0620

213.3230, 19.5250,
37.1330

9.9700, 0.6850,
15.1250

230.3460, 11.5500,
21.9660

1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

247.3690, 3.5750,

0.0000, 0.0000,

6.7990

0.0000

■ 90.4950, 31.6250,
60.1450

■ 90.4950, 31.6250,
60.1450

■ 81.1030, 36.0250,
68.5130

■ 99.8870, 27.2250,
51.7770

■ 71.7110, 40.4250,
76.8810

■ 109.2790, 22.8250,
43.4090

■ 65.2540, 43.4500,
82.6340

■ 118.0840, 18.7000,
35.5640

■ 127.4760, 14.3000,
27.1960

■ 136.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280

■ 146.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

■ 155.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 164.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 173.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.7610, -43.2420, 34.7900



90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



68.4380, 80.4980, 72.0020

Triad

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



90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



89.8840, 46.2200, -22.6760



86.7250, -80.2330, -16.2090

Complementary

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



90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



110.5050, -31.6250, -60.1450

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.



79.4120, -61.0190, -34.0350



90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



81.3470, 7.5270, -42.8170

Square

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



90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



86.8920, 79.2730, 0.5610



70.2410, -39.3290, -52.6810



90.2080, -94.1740, -0.3340

Rectangle

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



90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



65.0030, 94.4840, 60.8200



70.2410, -39.3290, -52.6810



84.5590, -74.1340, -22.1180

Sweetspot

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



90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



179.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580



56.1100, -36.9150, 35.7650



88.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440



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.



90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



101.2260, 49.8210, 93.8290



83.9970, 49.9220, 42.4180



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



59.0590, 39.3250, 74.7890



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Inverse Universe

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



90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



101.2260, 49.8210, 93.8290



117.1170, -50.2430, -42.1070



74.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



59.0590, 39.3250, 74.7890



6.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

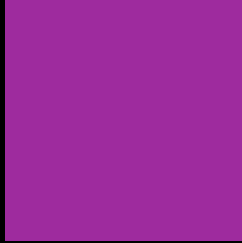
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

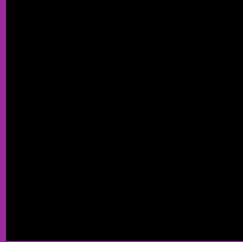
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.4950, 31.6250,

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

90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450

Protanopia

77.0490, -88.8120, 12.6280

Deuteranopia

93.7840, -34.0220, 10.8580



Tritanopia

95.5930, 44.2870, 17.8790

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450

Protanomaly

81.9300, -45.3960, 29.7720

Deuteranomaly

92.8400, -10.0920, 28.7240

Tritanomaly

93.3390, 39.7910, 33.2870

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450 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(158, 43, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 43, 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(158, 43, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 43, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450 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(158, 43, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 43, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 43, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 43, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 43, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 43,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 43, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 43,  
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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