

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.1550, 19.9380,
35.1540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	843F81
RGB	132, 63, 129
RGB Percent	52%, 25%, 51%
CMY	0.4821, 0.7530, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.02, 0.48
HSL	303°, 35%, 38%
HSV	303°, 52%, 52%
XYZ	15.2627, 10.0467, 21.9061
YIQ	91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

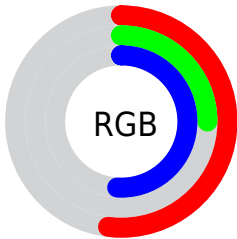
Format	Color
R_{YB}	132, 63, 129
Decimal	8667009
CIE _{Lab}	37.93, 39.33, -24.22
CIE _{LCh}	38, 46.187, 328.378
Yxy	10.0467, 0.3233, 0.2128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286857089 (0xFF843F81)
YUV	91.1550, 18.6576, 35.8211
Hunter-Lab	31.6966, 30.4834, -18.7889

Details

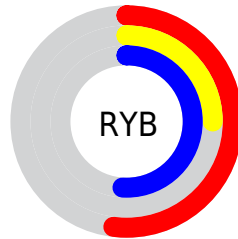
The YIQ color **91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **103.8450, -19.9380, -35.1540**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.5790, 21.6800, 36.6240**, and **38.7960, 19.5710, 36.2990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.4100, 23.8340, 41.6420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.9000, 16.0420, 28.6660**.

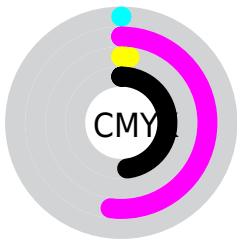
Distribution



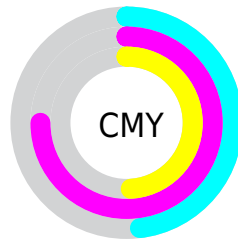
- Red (52%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540 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 91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.1550, 19.9380,
35.1540

91.1550, 19.9380,
35.1540

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

65.8560, 19.3420,
34.9420

143.5790, 21.6800,
36.6240

38.7960, 19.5710,
36.2990

170.4050, 22.2300,
37.6700

22.8290, 14.8040,
29.0760

198.1170, 23.1010,
38.4050

14.4550, 9.6250,
18.3050

219.7800, 16.5000,
31.3800

0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

236.2160, 8.8000,
16.7360

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

253.2390, 0.8250,

1.5690

■ 91.1550, 19.9380,
35.1540

■ 91.1550, 19.9380,
35.1540

■ 83.4100, 23.8340,
41.6420

■ 98.9000, 16.0420,
28.6660

■ 75.7790, 27.4090,
48.4410

■ 106.5310, 12.4670,
21.8670

■ 67.4470, 31.5800,
55.4520

■ 114.8630, 8.2960,
14.8560

■ 59.8160, 35.1550,
62.2510

■ 122.4940, 4.7210,
8.0570

■ 53.8320, 38.2260,
67.1700

■ 130.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 137.9840, -3.0710,
-4.9190

■ 145.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

■ 153.9470,
-10.8170, -18.7290

■ 161.5780,
-14.3920, -25.5280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.7460, -21.6910, 24.1730



91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



87.1720, 47.6310, 34.3750

Triad

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



91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



83.6600, 41.0390, -22.3930



76.3580, -68.9540, -16.8740

Complementary

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



91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



103.8450, -19.9380, -35.1540

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.



72.0260, -56.7560, -28.6920



91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



79.9490, 12.0640, -31.4240

Square

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



91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



85.9630, 54.1480, -1.1480



67.4170, -42.2200, -38.8280



77.9030, -77.4380, -6.2860

Rectangle

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



91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



85.5070, 56.5730, 26.5010



67.4170, -42.2200, -38.8280



75.5770, -65.3770, -21.1290

Sweetspot

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



91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



155.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100



71.4640, -20.9570, 21.8830



76.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



107.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



87.2790, 30.8520, 24.5800



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



53.0060, 37.6760, 66.1240



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Inverse Universe

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



91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540



107.0340, 31.3050, 54.9290



107.7210, -30.8520, -24.5800



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



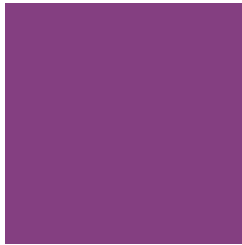
53.0060, 37.6760, 66.1240



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

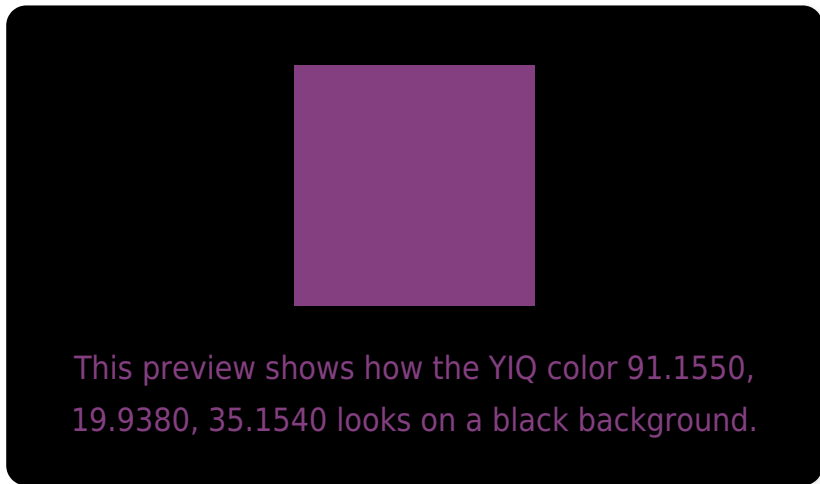
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

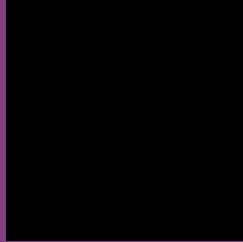
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.1550, 19.9380,

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

91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540

Protanopia

87.8920, -34.2060, 14.1940

Deuteranopia

89.8150, -18.1120, 8.8640



Tritanopia

90.8190, 28.7910, 12.3670

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540

Protanomaly

89.1720, -14.2630, 21.7130

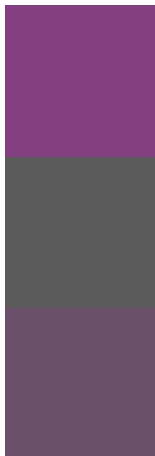
Deuteranomaly

90.6260, -4.0380, 18.1220

Tritanomaly

91.1210, 25.3050, 20.4810

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540

Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540 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(132, 63, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 63, 129)  
}
```

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(132, 63, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 63, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540 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(132, 63, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 63, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 63, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 63, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 63, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 63,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.1550, 19.9380, 35.1540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 63, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 63,  
129) }
```

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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