

# Converting Colors

YIQ(91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(91.3320, 32.5010,  
33.2450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F3D70
RGB	143, 61, 112
RGB Percent	56%, 24%, 44%
CMY	0.4390, 0.7609, 0.5607
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.22, 0.44
HSL	323°, 40%, 40%
HSV	323°, 57%, 56%
XYZ	15.9305, 10.3490, 16.4938
YIQ	91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

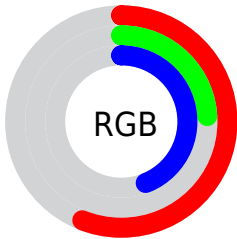
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 61, 112
Decimal	9387376
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.46, 40.93, -12.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 42.858, 342.741
Yxy	10.3490, 0.3724, 0.2419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287577456 (0xFF8F3D70)
YUV	91.3320, 10.1893, 45.3128
Hunter-Lab	32.1698, 32.0961, -7.8797

# Details

The YIQ color **91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **112.6680, -32.5010, -33.2450**, and the grayscale version is **91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.9410, 35.1600, 34.6160**, and **36.5540, 31.9960, 36.8920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.5440, 37.9560, 39.0120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.1200, 27.0460, 27.4780**.

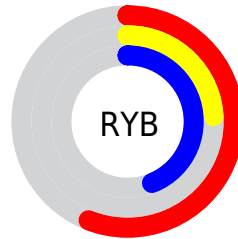
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (24%)

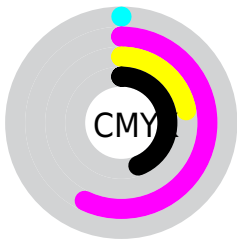
Blue (44%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (44%)

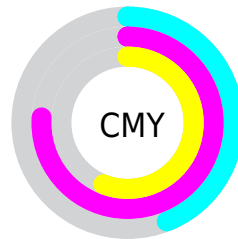


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (76%)


Yellow (56%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450 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 91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 91.3320, 32.5010,  
33.2450


 91.3320, 32.5010,  
33.2450


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 65.2610, 31.2630,  
33.6550


 143.9410, 35.1600,  
34.6160


 36.5540, 31.9960,  
36.8920

 171.5390, 36.3520,  
35.0400


 23.9240, 24.6620,  
26.6300

 198.6530, 36.0310,  
35.3510

 15.0660, 17.9700,  
15.7460

 218.2810, 19.3430,  
29.4150

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590

 252.6520, 1.1000,

2.0920

■ 91.3320, 32.5010,  
33.2450

■ 91.3320, 32.5010,  
33.2450

■ 82.5440, 37.9560,  
39.0120

■ 100.1200, 27.0460,  
27.4780

■ 73.0550, 44.0070,  
44.9910

■ 109.6090, 20.9950,  
21.4990

■ 64.2670, 49.4620,  
50.7580

■ 118.3970, 15.5400,  
15.7320

■ 55.3650, 55.2380,  
56.2140

■ 127.2990, 9.7640,  
10.2760

■ 52.9030, 56.6590,  
57.9950

■ 136.0870, 4.3090,  
4.5090

■ 145.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

■ 154.3640, -7.1970,  
-7.2370

■ 163.1520,  
-12.6520, -13.0040

■ 172.6410,  
-18.7030, -18.9830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.4020, -0.0510, 28.4690



91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



88.8700, 51.1170, 26.2610

# Triad

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



91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



84.1790, 26.2760, -24.6680



77.8400, -73.1270, -12.8310

# Complementary

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



91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



112.6680, -32.5010, -33.2450

# 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.



74.7790, -63.1300, -23.3060



91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



79.8360, -6.5510, -29.9670

# Square

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



91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



87.0880, 46.1260, -9.9540



70.0880, -51.2990, -33.9790



76.5980, -77.8970, -3.4730



# Rectangle

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



91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



88.1010, 54.4200, 15.9560



70.0880, -51.2990, -33.9790



76.7000, -69.9170, -15.9410

# Sweetspot

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



91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



166.4350, 12.3770, 12.4810



79.3180, -8.4420, 31.8620



82.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



105.3920, 50.6080, 52.0160



86.7720, 45.3410, 20.8050



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.9410, 53.4960, 54.7440



2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



# Inverse Universe

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



91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450



105.3920, 50.6080, 52.0160



117.2280, -45.3410, -20.8050



66.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



49.9410, 53.4960, 54.7440

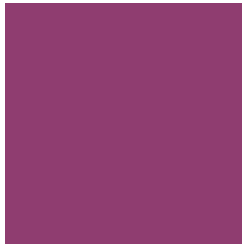


2.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450 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 91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

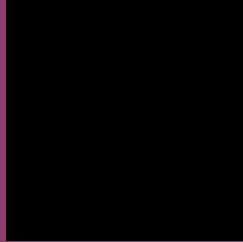
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.3320, 32.5010,



# 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

91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450

### Protanopia

91.0150, -21.5510, 10.6170

### Deuteranopia

92.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450



## Tritanopia

91.5000, 40.1150, 16.3950

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450

## Protanomaly

90.8220, -1.6540, 18.9700

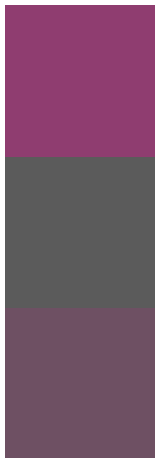
## Deuteranomaly

91.9880, 9.4420, 16.1140

## Tritanomaly

91.5200, 37.3630, 22.2190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450

## Achromatopsia

91.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

91.1360, 11.7810, 12.2690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450 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(143, 61, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 61, 112)  
}
```

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(143, 61, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 61, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450 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(143, 61, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 61, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 61, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 61, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 61, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 61,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.3320, 32.5010, 33.2450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 61, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 61,  
112) }
```

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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