

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.4130, 46.1150,
50.8430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A82F80
RGB	168, 47, 128
RGB Percent	66%, 18%, 50%
CMY	0.3408, 0.8159, 0.4979
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.24, 0.34
HSL	320°, 56%, 42%
HSV	320°, 72%, 66%
XYZ	21.0796, 11.9226, 21.6229
YIQ	92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

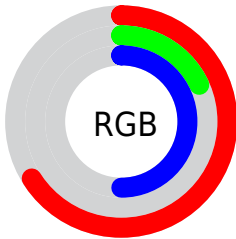
Format	Color
R_{YB}	168, 47, 128
Decimal	11022208
CIE _{Lab}	41.09, 56.56, -18.25
CIE _{LCh}	41, 59.434, 342.119
Yxy	11.9226, 0.3859, 0.2183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289212288 (0xFFA82F80)
YUV	92.4130, 17.5444, 66.2898
Hunter-Lab	34.5291, 48.5461, -12.9584

Details

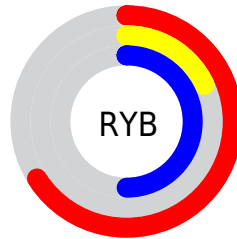
The YIQ color **92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **122.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.6690, 48.2700, 50.3340**, and **42.4940, 41.3930, 48.3130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.7500, 52.7160, 57.8680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103.0760, 39.5140, 43.8180**.

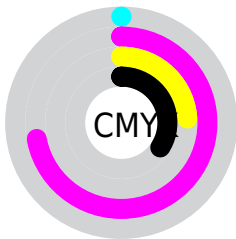
Distribution



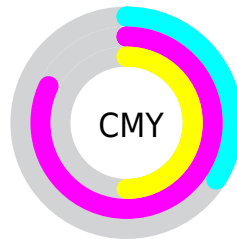
- Red (66%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430 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 92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

92.4130, 46.1150,
50.8430

92.4130, 46.1150,
50.8430

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

57.7110, 48.4520,
58.0520

148.6690, 48.2700,
50.3340

42.4940, 41.3930,
48.3130

176.9680, 48.8660,
50.5460

31.7990, 32.6840,
35.4360

196.5960, 32.1780,
44.6100

21.8160, 24.8460,
23.2940

215.0840, 18.7000,
35.5640

10.1810, 15.9080,
9.0600

232.1070, 10.7250,
20.3970

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.1300, 2.7500,

5.2300

■ 92.4130, 46.1150,
50.8430

■ 92.4130, 46.1150,
50.8430

■ 81.7500, 52.7160,
57.8680

■ 103.0760, 39.5140,
43.8180

■ 71.2010, 58.9960,
65.2040

■ 113.6250, 33.2340,
36.4820

■ 63.1140, 63.8550,
70.7590

■ 123.7010, 26.9080,
29.9800

■ 134.2500, 20.6280,
22.6440

■ 144.9130, 14.0270,
15.6190

■ 155.4620, 7.7470,
8.2830

■ 166.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 176.0870, -4.8590,
-5.5550

■ 186.7500,
-11.4600, -12.5800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.5950, -1.6120, 40.2440



92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



86.3170, 72.3880, 42.7560

Triad

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



92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



89.1870, 31.8250, -31.6230



87.1470, -84.1770, -10.8090

Complementary

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



92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



122.5870, -46.1150, -50.8430

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.



82.4900, -69.6860, -25.6380



92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



78.3280, -8.6570, -46.8730

Square

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



92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



91.4670, 60.9360, -14.0400



76.0890, -53.0400, -40.9760



86.8170, -91.5150, 1.0370

Rectangle

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



92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



88.3320, 76.0590, 25.7790



76.0890, -53.0400, -40.9760



86.1380, -79.9580, -15.6860

Sweetspot

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



92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



189.0000, 18.3360, 20.1280



72.1560, -16.1930, 45.6870



91.8370, 11.1850, 12.0570



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



101.5760, 71.6020, 79.0420



85.6870, 65.0540, 32.4940



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



55.5380, 56.4290, 62.1650



7.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940

Inverse Universe

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



92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430



101.5760, 71.6020, 79.0420



129.3130, -65.0540, -32.4940



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



55.5380, 56.4290, 62.1650



7.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

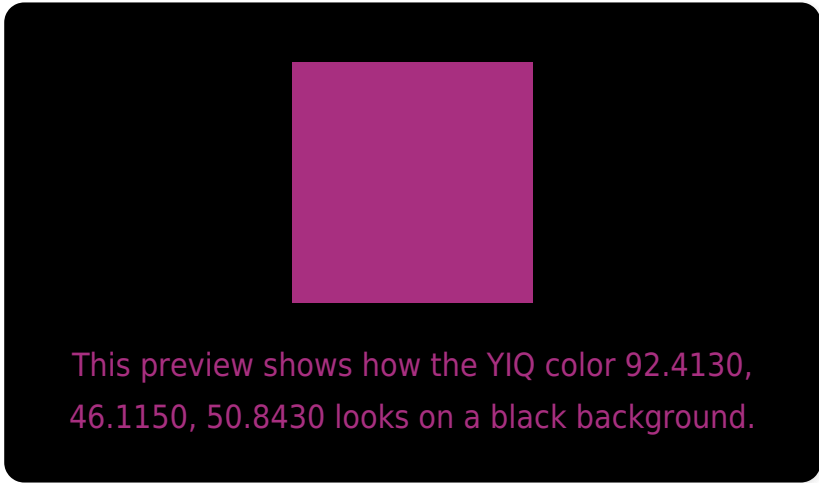
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

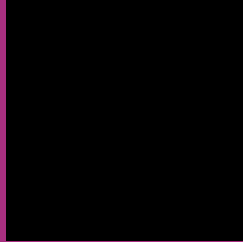
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.4130, 46.1150,

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

92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430

Protanopia

95.6080, -39.1580, 15.8340

Deuteranopia

98.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630



Tritanopia

94.7580, 57.1240, 22.0200

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430

Protanomaly

94.2100, -8.2580, 28.5260

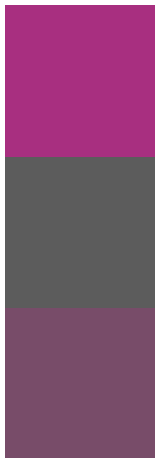
Deuteranomaly

96.4000, 11.4580, 23.6340

Tritanomaly

93.6410, 53.5000, 32.6360

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.4620, 16.9150, 18.3470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430 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(168, 47, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 47, 128)  
}
```

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(168, 47, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 47, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430 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(168, 47, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 47, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 47, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 47, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 47, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 47,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.4130, 46.1150, 50.8430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 47, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 47,  
128) }
```

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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