

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.5940, 35.6600,
58.6040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A32D99
RGB	163, 45, 153
RGB Percent	64%, 18%, 60%
CMY	0.3604, 0.8237, 0.3999
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.06, 0.36
HSL	305°, 57%, 41%
HSV	305°, 72%, 64%
XYZ	21.8099, 11.9693, 31.3042
YIQ	92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

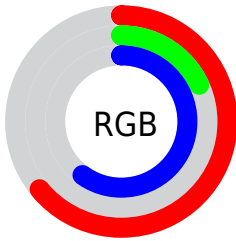
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 45, 153
Decimal	10694041
CIE _{Lab}	41.17, 59.70, -33.44
CIE _{LCh}	41, 68.424, 330.747
Yxy	11.9693, 0.3351, 0.1839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288884121 (0xFFA32D99)
YUV	92.5940, 29.7802, 61.7461
Hunter-Lab	34.5967, 51.9831, -29.4298

Details

The YIQ color **92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **115.4060, -35.6600, -58.6040**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.6650, 36.8980, 58.1940**, and **43.5070, 31.3510, 54.0950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.0880, 40.3810, 66.6610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.1000, 30.9390, 50.5470**.

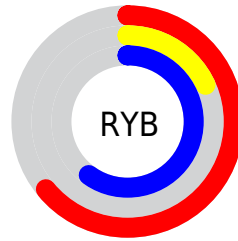
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (18%)

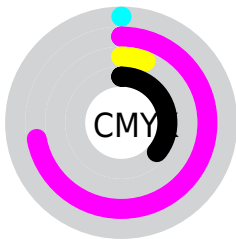
Blue (60%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (60%)

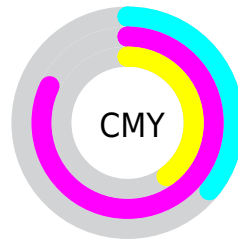


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040 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 92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

92.5940, 35.6600,
58.6040

92.5940, 35.6600,
58.6040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

56.0170, 39.1430,
67.0710

149.6650, 36.8980,
58.1940

43.8060, 31.9470,
54.3070

178.2630, 38.0900,
58.6180

32.9970, 23.5590,
41.1190

198.0610, 26.6750,
50.7310

22.9000, 16.0420,
28.6660

214.4970, 18.9750,
36.0870

11.4220, 5.2240,
15.4640

231.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

248.5430, 3.0250,

0.0000, 0.0000,

5.7530

0.0000

■ 92.5940, 35.6600,
58.6040

■ 92.5940, 35.6600,
58.6040

■ 83.0880, 40.3810,
66.6610

■ 102.1000, 30.9390,
50.5470

■ 72.8810, 45.6980,
74.9300

■ 112.3070, 25.6220,
42.2780

■ 65.7230, 49.3190,
80.8950

■ 121.8130, 20.9010,
34.2210

■ 131.4330, 15.8590,
26.4750

■ 141.5260, 10.8630,
17.8950

■ 151.0320, 6.1420,
9.8380

■ 160.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 170.1580, -3.6210,
-5.9650

■ 180.3650, -8.9380,
-14.2340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.3880, -31.8260, 37.1500



92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040



68.2810, 82.3780, 70.9700

Triad

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



92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040



91.0470, 44.2030, -24.6690



87.9960, -82.4340, -14.8660

Complementary

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



92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040



115.4060, -35.6600, -58.6040

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.



81.4980, -64.1370, -32.5930



92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040



82.5100, 5.5100, -44.8100

Square

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



92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040



89.5170, 75.8350, -3.2130



72.8970, -44.0520, -49.6840



90.4360, -94.8160, 0.2880

Rectangle

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



92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040



75.5150, 89.6260, 49.7380



72.8970, -44.0520, -49.6840



86.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870

Sweetspot

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



92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040



183.9550, 14.2090, 23.3370



61.4420, -31.9180, 38.8180



90.3360, 8.3420, 14.0220



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040



102.1680, 55.7360, 91.2560



85.8680, 54.5990, 40.2550



76.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



58.5170, 43.7270, 72.1030



7.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920

Inverse Universe

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



92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040



102.1680, 55.7360, 91.2560



122.1320, -54.5990, -40.2550



76.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



58.5170, 43.7270, 72.1030



7.2060, 5.5920, 8.7920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

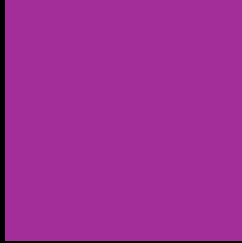
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

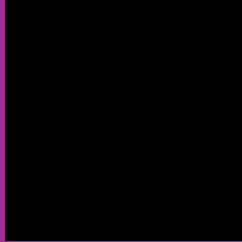
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5940, 35.6600,

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

92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040

Protanopia

85.5130, -75.3790, 16.9810

Deuteranopia

96.4920, -27.3280, 10.6880



Tritanopia

96.6860, 48.4590, 19.3630

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040

Protanomaly

88.3720, -34.8970, 32.2310

Deuteranomaly

94.9500, -4.5900, 28.1300

Tritanomaly

95.4920, 43.7340, 33.4140

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.0040, 12.5130, 21.0330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040 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(163, 45, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 45, 153)  
}
```

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(163, 45, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 45, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040 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(163, 45, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 45, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 45, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 45, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 45, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 45,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 45, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 45,  
153) }
```

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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