

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.2190, -3.3090,
43.4670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7542AB
RGB	117, 66, 171
RGB Percent	46%, 26%, 67%
CMY	0.5410, 0.7413, 0.3295
CMYK	0.32, 0.61, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	269°, 44%, 46%
HSV	269°, 61%, 67%
XYZ	16.6379, 10.6185, 39.6887
YIQ	93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

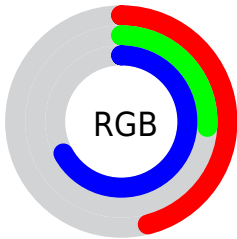
Format	Color
R_{YB}	117, 66, 171
Decimal	7684779
CIE _{Lab}	38.93, 42.93, -48.16
CIE _{LCh}	39, 64.516, 311.714
Yxy	10.6185, 0.2485, 0.1586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285874859 (0xFF7542AB)
YUV	93.2190, 38.3460, 20.8559
Hunter-Lab	32.5861, 34.1134, -49.4029

Details

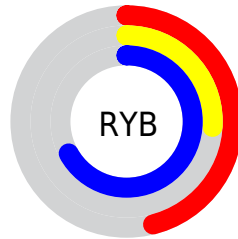
The YIQ color $93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 663399 . A complement of this color would be $143.7810, 3.3090, -43.4670$, and the grayscale version is $93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $145.3980, -2.2550, 46.3930$, and $41.6810, -4.7300, 41.6860$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $80.5490, -3.9980, 50.4500$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $105.8890, -2.6200, 36.4840$.

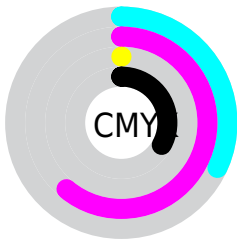
Distribution



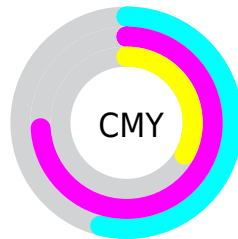
- Red (46%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670 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 93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

93.2190, -3.3090,
43.4670

93.2190, -3.3090,
43.4670

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.3930, -3.8590,
42.4210

145.3980, -2.2550,
46.3930

41.6810, -4.7300,
41.6860

173.1100, -1.3840,
47.1280

21.0670, -8.9930,
36.3430

197.6300, 8.4750,
39.1550

10.7420, -15.8680,
23.2680

221.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

237.9770, 7.9750,
15.1670

3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

0.0000, 0.0000,

0.0000

■ 93.2190, -3.3090,
43.4670

■ 93.2190, -3.3090,
43.4670

■ 80.5490, -3.9980,
50.4500

■ 105.8890, -2.6200,
36.4840

■ 67.8790, -4.6870,
57.4330

■ 118.5590, -1.9310,
29.5010

■ 55.5080, -4.7800,
64.6280

■ 130.9300, -1.8380,
22.3060

■ 44.3110, -5.4230,
70.7770

■ 143.6000, -1.1490,
15.3230

■ 156.2700, -0.4600,
8.3400

■ 169.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 182.1970, 0.6430,
-6.1490

■ 194.5680, 0.7360,
-13.3440

■ 207.2380, 1.4250,
-20.3270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.3480, -88.2160, 12.8400



93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670



81.9070, 50.8360, 58.9000

Triad

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



93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670



86.4610, 61.0730, -11.0150



79.6860, -67.3020, -24.7900

Complementary

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



93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670



143.7810, 3.3090, -43.4670

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.



72.1280, -48.7760, -41.1600



93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670



84.4580, 29.6240, -30.2800

Square

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



93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670



81.2150, 80.4620, 17.5660



69.9850, -15.1210, -50.8730



84.6850, -82.7560, -9.0280

Rectangle

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



93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670



68.3030, 76.1440, 62.8000



69.9850, -15.1210, -50.8730



76.9330, -60.9280, -30.1760

Sweetspot

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



93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670



192.2410, -1.5160, 16.4680



109.6680, -48.5550, 4.4130



94.3240, -0.5520, 10.0080



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670



100.6160, -4.9640, 67.9640



108.7670, 27.6830, 54.4910



80.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



38.9270, -4.6420, 62.1260



5.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850

Inverse Universe

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



103.5510, 45.2460, 39.0540



116.6120, 70.7800, 60.8920



128.2330, -27.6830, -54.4910



81.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



53.6280, 64.6830, 55.7470



8.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670 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 93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

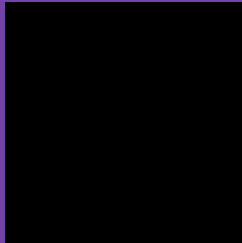
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2190, -3.3090,

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

93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670

Protanopia

73.6750, -84.8230, 11.9210

Deuteranopia

78.4730, -69.8750, 5.3330



Tritanopia

93.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670

Protanomaly

81.1520, -55.0690, 23.3550

Deuteranomaly

83.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290

Tritanomaly

93.2740, 2.8850, 19.3090

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670 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(117, 66, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 66, 171)  
}
```

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(117, 66, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 66, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670 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(117, 66, 171) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 66, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(117, 66, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 66, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 66, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 66,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.2190, -3.3090, 43.4670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 66, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 66,  
171) }
```

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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