

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.2190, 13.8860,  
34.7020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	804389
RGB	128, 67, 137
RGB Percent	50%, 26%, 54%
CMY	0.4978, 0.7373, 0.4627
CMYK	0.07, 0.51, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	292°, 34%, 40%
HSV	292°, 51%, 54%
XYZ	15.4303, 10.4104, 24.8631
YIQ	93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

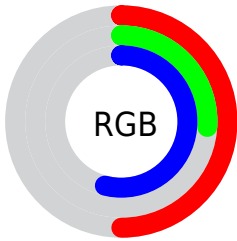
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	128, 67, 137
Decimal	8405897
CIE Lab	38.57, 37.55, -28.16
CIE LCh	39, 46.935, 323.133
Yxy	10.4104, 0.3043, 0.2053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286595977 (0xFF804389)
YUV	93.2190, 21.5840, 30.5029
Hunter-Lab	32.2651, 28.9013, -23.1027

# Details

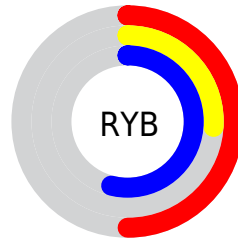
The YIQ color **93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **110.7810, -13.8860, -34.7020**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.8710, 14.9860, 36.7940**, and **42.9200, 13.2900, 34.4900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4030, 16.5440, 41.6000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.0350, 11.2280, 27.8040**.

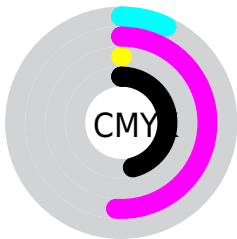
# Distribution



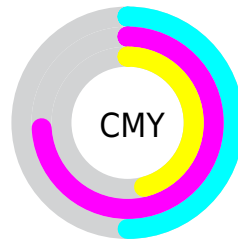
- Red (50%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020 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, 13.8860, 34.7020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.2190, 13.8860,  
34.7020

93.2190, 13.8860,  
34.7020

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

68.3930, 13.3360,  
33.6560

144.8710, 14.9860,  
36.7940

42.9200, 13.2900,  
34.4900

172.5830, 15.8570,  
37.5290

22.7300, 10.7690,  
30.6170

199.9960, 16.1320,  
38.0520

14.2420, 5.9110,  
19.5350

221.5410, 15.6750,  
29.8110

2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

93.2190, 13.8860,  
34.7020

93.2190, 13.8860,  
34.7020

84.4030, 16.5440,  
41.6000

102.0350, 11.2280,  
27.8040

76.4730, 19.5230,  
48.1870

110.2640, 8.8450,  
21.4290

67.6570, 22.1810,  
55.0850

118.7810, 5.5910,  
14.3190

58.8410, 24.8390,  
61.9830

127.5970, 2.9330,  
7.4210

51.1990, 26.9470,  
67.8350

135.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

144.6420, -2.1080,  
-5.8520

153.1590, -5.3620,  
-12.9620

161.9750, -8.0200,

-19.8600

■ 170.2040,  
-10.4030, -26.2350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.4890, -31.2730, 21.6150



93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



88.6710, 44.7880, 36.3400

# Triad

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



93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



85.4650, 46.0820, -20.1740



77.0760, -68.2200, -19.1640

# Complementary

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



93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



110.7810, -13.8860, -34.7020

# 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.



72.5160, -55.3800, -31.6040



93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



82.5430, 19.0790, -31.9050

# Square

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



93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



87.4520, 57.2650, 2.9370



74.4960, -26.2650, -36.1290



79.4360, -77.6210, -8.4770



# Rectangle

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



93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



87.3160, 55.7930, 29.6250



74.4960, -26.2650, -36.1290



76.1810, -64.3220, -23.7300

# Sweetspot

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



93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



161.9550, 5.0410, 13.2730



80.2630, -24.9450, 17.0630



79.0100, 3.2080, 7.9440



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020



110.8310, 21.6310, 54.0390



92.9460, 27.5960, 28.5240



64.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



49.8460, 26.4430, 65.9550



1.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



# Inverse Universe

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



88.9560, 38.8310, 17.6390



104.1870, 60.4700, 27.4620



111.0540, -27.5960, -28.5240



64.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



41.7050, 73.8110, 33.4830

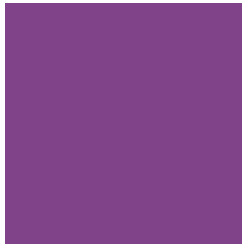


1.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

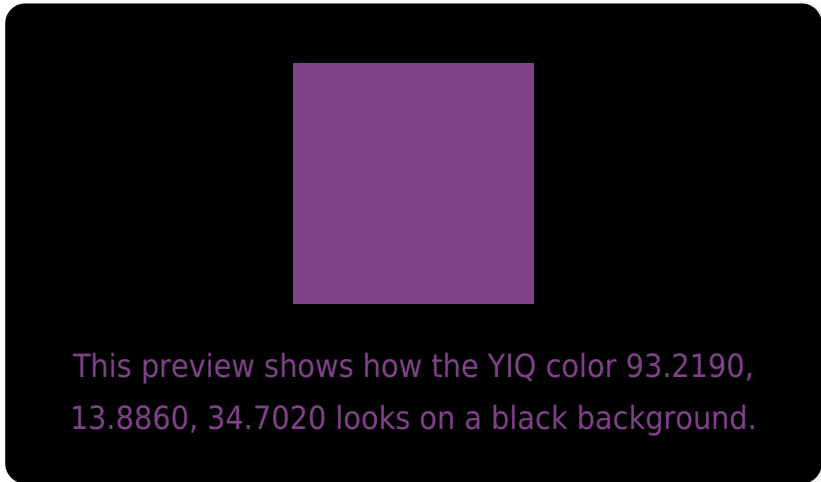
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

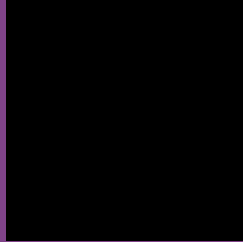
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2190, 13.8860,



# 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, 13.8860, 34.7020

### Protanopia

88.6790, -37.9200, 15.4240

### Deuteranopia

90.7050, -23.6140, 9.4580



## Tritanopia

92.9430, 22.5100, 10.5580

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020

**Protanomaly**

90.3610, -19.1690, 22.5190

**Deuteranomaly**

91.5160, -9.5400, 18.7160

**Tritanomaly**

93.0710, 19.5740, 19.7180

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020

**Achromatopsia**

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**

93.4280, 5.0870, 12.4390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020 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(128, 67, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 67, 137)  
}
```

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(128, 67, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 67, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020 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(128, 67, 137) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 67, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 67, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 67, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 67, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 67,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.2190, 13.8860, 34.7020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 67, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 67,  
137) }
```

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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